

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1914

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA.

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1915

*To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,
K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,

President of the Council.

DECEMBER 2, 1914.

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REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, SASK., November 1, 1914.

To The Right Honourable,
Sir ROBERT BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1914.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30, the strength of the force was: 55 officers, 1,213 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 835 horses.

Compared with last year there is an increase of 505 non-commissioned officers and constables, and an increase of 263 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta		1	5	14	1	....	16	32	35	165	35	304	274	19
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	5	17	1	1	23	36	52	701	32	870	538	34
Northwest Territories				1	....	...	1	2	3	7	1	15	....	12
Yukon Territory.....			1	3	....	....	3	6	3	34	3	53	23	25
New Manitoba.....			2	1	....	....	....	3	1	16	3	26	...	49
Total.....	1	2	13	36	2	1	43	79	94	923	74	1,268	835	139

The strength in the different provinces is increased as follows: Alberta, 14; Saskatchewan, 480; New Manitoba, 4; Northwest Territories, 3; Yukon Territory, 4.

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Shortly after the outbreak of the war on August 4, instructions were issued by you to increase the strength by 500 men in order that the peace and good order of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan might be assured. According to the census of 1911 there are 173,568 Germans and Austrians in these provinces, widely distributed and intermingled, not only with people of British origin, but with other nationalities whose countries are allies of Great Britain. Antagonism between races often grows acute during a great war, and it was felt that an increase of the force was necessary to impress upon all races that good order would be preserved, and that our alien enemies who quietly pursued their ordinary vocations and observed strictly their obligations as residents of this country, would receive adequate protection.

The distribution of the force has been considerably changed since 30th September, and all districts have been largely reinforced.

All divisions now approximate 100 men, except those in the Far North, and a new division called the Reserve, 150 strong, has been organized and stationed at Regina. Any disturbed district will be strengthened from the reserve when required.

On the 30th September, 1914, the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta...	5	97
Saskatchewan...	4	101
Yukon Territory...	1	10
Northwest Territories...	.....	5
New Manitoba.....	1	7
Total.....	11	220

A further increase of the outposts is now being made and more thorough patrols being carried out. Closer touch will be kept with the isolated settlements, and accurate information of conditions will be promptly secured.

The arrangements between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta for the services of the force will terminate on the first of April, 1916. I venture to suggest that it would be in the interests of the force and the country, if the question of the continuance of our services could be definitely settled. I have hesitated submitting for your consideration any recommendation for the improvement of the service which would entail large, and probably wasted, expenditures if the force was withdrawn.

With regard to Manitoba, as the arrangement for policing the northern portion of that province had expired, I was instructed by you to interview the Attorney General of that province, as to his intentions. This I did on 25th March, when the Attorney General informed me that the Government of Manitoba wished to continue the arrangement for five years from 1st January.

In the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the force is on a different footing. The Dominion authorities are responsible for law and order in those territories, and the force is only performing the duties for which it was originally constituted.

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The force is responsible to varied authorities in connection with its work, and I desire to acknowledge the assistance, co-operation, and support given by the Department of Justice and the Departments of the Attorneys General of the provinces.

CRIME.

A classified summary of the cases entered, and the convictions secured, is attached.

This does not include summary convictions in municipalities having their own police, but does include all indictable offences dealt with by the Supreme and District Courts.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against the Person—										
Murder.....	20	12	1	7	20	19	8	7	4	19
Murder, attempted.....	14	6	2	6	14	17	6	6	5	17
Manslaughter.....	24	15	8	1	24	3	1	2	...	3
Threatening to kill ..	10	6	4	...	10	2	2	...	...	2
Shooting with intent..	8	5	1	2	8	6	4	1	1	6
Wounding.....	7	6	...	1	7	12	8	3	1	12
Assault, common ..	1,028	868	154	6	1,028	704	586	118	...	704
" aggravated ..	8	6	2	...	8	3	3	...	...	3
" causing bodily harm.....	54	41	11	2	54	40	26	7	7	40
" indecent.	48	35	10	3	48	16	8	5	3	16
Rape and attempted ..	26	7	12	7	26	20	4	11	5	20
Abortion.....	5	3	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	8	6	1	1	8	1	1	...	...	1
Abduction and aiding.....	12	6	5	1	12	4	3	1	...	4
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	28	18	7	3	28	5	3	...	2	5
Attempted carnal knowledge of girl under 14 .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	3
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16 .....	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	7	2	14
Carnal knowledge and attempted.....	4	...	3	1	4	4	3	...	1	4
Concealment of birth.....	4	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	1
Illegal solemnization of marriage.....	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Non-support of wife and family..	31	23	6	2	31	25	17	8	...	25
Wife desertion.....	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	2
Cruelty to children.....	1	...	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	4
Child desertion ..	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Wife beating .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Criminal neglect.....	5	2	2	1	5	7	5	2	...	7
Intimidating and threatening.....	26	15	9	2	26	26	18	8	...	26
Libel.	3	2	1	...	3	2	...	1	1	2
Extortion and attempted.....	5	1	4	...	5	3	...	2	1	3
Attempted suicide.....	10	5	4	1	10	6	3	1	2	6
Leaving excavation unguarded ..	13	13	...	...	13	6	5	1	...	6
Cohabitation	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	15	11	4	...	15	6	3	3	...	6
Offences against Property—										
Theft	1,094	770	283	41	1,094	794	590	172	32	794
" from person.....	9	3	5	1	9	15	9	3	3	15
" by juvenile ..	15	12	3	...	15	4	4	...	...	4
" by conversion.....	6	4	2	...	6	4	...	3	1	4
" from dwelling ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" from H. M. mails.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Horse stealing.....	54	32	17	5	54	66	32	24	10	66
Cattle stealing.....	40	10	22	8	40	44	22	14	8	44
" killing.....	8	...	5	3	8	10	3	4	3	10
" shooting or wounding.....	28	16	10	2	28	22	5	10	7	22
Fraudulently in possession of cattle....	8	3	5	...	8	1	1	...	...	1
Cruelty to animals	120	106	14	...	120	87	68	18	1	87
House and shop breaking.....	37	28	8	1	37	17	11	6	...	17
Burglary and attempted.....	24	21	3	...	24	46	34	5	7	46
Burglary tools in possession.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Fraud and intent to defraud... ..	19	5	12	2	19	33	21	10	2	33
False pretences ..	155	106	33	16	155	192	126	48	18	192
Forgery and uttering	44	27	9	8	44	44	36	8	...	44
Embezzlement.....	19	13	5	1	19	2	1	1	...	2
Robbery.. ..	11	5	6	...	11	4	3	1	...	4
Robbery with violence	9	8	1	...	9	5	2	3	...	5
Receiving stolen property	47	28	15	4	47	24	13	10	1	24
Having stolen property in possession...	6	5	1	...	6	11	9	2	...	11

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made from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

YUKON.					N.W.T.					NEW MANITOBA					
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
.	31
2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
.	14
.	14
23	14	9	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	12	10	2	.	12	19
5	3	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,767
.	1	1	.	.	1	11
.	99
.	65
.	46
.	5
.	9
.	16
.	86
.
.	3
.	14
.	8
.	5
.	2
.	56
.	4
.	6
.	9
.	1
3	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
.	55
2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
.	10
.	16
.	19
.	2
.	21
11	6	5	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	11	10	3	1	14	1,913
.	24
.	19
.	10
7	6	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
.	2
.	120
.	84
.	18
.	50
.	9
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	210
.	54
.	70
.	1
.	2	2	.	.	2	52
.	349
.	88
.	21
.	1	.	.	1	1	1

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against Property— <i>Con.</i>										
Wilful damage.....	56	45	10	1	56	54	43	11		54
Mischief.....	73	53	18	2	73	82	57	25		82
Arson and attempted	25	7	13	5	25	13	5	3	5	13
Killing and wounding dogs.....	7	6	1		7	14	9	5		14
Keeping savage dogs.....						5	4	1		5
Dogging cattle.....	3	1	2		3	6	5	1		6
Trespass	3	2	1		3					
Miscellaneous.....	4	3	1		4	7	6	1		7
Offences Against Public Order—										
Carrying concealed weapons ...	61	57	4		61	71	68	3		71
Pointing firearms.....	30	22	8		30	19	15	4		19
Discharging firearms.....	5	4	1		5	9	9			9
Having firearms in possession when arrested.....	1	1			1	1	1			1
Carrying explosives.....	2	1	1		2	1	1			1
Selling firearms without permit.....						2	2			2
Carrying pistol without permit.....						2	2			2
Miscellaneous	5	4	1		5	2	2			2
Offences Against Religion and Morals—										
Vagrancy	906	845	61		906	917	886	31		917
Drunk and disorderly.....	777	751	26		777	465	449	16		465
Causing disturbance	130	122	8		130	127	119	8		127
Swearing, threatening and obscene language	58	51	7		58	39	36	3		39
Indecent acts and attempted ...	14	13	1		14	8	7		1	8
Indecent publications.....						10	5	5		10
Indecent exposure.....	20	20			20	15	15			15
Buggery and attempted.....	4	2	2		4	4	2	2		4
Incest	11	6	4	1	11	5	2	3		5
Seduction ..	11	2	8	1	11	24	13	9	2	24
" under promise of marriage...	1		1		1	3	1	2		3
" of ward						1			1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	28	25	3		28	64	64			64
Inmates of house of ill-fame.....	43	37	6		43	40	39	1		40
Frequenters of house of ill-fame.....	37	36	1		37	62	62			62
Prostitution	20	20			20	5	5			5
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1	1			1	6	4	2		6
Procuring	2	1	1		2	18	11	2	5	18
Keeping gaming house.....						4	4			4
Frequenters of gaming house.....	2	2			2	17	17			17
Gambling	27	27			27	7	7			7
Nuisance.....	7	5	2		7	4	4			
Disturbing public worship.....	4	2	2		4					
Miscellaneous	3	1	1	1	3	4	4			4
Misleading Justice—										
Perjury	17	6	5	6	17	26	15	9	2	26
Miscellaneous.....						3	1	2		3
Corruption and Disobedience										
Disobeying summons	6	6			6					
Contempt of court.	11	7	4		11	8	7	1		8
Escaping from custody and attempted..	17	10	6	1	17	19	16	2	1	19
Obstructing peace officer.....	49	41	7	1	49	11	10	1		11
Assaulting peace officer	19	19			19	13	11	2		13
Impersonating peace officer	2		2		2	3	2	1		3
Bribery and attempted.....	4	1	2	1	4	4		3	1	4
Resisting arrest	8	8			8	11	10		1	11
Miscellaneous	6	5	1		6	5	3	2		5

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.					
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences Against Railway Act—										
Stealing rides.....	363	360	3		363	77	77			77
Trespass.....	149	143	6		149	94	74	20		94
Employees drunk on duty.....						1	1			1
Mischief on railway.....						5	4	1		5
Changing railway signal.....						1	1			1
Gambling on railway train.....						2	2			2
Attempting to wreck train.....	3	3			3					
Miscellaneous.....						1	1			1
Offences Against Customs Act—										
Smuggling.....	4	4			4					
Offences against Indian Act—										
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	73	67	6		73	68	61	7		68
Indians intoxicated.....	20	20			20	61	58	3		61
Intoxicated on reserve.....	59	58	1		59	116	112	4		116
Trespassing on reserve.....	1	1			1	1	1			1
Liquor in possession.....	1	1			1	20	20			20
Liquor in possession on reserve.....	14	13	1		14	2	2			2
Truant school children.....						2	2			2
Prostituting Indian women.....	1	1			1	1	1			1
Miscellaneous.....	4	4			4	10	9	1		10
Offences against—										
Lord's Day Act.....	13	13			13					
Fisheries Act.....	10	40			40	34	33	1		34
Mining Act.....						5	5			5
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations.....						122	117	5		122
Immigration Act.....						7	7			7
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....						3	3			3
Opium Act.....						12	12			12
Militia Act.....	1	1			1					
Public Works Act.....	2		2		2	2	2			2
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....						1	1			1
Prison Act.....						3		3		3
N. W. Territories Act.....						7	7			7
Shipping Act.....										
Animals' Contagious Disease Act.....	2	2			2					
War Measures Act.....	3	3			3	15	15			15
Election Act.....	1		1		1					
Post Office Act.....						2	2			2
Seed Control Act.....						5	5			5
Canada Grain Act.....	1	1			1					
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—										
Masters and servants.....	1,134	1,008	126		1,134	555	471	84		555
Game.....	253	230	23		253	179	153	26		179
Hide and brand.....	16	16			16	4	3	1		4
Prairie and forest fires.....	311	272	39		311	121	108	12	1	121
Liquor license.....	160	146	14		160	327	291	36		327
Insanity.....	228	211	17		228	149	136	13		149
Horsebreeders.....	122	113	9		122					
Estray animals.....	48	41	7		48	62	51	11		62
Pound.....	61	42	19		61	16	15	1		16
Pool room.....	12	9	3		12	26	23	3		26
Village.....	11	9	2		11	2	1	1		2
Living stables.....	34	32	2		34	3	3			3
Public works.....	4	4			4	1	1			1

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordnaances <i>Con.</i>										
Dental profession.....						1	1			1
Medical profession.....	3	2	1		3	4	3	1		4
Veterinary surgeons.....	3	3			3	1	1			1
Druggists.....	1	1			1	8	7	1		8
Public health.....	18	15	3		18	17	13	4		17
School.....	4	4			4	9	9			9
Hawkers and peddlers.....	23	23			23	10	10			10
Noxious weeds.....	16	14	2		16	25	22	3		25
Pollution of streams.....	3	3			3	2	2			2
Steam boilers.....	58	52	6		58	10	10			10
Motor vehicles.....	136	130	6		136	34	31	3		34
Children's protection....	19	18	1		19	42	40	2		42
Entire animals.....						4	3	1		4
Highways.....						7	7			7
Stock inspection.	20	19	1		20	9	9			9
Auctioneers.....	3	3			3					
Theatre.....						6	6			6
Hotelkeepers.....	4	4			4	31	31			31
Slaughter house.....						1	1			1
Vital statistics.....	1	1			1	1	1			1
City by-laws (Dawson, Y.T.).....										
Boarding-house keepers.....	31	29	2		31					
Miscellaneous.....	18	14	4		18	20	16	4		20
	9,217	7,805	1,250	162	9,217	6,995	5,896	951	148	6,995

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

RECAPITULATION of Summary Cases entered and Convictions made in Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Manitoba and Yukon from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

Place.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Province of Saskatchewan.....	9,217	7,805	1,250	162
Province of Alberta.....	6,995	5,896	951	148
Yukon Territory.....	227	171	53	3
Northwest Territories.....	64	53	11	
Province of New Manitoba.....	218	191	25	2
Grand Total	16,721	14,116	2,290	315

A total of 14,116 convictions are recorded, an increase of 1,131 over last year, and of 10,651 over the number ten years ago, or about four times as many.

This is proportionate to the increase of the population, and it indicates why such a strain has been thrown upon the force with its fixed strength. In the tabulated statistics of crime, forty-one cases of murder are recorded. Twenty-seven new cases were dealt with during the past twelve months; and fourteen carried over from the year preceding (1913). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:— Three convicted as charged; five convicted of manslaughter; two, jury acquitted on grounds of insanity; four, jury acquitted.

And, as to the disposition of the twenty-seven new cases entered this year: Eleven are at present awaiting trial; seven convicted as charged; three convicted of manslaughter; two, jury acquitted on grounds of insanity; one, stay of proceedings ordered on grounds of insanity; three not yet brought to justice.

The three cases unsolved occurred in Alberta, and in two it is hoped that the perpetrators will shortly be brought to justice.

In 1913, there were forty-four charges of murder as against twenty-seven this year.

I regret to again refer to the number of offences against females. This sordid class of case is on the increase. Too often they arise through carelessness and neglect of the parents of young girls in not controlling and watching over them, and often because of improper housing. Some salutary punishments have been inflicted by judges and magistrates, but the true prevention rests with the parents.

The offences against property number 2,469. Petty theft accounts for more than half the number. There were sixty-four convictions for horse stealing, thirty-two for cattle stealing, three for cattle killing, and twenty-one for wounding or shooting stock. There were 176 convictions for cruelty to animals.

There were 127 convictions for carrying concealed weapons. The amendment of the Criminal Code has enabled the police to check and control this dangerous practice.

The convictions against religion and morals number 3,867, chiefly under the vagrancy sections of the code, which cover minor offences against peace and good order, such as drunk and disorderly, vagrancy, and causing disturbances.

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There is a decided increase in the number of cases dealt with under the Railway Act. There were 666 convictions, principally for stealing rides and trespassing on the right of way. The increase is due to the lack of work in the West, which led to large numbers of unemployed drifting along the railway lines, east and west, in search of work.

Also a considerable percentage was of the genuine tramp class. Instructions were issued that the law was not to be harshly enforced, but that in every case careful inquiry was to be made before proceedings were taken, and that discrimination was to be made between the unemployed and the "hobo."

Offences under provincial and territorial laws account for 4,011 convictions. Of these, 1,722 were under the Masters and Servants Act. These are really civil cases.

There were 382 convictions under the Game laws, 380 under the Prevention of Prairie Fire Acts, and 471 under the Liquor License Acts.

A total of 349 insane persons, as against 320 last year, were conveyed to the institutions provided by the different Governments. The province of Saskatchewan opened at Battleford, in December last, a hospital for the care of these unfortunates, and the patients, hitherto treated in the Brandon hospital, were transferred there. It is a commodious, modern institution, and ensures that every care and comfort with skilled medical attention will be given.

The province of Alberta has a similar institution at Ponoka.

The patients from the Yukon have to be conveyed to the Westminster hospital. This is a long and exhausting journey, but owing to the small numbers of patients in the Yukon, no other course is practicable.

Speaking generally with regard to crime in the area over which this force exercises jurisdiction, I have no occasion to call your attention to any special feature. Every effort has been made to deal with all cases. Many of the cases have required the highest detective skill and prolonged investigations over periods, in some cases of years.

The finger print system has now been in use for a number of years. Its value has been established. We are indebted to the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police for very effective aid in discovering old offenders, no matter under what name they operate.

I have brought to your attention during the year, the good services of different members of the force whom you have been good enough to reward by money grants from the funds for that purpose, or by special commendation.

The usual arduous patrols have been carried out in the Far North. Among the most noteworthy are: Inspector French and party from The Pas to Churchill, a distance of 1,300 miles, occupying fifty days; Staff Sergeant Harper, in pursuit of a criminal into the Rocky Mountains, occupying eighty-one days; Sergeant Dempster and Corporal Hocking, from Dawson to Fort McPherson and return, 1,000 miles, and taking forty-seven days; and Staff Sergeant Prime, from Prince Albert to Gull lake, 264 miles, occupying fifteen days. These trips were made in midwinter under trying conditions, but were accomplished without accident, although some were at times short of food.

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The Hillcrest mine explosion, which occurred on 20th June, caused the loss of 189 lives. The disaster called forth the highest qualities, and both men and women exhibited the greatest courage and fortitude. Inspector Junget, with Corporal Mead and Constables Grant and Hancock, rendered good service. I heard from many sources of their admirable work, and you were good enough to express your appreciation.

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SCHEDULE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO AND RELEASED FROM R. N. W. M. POLICE GUARD-ROOMS BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1913, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.					YUKON TERRITORY.			Grand Total
	Regina Guard Rooms No. 1 and 2	Yorkton	Maple Creek	Battleford	Total	Medicine Hat	Calgary	Fort Saskatchewan	Edmonton	Lethbridge	Whitecourt	Dawson	Total	
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, October 1, 1913.	114	7	12	21	154	43	76	60	15	36	1	234	11	17
Total number of prisoners received during the year.	1,880	166	216	231	2,493	581	874	271	1,176	663	96	3,651	54	130
Total number of prisoners discharged during year.	1,954	164	211	244	2,573	540	930	331	1,169	678	98	3,746	52	133
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, September 30, 1914	40	9	17	5	71	84	20		22	21	2	149	3	166

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PRISONERS RECEIVED INTO R. N. W. M. POLICE GUARD ROOMS BETWEEN YEARS 1900 AND 1914.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received.	6,284	5,626	3,935	2,710	2,437	1,910	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,009	779	739	54

311 months

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JAILS.

During the year, 6,284 prisoners passed through our guard-rooms, and on the 30th September, 226 were confined therein.

In the province of Saskatchewan, the pressure upon our guard-rooms has been much relieved. The Government have just completed a modern jail. They also opened a temporary place of detention at Wolseley. As a result, the supplementary guard-room at Regina was closed for the reception of prisoners on the 30th September. The guard-rooms at Regina, Battleford, Maple Creek, and Yorkton, are still in use, but I expect that before very long we shall be relieved of our jail duties in the province.

In Alberta, the Government took over our post at Fort Saskatchewan on 9th March, having purchased it for use as a jail. They are now erecting a modern building and the conditions of prison accommodation will be much improved.

On the 7th May, our police post at Calgary was vacated, and on the 11th May a Grand Trunk Pacific Company representative was appointed to take over.

As our guard-room at that point was in use as a prison, negotiations were opened with the province by the comptroller, and it was finally arranged that they would grant us the use of one of their public buildings in Calgary for barrack purposes, and that the police should provide extra accommodation for male and female prisoners at Macleod, a fair proportion of the expense to be borne by each Government.

This arrangement was carried out, and the male and female prisoners were transferred on the 30th April, 1914.

In addition, the guard-rooms at Lethbridge, Edmonton, and Grouard are still utilized.

In the Yukon, both at Dawson and White Horse, prisoners are confined.

It is expected that in the course of a year or so, the Government of Alberta will erect the necessary prisons and relieve us entirely of this duty.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Last year it was found necessary to establish additional detachments to control the routes into the Chisana gold field in Alaska. They have now been withdrawn, as the fields did not prove to be of great value. A new outpost has been established at Rampart House on the Porcupine river to guard the customs and maintain a friendly supervision of the Indians in that region. It is one of our most northerly stations, being well within the Arctic circle.

This territory still maintains its good reputation for law and order.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

Owing to the development of Port Nelson as the terminus of the Hudson Bay railway, it was found advisable to transfer the headquarters of the division from Churchill to that point. Portable buildings were purchased at Ottawa and sent there by ship. In the meantime, Supt. Howard and a party of eight men were despatched overland with orders to prepare the ground. The buildings have now been erected, and we have a comfortable post which can house an officer and twenty men.

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A wireless station connecting with The Pas gives speedy communication, and telegrams are exchanged with certainty and speed. This has greatly facilitated our work.

In my last year's report, I referred to the alleged murder of the explorers Radford and Street by Eskimos on the remote Arctic coast. You decided that an outpost should be established as far in the interior from Chesterfield inlet as was found practicable, and that from that point connection should be made with the Eskimos, and an inquiry made as to the real facts of the alleged tragedy, so that it might be decided what action should be taken. Inspector Beyts, with a party of three men, was selected for this duty. An auxiliary schooner was purchased in Halifax, and the expedition set sail in July. Unexpected delays occurred, and the party did not reach Chesterfield until late in the season. The schooner was unloaded there and proceeded to Nelson for the winter, leaving Inspector Beyts to erect his quarters.

I have not yet received a report, but as they were well provided with a suitable hut and ample supplies of clothing, provisions, and fuel, I have no fear for their success in the work assigned to them.

Inspector Beyts' small command has been spoken of in the press as a punitive expedition. Nothing could be further from the facts. Inspector Beyts' instructions are to establish friendly relations with the tribe, secure their confidence and carefully inquire into all the circumstances.

The schooner will be of great use to us in Hudson bay, and will increase the effectiveness of our work.

A detachment remains at Churchill.

The treaty payments were made by Supt. Demers, the money being sent in by police patrol.

THE FORT McPHERSON SUB-DISTRICT.

The reports received from the remote posts of Fort McPherson and Herschell Island, are satisfactory.

Again this year, no ship could enter the Beaufort sea because of ice at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Our supplies for Herschell island were not delivered. Fortunately a two-year supply has always been kept at that point, so that there is sufficient food and fuel for the detachment. The supplies for Fort McPherson are taken down the Mackenzie, and are delivered with certainty.

A chain of posts is maintained from Edmonton to the Arctic along the inland waterways.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.—At a few boundary points, the police act as collectors. The boundary patrols give aid to the regular customs officers in protecting the revenue.

Immigration.—Every assistance is given to the department in deporting undesirables. We give information as to needy homesteaders, and help to distribute any relief necessary.

Indian.—Escorts have been furnished at all treaty payments. I have again to note the excellent conduct of the Indians. Their expression of loyalty, offers of service, and large gifts to patriotic funds during the war period are most gratifying.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (3 years)	118
Engaged constables (1 year)	434
Engaged special constables	114
Re-engaged after leaving	92
Surrendered from desertion	6
Arrested after desertion	3
<hr/>	
Total increase	767
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Discharges, died, etc.—

*Granted free discharge on account of being an Imperial reservist	1
Time expired	13
Purchased	40
Pensioned	1
Died	4
Deserted	27
Dismissed for bad conduct	48
Dismissed for inefficiency	16
Special constables discharged	112
<hr/>	
Total decrease	262

Total increase for year 1914 505

Died—

Register No. 2776, Constable Fyfe, A. M.	
“ 3617 “ Fitzgerald, M. J.	
“ 4673 “ Bates, G. C.	
“ 5107 “ Kendrick, J. F.	

Pensioned—

Register No. 2548, Sergeant Blyth, W.

Appointed superintendent—

Inspector D. McD. Howard.

Horses purchased 324

Horses—

Cast and sold	36
Died	15
Destroyed	6
Total gains—horses	267

* NOTE.—54 Imperial reservists were granted free discharges in October, 1914

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Pack ponies	
Died..	1
Destroyed..	2
Total loss—ponies..	3
Mules	
Cast and sold..	1
Total loss—mules..	1

HORSES.

The force is now well horsed, but a few more remounts are required to complete our wants. These will be purchased from time to time as opportunity offers. Owing to the war, horses of our stamp are in great demand.

ARMS.

The force has been re-armed with Lee-Enfield carbine. It is a light, handy, and accurate weapon, and is eminently suitable for Mounted Police use.

Target practice has been carried out, both with carbine and revolver, and the recruits have acquired a fair degree of efficiency. Our twelve-target range at Regina has been very useful, and has greatly facilitated the rapid training of the recruits.

BUILDINGS.

No important buildings have been erected during the year other than at Port Nelson. Small posts have been erected by our own men at Fort Resolution and Fort McPherson.

Necessary repairs have been made and the posts maintained in good order.

If the services of the force are to be continued, I am of the opinion that substantial buildings should be erected at all recognized central police points, in the interests of efficiency and economy.

Our rental expenditure amounts to upwards of \$40,000 per annum, and the buildings are, for the most part, inadequate and unsuitable.

On the outbreak of the war, it was decided to increase the strength by 500 on special terms of one year's service and a separation allowance of \$20 per month to families of married men. The Minister of the Interior ordered that the homestead of any man joining should be protected. Especial inducements were offered to ex-members of the force to rejoin, and all who did were placed in the rank held by them at the time of their discharge.

The standard was not lowered, and exemplary character certificates were required.

Recruiting commenced on the 8th of August and was completed on the 22nd September; eighty-six ex-members rejoined. Recruiting was only carried on in Western Canada, and at least four times as many applications were received as were required. The recruits are an exceptionally fine lot, and their conduct has been excellent.

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I have to regret the death of four members of the force, two by accident and two the result of natural causes.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits was carried on vigorously, and progress was so rapid that I was able to strengthen the outside divisions early in September.

RATIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The clothing has been of excellent quality, and the uniforming of the recruits was very quickly done owing to the promptness with which the department provided the kit and equipment.

The rations have been excellent.

Forage has been quite satisfactory.

GENERAL.

The force had the honour of supplying an escort of one officer and ten men to His Royal Highness the Governor General at Banff.

I have received the fullest support from the assistant commissioners, the staff, officers commanding divisions, and all ranks.

I venture to bring to your notice the loyalty and devotion to duty of the whole force. Without exception it was keen to place its services at the disposal of the Empire during the war, and to take its place in the fighting line.

The decision of the Government that our duty lay in the West was received with great regret, but accepted without murmuring or discontent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

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APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SEPT. J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING "K"
DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "K" Division for the year ended September 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Owing to the continued drought throughout the summer the crops in this district, with the exception of the irrigated section, have been a total failure, and, in consequence, a large amount of relief is being issued. The district has been divided into relief districts, with a head for each; all applications now received by us are turned over to these persons.

The majority of settlers are not discouraged and, with the assistance given by the Government, will make another start. Had it not been for the want of rain in June and July, much prosperity could have been expected as the conditions for seeding were never better than the past spring. Settlers were also getting into mixed farming, the increase of hogs in this district for the past year has exceeded anything before, and there has fortunately been a good demand and excellent prices. Unfortunately there has been considerable hog cholera in the vicinity of Lethbridge.

In the irrigated districts the crops of alfalfa and timothy have been better than in former years.

Cattle have done well, and the beef on the range is said to be in prime condition this fall, with excellent prices.

The war has made a market for horses, and buyers have visited all parts of the district and have picked up a considerable number, but as only broken horses are being purchased they are not being produced in such numbers as would be expected in a horse-producing country. Horse ranchers have been in the habit for some years of selling horses in carload lots to dealers and, in consequence, are not in a position to take advantage of the present market.

Sheep have greatly increased, the setting aside of a range in the foot-hills for sheep has been taken advantage of by a number of owners.

The coal mines in the vicinity of Lethbridge and Taber are now working and give employment to a large number of men. There has been no labour trouble during the past year.

Owing to the failure of crops, towns and villages have made little progress. There has been little movement in real estate and in consequence a large number of real estate men have closed their offices.

Business at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge is also quiet, and there has been considerable retrenchment in municipal expenditures.

The C.P.R. has now completed the line between Bassano and Empress and a service over this line will soon be started. On the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch about 75 miles have been graded, and there is now a weekly train service between Stirling and Foremost.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered for the past year is 1,077, as against 1,060 for the previous year, there being practically no increase. I find the percentage of convictions to be less than the previous year, it being 86 per cent. On checking over form 125, I find that a large number of cases where informations have been laid by civilians, there were absolutely no possible chances of convictions being obtained. I am again pleased to report the absence of serious crime throughout the year. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases under the Indian Act, but a general decrease in all other classes of crime. On April 1, 1914, Stafford village, comprising the mining camp of No. 3, was taken into the city limits and policed by the city police; heretofore a large number of our cases have come from this camp. There are but few cases which require special mention, the more important being as follows:—

A. Nilsen—Attempted Murder.—At 9.15 p.m. on 8th November, 1913, Engineer Graham of the C.P.R. reported at the barracks, Medicine Hat, that on the night of 7th November he left Medicine Hat on train No. 4 going east. On reaching Pashley, about 10 miles east of Medicine Hat, he had put two hoboes off the train. One of them pulled out a revolver and fired two shots at him. He described the man who did the shooting. Descriptions were sent to Constable Stevens at Irvine, and he arrested three men lying in a haystack near the railway just east of Pashley. They had the appearance of hoboes and were taken to Medicine Hat. One of the men, named A. Nilsen, was positively identified by the engineer and fireman as the man who did the shooting. A further search around the haystack was made by Constable Stevens and he found a revolver among the straw. Accused appeared before Judge Simmons at the Supreme Court, Medicine Hat, on November 25, and pleaded “not guilty” to the charges of attempted murder, shooting with intent, and carrying loaded firearms. The accused was tried by a jury and found guilty of attempted murder, and was sentenced to five years’ imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. The two men, A. J. Noble and J. Betz, who were arrested with Nilsen were sentenced to one month’s imprisonment as vagrants. The man Betz, who admitted he had been travelling with Nilsen, gave evidence against him.

Henry and Madge Orcutt—Cattle Killing.—On the afternoon of December 4, 1913, Thomas Mendenhall, rancher, living 6 miles north of Milk River detachment, reported to Constable Wardell at that detachment, that on riding through his cattle he had found a 2-year-old steer bearing his brand lying with its throat cut. Constables Wardell and Murphy patrolled to the spot with Mendenhall, examined the steer, found that it had been shot and its throat cut. They came to the conclusion that the party who had done this would evidently return at night to take away the beef. Consequently they cached themselves near the spot and watched till about 8 p.m., when they heard a noise as if somebody was chopping. They ran down and found a homesteader and his wife, named Henry Orcutt, butchering the animal. Constable Wardell placed them both under arrest and took possession of the chopper and knife. They were subsequently committed for trial by Inspector W. P. Lindsay, at Magrath, on December 5, 1913.

They appeared before His Honour Judge Jackson at the District Court on February 5, 1914, pleaded “not guilty,” but admitted the killing of the animal, which they claimed was accidental. Orcutt having been shooting at a coyote. They also claimed that when caught in the act of butchering the animal their intention was to have taken the beef to Mr. Mendenhall. The judge found it impossible to believe their stories; they were convicted and released on suspended sentence and ordered to pay the cost of the trial. It is to be regretted that a more serious punishment was not inflicted in this case as a deterrent to others; as I consider a conviction of persons killing cattle on the range one of the most difficult we have to handle. We have had

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numerous cases where portions of the carcasses of animals have been found during the past nine years showing that they had been killed, but have only been able to obtain convictions in two or three cases.

E. P. Blair—Theft of Team and Buggy.—On the night of September 30, 1913, a farmer named T. R. Moore, living near Barons, left his team and buggy standing on the street, and found them missing on going to where he had left them. Descriptions of the outfit were circulated throughout the district, as well as to points in Montana, and inquiries made as to the whereabouts of an ex-ticket-of-leave convict named E. P. Blair, who was suspected. This man had been living with his father near Barons, and was seen in the village on the night of the theft, but had disappeared. Nothing further was heard of this outfit until January 21, 1914, when a letter was received from Stock Detective A. R. Sellars, Cutbank, Mont., stating that he had located a team answering the description of that stolen in the possession of G. W. Blair, a brother of the accused, who had been arrested by the American authorities on a charge of horse stealing. I got into communication with the owner of the team and had him go to Montana and identify them, which he did. Upon receipt of a telegram that horses were identified, a warrant was issued for the arrest of E. P. Blair, which was executed by Sergeant Cooper at Carmangay. Staff Sergeant Ashe was then detailed to go to Montana to collect evidence as to the team being in possession of E. P. Blair. He succeeded in obtaining a number of witnesses, who were brought over. Blair was committed for trial by Inspector Lindsay on March 4, 1914. Accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey and jury on April 29, 1914, and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. He was found guilty, and on May 7, sentenced to seven years in the Alberta penitentiary, the judge remarking that he had recommended his parole on a previous sentence of three years for robbery with violence, and that he would see that no such recommendation was made in the present case. This case necessitated considerable expense, as most of the witnesses had to be brought from Montana.

J. B. Armstrong, alias J. B. Allen, uttering Forged Bill of Lading.—On January 9, Mr. Green, manager of The Ellison Milling Company, Lethbridge, reported to me that a man named J. B. Armstrong was buying wheat along the Crow line at 89 cents and offering it to them at 70 cents, and he suspected there was something crooked in the deal. Sergeant Coleridge, Grassy Lake detachment, was detailed to trace this man up and see what he was doing. He located Armstrong, who informed him that he represented Armstrong & Co., of Lethbridge, with headquarters at Chicago, and that he had just secured the Columbia Elevator at Lethbridge for storage purposes. Sergeant Coleridge kept track of this man and followed him to Lethbridge. Armstrong proceeded to the Ellison Milling Company and attempted to negotiate a bill of lading for wheat to the amount of \$1,500; this wheat was said to be on cars at Burdett. The bills of lading were found to be forgeries, and Armstrong was arrested. He was committed for trial for uttering forged bills of lading on January 12, 1914, by Inspector W. P. Lindsay. On same date a telegram was received from Sheriff Kommers, Great Falls, asking for the arrest of this man on the charge of false pretences.

On 14th January, 1914, he appeared before Judge Jackson and pleaded "guilty." He stated that he came to Canada with the intention of joining the Mounted Police, and he thought he could make a little money by buying wheat at short, but he made the mistake of quoting Fort William prices instead of local prices. Mr. G. W. Green, of the Ellison Milling Company, asked that a light sentence be given. The judge sentenced him to three months in the Lethbridge guard-room, as he was instructed that he would be sent back to Great Falls to answer charges against him there.

On the morning of March 17, this prisoner made a break for liberty, was captured same date and on March 24 sentenced by Judge Jackson to one year in the provincial jail.

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Walter Bean, alias Leonard Hartley—Attempted Murder.—On October 6, 1913, Henry Bonson, of Spring Coulee, came to the barracks and complained that he believed poison had been administered to him by one Walter Bean, alias Leonard Hartley. He stated that he had been working on a farm near Spring Coulee and he and the accused had been living together. On the day in question he brought some groceries home from Spring Coulee, and also a bottle of whiskey. He asked the accused to have a drink, but he refused. Bonson went outside for some purpose, returning in a few minutes, having left the bottle of whiskey on the table; he again offered the accused a drink, which was also refused; he then took a drink himself, and in a few minutes he felt very ill and his legs began to stiffen and his jaws set. He asked the accused to go for a doctor; he left the house but did not return. Bonson recovered a little and managed to get to the house of a neighbour, who afterwards went back and found what was supposed to be strychnine in the cup from which Bonson had drunk the whiskey. They found that Bean had taken Bonson's coat and \$18, and left for Lethbridge. Bean was arrested and sentenced to three months in the Lethbridge guard-room on charges of theft of money and overcoat. Prisoner was subsequently charged with attempted murder before Inspector Lindsay on same date, and was committed for trial. He appeared before Judge Simmons and jury on November 4, and pleaded "not guilty." The jury, after being out for some time, disagreed, and a new trial was ordered. A new trial was set for January 7, at a special sitting of the Supreme Court, but owing to the illness of the judge it did not come off.

On March 11, upon the recommendation of the Attorney General's Department, an order was issued for this man's release. He was released on same date and handed over to Mr. A. E. Humphries for deportation to England.

J. D. O'Brien, alias Parker, alias Brown, alias McDonald—Robbery of Cecil Hotel safe at Medicine Hat.—On January 27, a long-distance telephone message was received from Inspector Shoebottom, Medicine Hat, stating that the sum of \$500 had been taken from the safe at the Cecil hotel, Medicine Hat, on the night before. It was suspected that a man giving the name of J. D. O'Brien, who had applied to the manager for work as a bartender, had taken the money, as he had interviewed the manager in his office where the safe was open. The manager had occasion to leave the office for a few minutes, as there was a banquet on that night, and when he returned to the office the money was gone. The description given answered that of a prisoner named Doherty who had been in the guard-room charged with shopbreaking at Lethbridge, but who had been acquitted, although his partner was sentenced to two years in the provincial jail. We consequently sent Doherty's photograph to Medicine Hat, and it was identified as that of J. D. O'Brien. We then learned that a man under the name of McDonald was arrested at High River on a charge of shopbreaking. Sergeant Capstick was sent to High River and identified McDonald as being O'Brien and Doherty. At a preliminary hearing at High River he was discharged and rearrested on the charge at Medicine Hat by Sergeant Capstick. We found that he was also wanted under the name of Fred Hoscarr for robbery at Prussia, Sask. Also that he had a criminal record in the States, having served a term of three years in the Walla Walla penitentiary, Washington.

He was tried before Mr. Justice Scott and jury, at Medicine Hat, on April 21, 1914. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Preston Lockhart—Attempted Murder.—On afternoon of 19th December, 1913, James Jennings reported to Constable McCarthy at Warner detachment that he had been followed and stabbed several times by one Preston Lockhart. Lockhart was arrested by Constable McCarthy and committed for trial on December 20 by G. W. Morton, J.P.

The evidence given at the preliminary showed this to be a murderous assault.

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Accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey and jury on May 4, 1914, and a verdict of "not guilty" rendered. In this case, owing to the length of time between committal and trial, the most important witnesses, including the complainant, had left the country.

Eli Alva Larkin—Burglary.—On Sunday, May 31, 1914, Constable Pittard, Stirling detachment, at 11.30 p.m., was awakened by a Chinaman named Wong Foo, stating that he had been robbed and \$25 taken from him by a suspicious-looking character who had been seen about the village that day.

Pittard heard that this man had left, going south along the track; he followed and found him about 4 miles from Stirling alongside the track, covered with blood and in a very weak condition. Pittard procured a rig and brought him back to the detachment. On searching him, found \$680 in his possession, \$600 of which was in American bills. He was taken to Lethbridge and Detective Sergeant Coleridge sent out to work up the case.

He was tried before Judge Jackson at Lethbridge on June 8, found guilty and, on 16th of same month, sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary, and restitution of \$25 ordered to be made to the Chinaman, Wong Foo.

F. Kohlruss, A. Kohlruss, F. Redmacher, Arson, and F. Kohlruss, F. Redmacher and Leo Martin—Conspiring to commit Arson.—On June 2, 1914, the Hotel Dunmore, at Dunmore, was burned to the ground, and as it was well known that the hotel had not been paying and there were payments due for construction, etc., it was thought that the fire was due to incendiarism. The case was taken up by the insurance adjusters, and the above men were arrested in connection with the burning of this hotel.

Anton and Ferdinand Kohlruss are brothers, and were proprietors of the hotel. On August 15, F. Kohlruss, A. Kohlruss, and F. Redmacher appeared before Inspector Shoebottom for their preliminary hearing, and the court was adjourned until August 24, the Kohlruss brothers being allowed out on bail till that date.

On August 24, at 2.30 p.m., the above three men were supposed to appear to have the preliminary hearing resumed; on the case being called, Anton Kohlruss did not appear. A search was made for him, and at 7.30 p.m. his body was found near the outskirts of the city at Medicine Hat, by a little girl, he having shot himself. He left a letter stating his reason for suicide was that he was not guilty of the charge of burning the hotel at Dunmore.

Ferdinand Redmacher and Ferdinand Kohlruss were committed for trial on charges of arson and conspiring to commit arson, and Leo Martin was committed for trial on charge of conspiring to commit arson. These cases have not yet been heard.

Tom Lotella—Attempted Murder.—Shown awaiting trial in last year's report. This man appeared before the Supreme Court at Lethbridge on November 8, 1913, and was tried before Judge Simmons and jury, and was found guilty and sentenced to thirty months in the Alberta penitentiary.

Tony Lombard—Attempted Murder.—Shown awaiting trial in last year's report. Accused was tried by Judge Simmons and jury at the Supreme Court at Lethbridge on November 8, 1913, and found guilty. Sentenced to twenty-five months in the Alberta penitentiary.

Mike Slemco—Attempted Murder.—Shown awaiting trial in last year's report. Accused was tried before Judge Simmons and jury at Medicine Hat on November 27, 1913. The evidence in this case was very contradictory, as is usual in Galician cases, and the Crown was much handicapped by not being able to locate one of the chief witnesses, and not being able to satisfy the court that the witness was out of the country, his evidence as given at the preliminary could not be used.

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The jury, after being out ten minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Arthur Dinnetz—Murder and Suicide.—On 15th June, 1914, Coroner Dr. Thomas phoned the barracks at Medicine Hat stating that he had received a message from Seven Persons that a man named Arthur Dinnetz had murdered his 5-year-old son, Earl Dinnetz, and committed suicide, about 4 miles north of Seven Persons, on his homestead.

Sergeant Capstick left with the coroner to investigate, and on arrival at the homestead found the boy lying dead in bed where he had been shot with a .22 rifle, evidently as he slept, and death was apparently instantaneous. Dinnetz was lying on the floor with a bullet wound just over the corner of the right eye. There was a .22 short rifle shell which had been discharged lying on the floor close to the gun and also a discharged shell in the rifle.

From inquiries made it would seem that the man had been drinking heavily for some time and his wife had left him on the previous 24th April. The man brooded over this and threatened suicide several times. Under his wife's photograph which hung on the wall was written in pencil in deceased's hand writing, "What is home without a mother." The coroner decided that an inquest was unnecessary, as he was satisfied, from the statements taken, that deceased was of unsound mind when he committed the crime.

LETHBRIDGE, October 5, 1914.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit report of "K" Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914— :

At midnight, September 30, 1913, in cells..	35
Consisting of—	
Undergoing imprisonment..	30
Committed for trial...	5
In Galt hospital..	1
	<hr/>
Total..	36
Received during twelve months ending September 30, 1914	663
	<hr/>
Total..	699
	<hr/>

Compared with the number of last year, there has been an increase of twenty-five prisoners. They are specified as follows:—

Whites, males..	655
Indians, males..	17
Negroes, males..	13
Japanese, males..	1
Lunatics, males...	10
	<hr/>
	696
Indians (female)	3
	<hr/>
Total..	699
	<hr/>

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Number of prisoners received each month is as follows:—

October, 1913..	82
November, 1913..	52
December, 1913..	62
January, 1914..	42
February, 1914..	42
March, 1914..	42
April, 1914..	44
May, 1914..	63
June, 1914..	55
July, 1914..	50
August, 1914..	84
September, 1914..	44
Total..	663

The average daily number of prisoners was..	43
The average monthly number..	58
The maximum number in any day..	72
The minimum number in any day..	15
The maximum number received in any month..	84
The minimum number received in any month.:	42

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	332
To Ponoka lunatic asylum..	8
To Edmonton penitentiary..	13
Deported to England..	5
" United States..	27
" Austria..	1
" Germany..	1
" Australia..	1
" Holland..	1
" Russia..	1
Handed over to friends, deportation cancelled..	1
To provincial jail, Lethbridge..	57
To Macleod guard-room..	11
To other places for trial, etc.	20
To Galt hospital, Lethbridge..	14
Died in hospital..	1
Handed over to military authorities (prisoners of war)..	28
Cases dismissed, fines and costs paid and otherwise disposed of ..	153

Females—

Fine and costs paid..	3
In cells, midnight, September 30, 1914 (males)..	21
Grand total..	699

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The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 398. These are classified as follows:—

	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	119		34
Drunk and disorderly	86		19
Theft	42	2	
Assault	18	1	17
False pretences	11	2	
Obtaining by fraud	4	2	15
Sending threatening letters	1	2	
Obtaining by worthless cheque	2	2	
Assault on peace officer	2		30
Fo gery	1	4	
Drunk while interdicted	1	1	
Trespass on C.P.R.	40		31
Carrying concealed weapons	2		30
Aiding and abetting prostitution	2	2	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	33		30
Unlawfully entering with intent to steal	3		30
Attempting to obtain by fraud	2		30
Housebreaking	2		30
Selling liquor without a license	3	2	10
Keeping a bawdy house	1	2	
Intimidation	1	1	
Unlawfully entering Canada	3	1	10
Unlawfully carrying firearms	3	2	10
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	1		30
Non-payment of wages	1		4
Non-support	1	6	
Indian Act—			
Liquor to Indians	8	3	23
Liquor in possession	2	1	15
Drunk (Indians)	3		30

During the past twelve months 167 finger prints and photographs have been taken of prisoners committed for indictable offences, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa. Two prisoners attempted to escape from their escort on March 17, 1914, but were recaptured the same morning. They were tried before Judge Jackson on March 24, and sentenced to one year, hard labour, each in the provincial jail, Lethbridge.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners satisfactory.

A sufficient quantity of prison clothing of good quality has been supplied.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

There was one death, R. R. Farmer, who was sentenced to thirty days hard labour for vagrancy on the 12th September, 1914. He was attended to by the prison surgeon from the day he was admitted until the 16th September, when he died at Galt hospital. An inquest was held, when a verdict was returned that R. R. Farmer died from natural causes, the cause being hemorrhage of the brain.

The guard-room has been overcrowded during the past twelve months. I have had as many as seventy-three prisoners here, with only eighteen cells at my disposal.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. S. READ, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convic- tions.	Dis- missed.	Not Tried.
Against Public Order—				
Pointing firearms	3	3		
Having face masked by night without lawful excuse	2	2		
Discharging firearms	6	6		
Carrying concealed weapons	9	9		
Carrying pistol without permit	2	2		
Giving pistol without permit	1	1		
Against Administration of Justice—				
Assaulting peace officer in execution of his duty	2	1	1	
Escaping from custody	4	4		
Attempting to break jail	3	3		
Attempt to bribe peace officer	1		1	
Perjury	10	4	6	
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	184	183	1	
Abduction	1		1	
Drunk and disorderly	42	42		
Indecent exposure	2	2		
Keeping common gaming house	1	1		
Fortune telling	1	1		
Being found in common gaming house	17	17		
Buggery	1		1	
Insulting language	2	1	1	
Aiding and abetting prostitution	2	2		
Keeping house of ill-fame	7	7		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	2	2		
Being found in house of ill-fame	5	5		
Procuring	2	2		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1	1		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16 years	1	1		
Incest	1		1	
Seduction of ward	1			1
Against Person and Reputation—				
Assault	82	68	14	
Indecent assault	2	1		1
Wife desertion	1	1		
Rape	1		1	
Open wells unguarded	2	2		
Leaving unused mine unguarded	1		1	
Assault causing bodily harm	1		1	
Sending threatening letter	1	1		
Wife beating	1	1		
Shooting with intent	3	1	1	1
Threatening violence	1	1		
Intimidation	4	1	3	
Attempted murder	3	1	2	
Against rights of Property—				
Forgery	10	6	4	
Unlawful conversion	2		1	1
Theft	110	88	22	
Misappropriation	1		1	
Dead Beat Act	8	7	1	
False pretenses	22	10	9	3
Embezzlement	1		1	
Conspiring to defraud	2		2	
Defrauding creditors	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	13	11	2	
Having stolen goods in possession	6	6		
Refusing to deliver up timber	1		1	
Shooting cattle	1	1		
Burglary	4	4		
Horse stealing	9	2	6	
Having house-breaking tools in possession	1		1	
Cattle killing	3	2		
Shop breaking	1	1		
Entering with intent	2	2		

SUMMARY OF CRIME for the year ending September 30, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not Tried.
Against rights of Property <i>Con.</i>				
Housebreaking	2	2		
Breaking and entering	3	3		
Destroying fences	2	2		
Robbery with violation	1		2	
Wounding cattle	2			2
Damaging property	2	2		
Mischief	14	7	7	
Disposing of property to defraud creditors...	1		1	
Arson	3	1		2
Conspiring to commit arson	3			3
Against Indian Act				
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	5	1	
Intoxication	10	10		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	31	31		
Trespassing on C.P.R.	8	71	17	
Mischief on railway	3	3		
Against Immigration Act—				
Illegally in Canada	2	2		
Entering Canada by stealth	1	1		
Entering Canada after rejection	2	2		
Assisting rejected immigrant to land in Canada	1	1		
Against Ordinances				
Liquor license	38	37	1	
Masters and servants	76	65	11	
Game	8	8		
Pound	11	11		
Prairie fire	24	22	2	
Neglected and dependent children	21	21		
Insane	15	13	2	
Entire animals	2	1	1	
Estray animals	11	10	1	
Noxious weeds	13	11	2	
Motor Vehicles Act	3	3		
Brand	3	3		
Public health	3	3		
Hawkers and peddlers	3	3		
Public works	1	1		
Pool room	3	3		
Medical profession	2	1	1	
Vital statistics	1	1		
Threshers lien	1	1		
Dental profession	1	1		
Drovers	9	9		
Mischievous animals	6	5	1	
Village ordinance	2	1	1	
Fence	1	1		
Against Dominion Acts				
Ticket-of-leave Act	1	1		
Seed Control Act	5	5		
War Measures Act	15	15		
Total	1 077	923	138	16

Total number of cases before the Supreme and District Courts for the year ending September 30, 1914, 82; convictions, 53; fines, 6; imprisonment, 29; penitentiary, 11; suspended sentence, 7; *nolle prosequi*, 5; dismissed, 24.

Of the fifteen cases shown in last year's report as not having been tried, all have been disposed of as follows: Convictions, 10; acquitted, 5.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to report no serious fires during the year. There have been thirty-five fires investigated by us. Twenty-five charges laid, with twenty-two convictions.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—The usual orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of Supreme Courts at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and for District Courts at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Taber. All subpoenas issued have been served.

Prisoners have been escorted to the penitentiary and jails, and lunatics to the hospital for insane at Ponoka.

Coroners have been attended at all inquests held.

Immigration.—Relief has been issued to settlers, where required, by authority of the commissioner of immigration, by our detachments, and liens taken. All prisoners found to be subject for deportation have been reported to the immigration inspector, with the result that thirty-seven have been deported.

Customs.—The detachments at Milk River, Coutts, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, and Wild Horse have patrolled the boundary. The N.C.O. in charge at Wild Horse is an acting sub-collector of customs.

Public Health.—All cases of infectious and contagious diseases have been reported to the provincial medical officer of health at Edmonton and quarantine maintained when found necessary.

Indians.—Owing to the removal of Indians from Medicine Hat, no relief has been issued.

Six cases were entered against persons supplying liquor to Indians, with five convictions. Ten Indians were convicted of intoxication.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are almost all at present in good condition, and fit for work. Ten remounts were received during the year. Reg. No. 234 was destroyed at Lethbridge on account of an abscess on cheek bone. Reg. No. 670 died at Grassy Lake from colic. Pack pony No. 207 was destroyed at Writing on Stone on account of incurable quarter crack.

We have received during the month of September, twenty-five remounts; all are doing well with the exception of Reg. No. 1001 which, so far, has been too nervous to do much with him. This horse does not appear to be vicious, but crouches when one enters his stall. If he does not improve I would recommend that the person from whom he was purchased be asked to replace him with another horse.

I will require twenty (20) saddle horses to complete the establishment, with the increased strength of the division.

The mileage for the year is as follows:—

October, 1913...	16,052
November, 1913...	16,953
December, 1913...	21,708
January, 1914...	17,303
February, 1914...	13,147
March, 1914...	16,765
Apr 1 1914...	14,876
May, 1914...	16,864
June, 1914...	16,102
July, 1914...	18,178
August, 1914...	17,252
September, 1914...	11,035
Total...	196,235

With an average of fifty-five horses, this gives mileage per horse of 3,568.

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TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Transport and harness are in serviceable condition.

SADDLERY.

We are now receiving a complete equipment from Regina with each man transferred.

With the increased strength, a number of stable halters, nose bags, and horse blankets will be required.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

This has been of good quality.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of excellent quality.

FORAGE.

Oats and hay supplied for the past year have been of good quality. Owing to the failure of crop and continued wet fall retarding threshing, I anticipate that oats will be higher in price than heretofore.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen is in good shape and has supplied grants to the amount of \$471.50 to the division. From this fund we furnish the Division mess and also detachments drawing rations with crockery, cutlery, and table linen.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have a good supply of books and a number of daily papers, as well as magazines, are subscribed for.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

We have had but little drill during the past year owing to paucity of men. The annual revolver practice was discontinued by order from Regina just before completion, but will now be resumed.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENT BUILDINGS.

The only repairs made during the year has been a new floor in the stable at the post. No new buildings have been erected. As reported in my last year's report, new buildings should be erected at Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille. I would recommend that the barracks at Lethbridge be painted and a wagon shed built. The old one is of no further use, and cannot be repaired.

I would also strongly recommend that authority be given to have outside water for the trees and garden. A system of pipes laid on top of the ground for summer use could be put in at little expense. This year, by kind permission of the city, I was allowed to use the street hydrants to water the trees in barracks.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. Hon. Surgeon Mewburn was transferred to Calgary on October 1, 1913, and Dr. D. A. Taylor appointed as acting assistant surgeon for the post.

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CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline has on the whole been good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There have been forty-one accidental or violent deaths during the year, all of which have been duly investigated; 136 inquiries for missing persons were received and circulated.

The division was inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert during the year. The commissioner also visited the post on different occasions. The number of cases shown give little idea of the work done by the division during the year.

Our southern boundary being the international line, and having 132 miles of this to patrol, consequently when a crime is committed to the north of us and the culprits suspected of trying to get across the line into Montana all detachments have to be kept on the move to guard as far as possible this line.

In the case of the Amisk murder and theft of 150 horses from Brooks, I had every available man and horse out for weeks. The mileage for the year will show what patrolling has been done.

Our guard-room has been again overcrowded, and no arrangements have yet been made for the keeping of insane persons, who have still to be held in the guard-room.

Inspector W. P. Lindsay was transferred to the division from October 1, 1913.

I regret the loss of Reg. Nos. 4557 and 4777, Sergeants Caulkin and McBrayne, the former being transferred to "A" division and the latter, as detective sergeant, to Dawson. Both were excellent men.

One new detachment was established during the year—Empress.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the work, and would especially mention Reg. No. 4268, Sergeant Major Humby, who has been untiring in his efforts.

Sergeant Wade, my orderly-room clerk, has been of the most valuable assistance to me.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,

Commanding "K" Division.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. A. MCGIBBON, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA DISTRICT OFFICE,
REGINA, October 26, 1914.The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1914.

I assumed command of the Regina district on the 6th of December, 1913, from Inspector G. L. Jennings, who was transferred to "G" division, Edmonton, Alta.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The following is a report of the general state of the Regina district under sub-districts:—

Weyburn Sub-district.

The Estevan and Arcola sub-districts were amalgamated in October, 1913, and made into Weyburn sub-district, which is comprised of the following detachments: Weyburn, Ogema, Radville, Tribune, Estevan, North Portal, Northgate, Carnduff, Lampman, Arcola, Fillmore, Yellowgrass. The district extends from Weyburn west to Viceroy on the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, and east to the Manitoba boundary; south to the United States boundary, and north to the south part of township eleven. It is an entirely prairie country, with the exception of the district near Arcola on the Arcola-Regina line; the Moose mountains, which lie about 6 miles north of that line are wooded and contain timber reserve, 163 square miles in area; there are also numerous lakes in the mountains, and it is a first-class district for mixed farming, there being lots of feed especially in the timber reserve, where the settlers are allowed to run their cattle. The crop in this district this year is only fair, the west end of the district having experienced dry weather, and thus the crops dried out more or less and the yield is poor and the grade inferior; the average yield all over this sub-district this year is about 15 bushels to the acre, and the grade chiefly number two, and some of less grades; there is about one-quarter more percentage of acreage sown this year than last; there has been a good acreage of breaking done this year, but not so much as would have been accomplished had more rain fallen. There has been a considerable amount of building done this year, especially by the farmers, such as new stables and houses, etc.; not much building in towns owing to stringency of capital. A new town hall is being erected at Weyburn; also a concrete and steel bridge which will cost considerable.

The new towns which have originated this year are along the Grand Trunk-Regina to Boundary line, and they do not amount to very much at present. Talmage, which is a point north of Weyburn on the Grand Trunk line, may be a fair town in time, as there is a spur line running from it to Weyburn. The traffic on this line has been suspended, however, for the present, the road not having been ballasted.

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The immigration into this district is steady, and the new settlers who come in are generally people who have means and have purchased improved farms; the poorer class of immigrant seem to go farther west, where they can obtain homesteads, mostly to the Peace River district; there is always a large number of immigrants passing along the Soo line from the U.S.A. via North Portal; there seems to be a large percentage of foreigners among them. The settlers in this district are going in more for mixed farming, as they are beginning to realize that a wheat crop is not to be relied upon; speaking generally, this district is in good shape and is well settled and the settlers appear to be in a thriving condition.

A new spur branch line was built by the G.T.P. Company this year from Talmage to Weyburn, the steel having been laid, but the track is not yet ballasted. This will enable the public to travel from Weyburn to Regina via Talmage without going via Moosejaw on the C.P.R. line, or via Stoughton. This will save considerable time; this line will probably be completed next year. The G.T.P. railway Regina to Boundary line was ballasted, and a daily train service has been inaugurated this year; this district is well supplied with railways at the present time.

The C.P.R. have been cutting down expenses this year, having taken off the Spokane flier from the Soo line altogether; they are also making some further changes in their passenger service at an early date.

This district is also well supplied with telephone lines, both long distance and rural; a new rural system has been installed in the Lampman district, which has now been connected with the long distance lines, and a rural line was also built in the Ogema district west of Weyburn, also connected with the long distance. The telephone is of great assistance in police work.

There was a total of twelve prairie-fire cases caused by persons clearing land, and convictions were obtained in most instances. No damage was done beyond hay land being burnt, and some hay stacks, which damage was made good by the defendants. Trains started some fires, but no damage has been reported in this district to any extent.

Crails Sub-district.

The crop conditions in this district were medium, wheat averaging about 20 bushels to the acre on summer fallow; about ten thousand acres were haled out in the Chamberlain and Findlater districts. About 40 per cent of acreage was sown this year; increase of acreage under cultivation over last year about 3 per cent.

Building operations in this sub-district very slight. No new towns in the district. No immigration to this district during the past year.

Yorkton Sub-district.

Yorkton, which is the headquarters of this sub-district, has a population of about 5,000, which has not increased during the year. There has been little building done during the year owing to the scarcity of money. The town has nearly finished a large power plant and water system. A new central telephone office has been put up by the Provincial Government, and an up-to-date system installed, which is a great improvement over that of last year. The district is generally an old settled one, comprised, in the immediate vicinity of Yorkton, of Eastern Canadians, American and English settlers, with a foreign element made up of Austro-Hungarians and Germans. There are no homesteads available in this district. In spite of this I have to report no decrease in the acreage under crop, as there is a considerable amount of the land ploughed and put under crop by the more thrifty farmers; there will be, roughly speaking, about 320,000 acres under cultivation this year. The yields are poor in comparison to past years, owing to the exceptionally dry season; the average yield of wheat being only 15 bushels to the acre; oats, 30 bushels; barley, 30. I do not know of any flax being grown in the district.

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The railway service continues good via G.T.P. and C.P.R. The C.N.R. have been somewhat of a disappointment in not completing their railway from Wroxton to Yorkton, as was expected and reported to be imminent last year.

A considerable amount of telephone construction has been done in the district.

There are about 1,500 families in the district of Austro-Hungarian and German nationalities; the great majority of these have become naturalized British subjects.

Melville.—Is a divisional point for the Grand Trunk Pacific; the crop conditions are very poor owing to the continued drought, and it is estimated that it will not be half of last year, as most of the crop has been frozen. There is about 5 per cent increase in the area under cultivation, and there is an increase in the cattle and mixed-farming operations. No new towns have sprung up in the Melville district, and in the town itself there has been very little building done. A theatre, creamery business block, and several private houses have been completed, and a Roman Catholic separate school is under construction.

There is a long-distance telephone service north and south, but none to the towns east and west; there is a line being constructed between Balcarres and Melville.

Sheho.—Crop conditions are not as good as last year. Oats are very poor, but in places the wheat crop is excellent and has escaped frost. About 10 per cent more land is under cultivation than last year. Building operations compare favourably with those of last year, additions having been added to the towns of Foam Lake, Wynyard, Theodore, and Sheho. There has been very little immigration to this district as there are but few homesteads open and they are of little use.

Kamsack.—The district around Kamsack has suffered like the rest of the country from dry weather. The chief crop is oats which, in spite of the drought, has headed out well. There are about 95,000 acres under crop, an increase of about 5 per cent over last year. The town is expending \$130,000 in new sidewalks, sewerage, and electric light. Seventy-five cars of cattle have been shipped out this year, and 500 head of horses have been shipped in from the west and sold to settlers. There is very little land open to homesteaders, and what there is is very rough and is being taken up by Galicians and Russians.

There has been no fresh railway or telephone construction.

Immigration has been small; three English-speaking families have arrived from the old country, and a small number of Galician and Russian families have taken homesteads.

Canora.—The district in the Canora patrol has also suffered from lack of rain, and the crops are very light. Some of the late grain has been badly frozen, about 50 per cent of a full crop has been cut. The area under cultivation is in the neighbourhood of 15 per cent of the total area, and has not increased since last year. There has been very little building done in any of the towns or villages, but a number of substantial barns and dwelling-houses have been erected by the farmers during the year. The hospital at Canora has been completed this year and is proving a great boon to the neighbourhood. The town started to lay out a water system but the war closed operations, owing to the scarcity of money. There has been no immigration to this district.

The C.N.R. started laying steel on the new branch from Canora to Sturgis, the grade and bridges being completed, but the work was discontinued on the outbreak of the war. There has been no telephone construction during the year. A long-distance line between Canora and Kamsack is badly required. There is a good service west and south.

Langenburg.—This district, which used to be patrolled by the Yorkton detachment, has recently been made a separate district and a detachment established there. The

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district is mostly settled by Austrian and German people. The crops have been good in the south part of the district where they had a fair amount of rain, but in the other parts they have been very light; on the whole they will average about 15 bushels of wheat to the acre; 30 of oats, and 20 of barley. The population has not increased to any great extent. There has been a considerable increase in the acreage under cultivation. No new buildings of any consequence have gone up.

There has been no railway construction done during the year, outside of maintaining the right of way. The C.P.R. and C.N.R. serve this district, and give a satisfactory one.

There is a long-distance telephone east and west, but none north and south. There are a number of rural lines running out of the villages.

Pelly.—This district is fairly well settled, the majority of the population being Galicians, with some English-speaking people, Doukhobors and Indians. The crops show a decrease over last year of at least 20 per cent, owing to dry weather and early frost. The area under cultivation has increased a little.

The Doukhobors have behaved very well this year. Most of them have left the village and have taken up homesteads. The people of the Fanatic village now number about twenty-four, and are old people. Twenty-five carloads of cattle have been shipped from Pelly.

A rural telephone has been put in at Pelly, extending for about 3 miles southwest of the village.

The C.N.R. started to lay steel for about 3 miles from Sturgis on their line to Canora. They had about forty men working but, on the outbreak of the war, they laid them off and sent them back to Winnipeg.

Montmartre Sub-district.

This sub-district includes townships 1 to 16 east and west on the C.N.R. line, taking in north of the C.N.R. line half-way between the C.N.R. and C.P.R. main line, on the south taking in half-way between the C.N.R. and the Arcola branch of the C.P.R., this making in all about fifty townships.

The sub-district includes the detachments of Montmartre and Kipling.

Taking the district as a whole, there is about 60 per cent of the land under cultivation; there are several farms lying idle this year but, allowing for the new land that has been broken up this year, the acreage under cultivation is about the same as last; there are several large creeks in different parts of the district which make a large acreage of waste land; this leaves about 60 per cent under cultivation, 20 per cent waste land and 20 per cent yet to be broken. Considerable damage was done to crops this year with hail and an early frost; the crops in the eastern part of the district are slightly better than in the west. Taking the district as a whole the crops will yield about 14 bushels to the acre. There has been very little building during the past year. One elevator has been built at Dumas. The population consists largely of foreigners of all nationalities.

There has been no railway construction in this district. There has been a rural telephone installed at Odessa; about 65 miles have been completed and are now in use; there is no long-distance telephone west of Montmartre, but there is some talk of completing the long-distance line west of Montmartre to Regina during the coming year.

Balgonie Sub-district.

It is estimated that the crop this year is 25 per cent below the average, both in the yield and the grade of the grain, owing to the unusually dry summer and early frosts before commencement of harvest. About 20 per cent of the acreage in this district is

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being cultivated, the remainder being scrub and bluff. An occasional new building has been erected. This district, being a very old settled one, immigrants as settlers have been few, land being held at a high figure.

C.P.R. double-tracking of the main line and raising the track 2 feet was completed this summer, between Regina and Indian Head. Lajord rural telephone line was partly completed.

Moosomin Sub-district.

In this district the past year has been a prosperous one for farmers, neither hail nor frost having done any damage throughout the district; there were some good heavy rains in the early summer which gave the grain a good start. During midsummer the season was very dry, and this greatly lessened the yield of grain but, considering the high price of grain this fall, the farmers will receive fully as much money for their year's labour as they have received for the past eight years. A conservative estimate of the yields is as follows: wheat, 17 bushels to the acre; oats, 33; barley and flax, very light, but, fortunately, there was very little sown in the district.

Business in the small towns has been poor compared to former years, but every person is making a good living and keeping out of debt; real estate is at a standstill all through the district; very little building has been done except where it was absolutely necessary. An electric light house plant was installed at Broadview during the year; the Land Titles office at Moosomin has been completed and a large skating rink is in course of erection at Esterhazy.

No new towns have sprung up; about thirty-five families of Finlanders, Swedes, and Hungarians have immigrated into the colonies near Grenfell, Wapella, and Esterhazy. There has been a marked decrease in immigration during the year.

The land in this district is considered to be very fertile, with the exception of the Crooked Lake Indian reserve north of Broadview. The increase of acreage under cultivation this year is about 4 per cent.

The C.P.R. main line has been double tracked between Broadview and Grenfell, a distance of 86 miles, and between Broadview and Whitewood, a distance of 20 miles. This track is now being ballasted and will be in operation about the 15th October, 1915. No new long-distance telephone lines have been erected during the year. The following rural lines have been built. From Dubuc to Cotham, from Tantallon to near Spy Hill, from Whitewood to the Forest Farm district, from Valley post office to Moosomin, from Fairlight to Heather district. A number of rural telephone lines were to have been built this season but, owing to the money stringency, the building has been suspended.

Strassburg Sub-district.

In this district, which is well known as the famous Last Mountain Valley district, the season opened with excellent crop prospects, and the settlers generally were very optimistic of a good harvest but, as the season became advanced, the crops failed owing to what might almost be termed a general drought. Though the crop is a poor one as compared with former years, the farmers are not actually crippled financially, and will very likely get along without assistance from the Government. The acreage sown remains about the same as last year, 50 per cent, with about 3 per cent more land under cultivation. Wheat will average about 12 to 15 bushels to the acre, and oats not more than 25. Very little flax or barley was sown. Settlers are doing a little more mixed farming than in former years and find that it pays them better than dependence on the grain crop alone.

No new towns have been started in this district and buildings have not been erected as in former years and the building industry is practically dormant; the dis-

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trict is well settled, and there is no land now available for homesteading. The outbreak of hostilities has tightened finances, and consequently business generally is very dull.

There has been no railway construction in this district and, as stated in the report last year, the necessity of a line from Lanigan to Humboldt is still felt.

Two rural telephone lines (Edlow and East Mount) have been completed during the past year, and the construction of the long-distance line running east of Nokomis has been commenced.

Moosejaw Sub-district.

The season (1914) opened favourably for seeding. The ground was well worked and seed sown in good time. Copious June rains—over 5 inches fell—and warm weather caused rapid growth. The month of July, however, was dry and hot, but light showers in August gave relief, and this district, excepting a portion of the west, has a crop averaging from fair to good. Well-tilled summer fallow gave a yield of from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. Oats, barley, and flax suffered more than wheat on account of heat and drought.

The price of wheat, \$1 per bushel, has in districts where crops have been garnered, made this year's crop as remunerative to farmers as last year's crop.

The acreage under crop is about the same as last year.

There does not appear to have been any decrease in the amount of building operations, as might have been expected because of all the talk of "tight money." Some of the small towns have shown more development than others; the fact of new railroads taking lumber and building materials nearer to the farmers has brought about an improvement in farm buildings in some parts of the district.

All of the new branches of railroads in this district were either under construction or running trains at the time of writing the last annual report, but on the Moosejaw-Expanse branch, the Avonlea-Gravelbourg branch, and the Moosejaw-Mawer branch, towns which were then only a name have developed to some extent. Of these, the most notable are Dunkirk and Expanse; Lake Valley, Eskbank, Mawer, Central Butte, Lawson and Gilroy; Palmer, Mazonod and Ettington. On the C.P.R. branch south of Gravelbourg there has been some development in the towns of Limerick, Meleval, Lafleche, Woodrow, Meyronne, and Kincaid. All of the towns mentioned have stores and elevators, bringing merchandise as well as markets nearer the farmers.

This district has now reached the stage which makes immigration essentially slow. All of the land suitable for homesteading, and a great amount which is probably unsuitable, has been filed upon. It is probable there has been a falling-off in the immigration to this district.

The Moosejaw-Expanse branch of the C.P.R. has been extended to within 8 miles of Assiniboia, but no steel has as yet been laid on the new part of the grade. It seems probable that some time next year there will be direct railway communication between Moosejaw and Assiniboia, and thus more direct communication with many other points in the south country which can now only be reached by a long route.

The G.T.P. branch from Moosejaw northwest is now carrying a "mixed" passenger train three days in the week as far as Mawer. This branch is ballasted as far as Mawer. It is graded almost to the Saskatchewan river and there is very little likelihood of any further extension of this line until the bridge is built over the river.

There is now telephone communication throughout the district. There have been two rural telephones built in the Elbow district.

Indian Head Sub-district.

The general state of this district throughout the past twelve months has been entirely satisfactory. There was a mild winter, and not one case of destitution

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reported. Compared with many other parts of the province, the harvest in this district is very good. The yield varies considerably in parts. The heavy land north of Indian Head has yielded about 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and the lighter land to the south has averaged about 12. The general average will be about 14 bushels. Crops were slightly damaged by an early frost, but this will be offset by the prevailing high prices. There is very little barley, rye, or flax grown in the district; the oat crop is rather light, but sufficient for local demands. There was hail in various parts of the district. The stock is in excellent condition. Owing to the general financial stringency, building operations have not been as extensive as in former years; the chief activities were noticed along the lake shores near Fort Qu'Appelle, where a considerable number of summer cottages continue to be erected. The new sanatorium near Fort Qu'Appelle was not completed, as expected. A new hotel has just been completed at Balcarres at a cost of about \$40,000. There are no new towns, and the immigration to the district has been nothing to speak of.

The C.P.R. have been engaged throughout the summer double-tracking their main line between Indian Head and McLean, a distance of about 20 miles. The new track is now in operation. There have been as many as 400 men (chiefly Austrian and Germans) employed on the steel laying and ballasting gangs; also, several grading camps.

There was about 30 miles of rural telephone construction completed in the district.

Wood Mountain Sub-district.

This district is now pretty well settled and practically all open land has been taken up, either by homesteaders or having been leased to ranchers. The greater part of the new settlers are of Rumanian and Slavonic nationalities, though there is a fair sprinkling of Americans.

The chief towns in this sub-district are Assiniboia, Limerick, Readlyn, Verwood, all on the C.P.R. Willow Bunch is a fair-sized town, but with no railroad; the nearest station is Verwood.

In all the above towns, building operations are at a standstill. The population of these towns has increased a little, but otherwise they are the same as last year.

The railroad extension from Assiniboia to Expanse would have been completed this year but, owing to the war operations, were discontinued. The C.N.R. line, which was expected to come through Willow Bunch for the past three years, is still stopped at Bengough.

Norway House Sub-district.

The following is complete copy of report from Sergeant Nicholls, of Norway House:—

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following annual report of this sub-district for the year ending 30th September, 1914. The sub-district consists of the following detail:—

Norway House—Reg. No. 3419, Sergeant Nicholls, T.
Reg. No. 5641, Constable Wayman, G.
Special Constable Towers, W. T.
Cross Lake—Reg. No. 4708, Constable Rose, P.
Split Lake—Reg. No. 4794, Constable Withers, D.
Special Constable Spence, A.

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Sergeant Nichols has been away with the treaty party since the end of July, and the detachment has been in charge of Constable Wayman.

General State of the District.—This, as you are aware, is not a farming district, and the only cultivation is that of a few gardens, principally by white people; the Indian, as a rule, is not a tiller of the soil.

The new boarding school and hospital which was started last year is now nearly completed in connection with the Methodist mission, and both buildings are to be lit by electricity.

With the exception of the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, missionaries, Government officials and a few traders, the population is all Indian and half-breed.

There were during the spring of this year, quite a number of live foxes taken out of the country, and this has made the Indians very independent; hence, big money has to be paid them for trapping, etc.

Railway and Telephones.—The only railway construction going on is that of the Hudson Bay railway, which will pass to the west of Norway House.

Telephone lines, we have none, and none are projected.

Prairie Fires.—Being a bush country, we are not bothered in this respect, but we had a large number of bush fires, which have caused a great deal of damage owing to the shortage of rain. The Forestry Department had several patrols along all routes to the coast and outlying districts, and did excellent work trying to do away with these fires.

Assistance to other Departments.—On the application of the Indian Department, Sergeant Nicholls accompanied the treaty party this past summer, and visited every reserve in the district and, as a whole, the natives are in good circumstances. Last season was an exceedingly good one as regards the fur catch, and this past spring as regards live foxes. From a health point of view, tuberculosis seems to be their trouble, and a lot of this may be put down to intermarriage, which is causing a great deterioration among them.

During the past summer nearly every child on all the reserves has been vaccinated.

On a whole, the Indians are law-abiding, and give little trouble.

Infectious diseases.—Nil. The district is perfectly healthy, no disease of any kind has been brought to my notice for the year.

Crime.—The district is practically free from crime; one case of assault has been reported, and the offender brought before the police magistrate and punished.

Repairs to Buildings.—This detachment is the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, and needs only a new wharf, which has been in progress for the past two years. The new guard-room has been completed and the buildings painted.

Dogs.—The dogs of this detachment are in good shape, and are a first-class lot; those of Split Lake detachment when last seen were doing well, and three new dogs have been purchased.

The dogs have all been well looked after in the summer camp, and there have only been a few deaths amongst them as compared with other camps.

Taken as a whole, this summer has been good with the exception of several bad electrical storms and gales of wind.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. WAYMAN,

Constable.

For SERGEANT NICHOLS, A.O.D.,

In Command of Sub-district.

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I forward, hereunder, the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room forwarded by Inspector Belcher in charge of the Yorkton sub-district:—

YORKTON GUARD-ROOM, September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Yorkton.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1914.

Prisoners in cells midnight September 30, 1913.. . . .	7
Received during the 12 months ended September 30, 1914... . .	166
Total.. . . .	173
Discharged during the 12 months ended September 30, 1914.. . . .	164
Remaining in cells midnight September 30, 1914'.. . . .	9
Total.. . . .	173

Below is the classification of prisoners received in the guard-room:—

Males—	
White.. . . .	139
Indians.. . . .	4
Half-breeds.. . . .	11
Females—	
White.. . . .	11
Half-breeds... . .	1
Total.. . . .	166

The 164 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Released, time expired.. . . .	42
Sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	7
Sent to Battleford asylum.. . . .	4
Transferred to Moosomin jail	26
“ Wolseley jail.. . . .	16
Released on bail.. . . .	17
“ payment of fines... . .	16
Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary.. . . .	2
“ Portage la Prairie industrial school.. . . .	5
“ Children's Shelter, Regina... . .	1
Released on charge being withdrawn.. . . .	1
“ on suspended sentence.. . . .	2
“ after acquittal.. . . .	3
Sent for trial to various places.. . . .	7
Handed over to Neglected and Dependent Children Inspectors.. . .	1
Handed over to parents on order of Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children's Department.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	151
Females—	
Released on payment of fines.. . . .	5
Sent to Prince Albert jail.. . . .	2
“ Brandon asylum.. . . .	1
“ Battleford asylum.. . . .	1
Handed over to relatives in accordance with Insanity Act.. . . .	1
“ “ Inspectors of Neglected and Dependent Children's Department.. . . .	2
Total.. . . .	164

The average daily number of prisoners has been.. . . .	11
The maximum number on any day has been.. . . .	19
The minimum number on any day has been.. . . .	4
The maximum number received in any month has been.... .	19
The minimum number received in any month has been.... .	7

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of prisoners confined in the guard-room during the past year, with one or two exceptions, has been good, the exceptions being of a minor nature and satisfactorily disposed of by the acting assistant surgeon here.

Prisoner Geo. Holunga, mentioned in last year's report as having escaped, has been recaptured.

Discipline has been well maintained. Inconvenience previously experienced due to overcrowding has been obviated to a great extent this past year by frequent transfers of prisoners to Moosomin and Wolseley common jails.

The figures quoted above show an increase in the number of prisoners handled compared with last year.

Defects reported previously still exist, such as cells being individually locked, entire absence of lavatory accommodation in the guard-room proper, and lack of jail yard for exercising prisoners awaiting trial, etc. Among the more serious charges on which prisoners have been held here during the year were two cases of murder, three of attempted murder, two of rape, and six of cattle-stealing.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. KEMPSTON, *Corporal*,

Provost.

Yorkton, January 10, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

Forwarded,
T. S. BELCHER, *Inspector*,
Commanding Yorkton Sub-district.

SUMMARY of Convictions before Supreme and Districts Courts.

Committed for trial.. . . .	297	
Made up as follows—		
Number of convictions... . .	145	
Acquitted or charges withdrawn.. . . .	75	
Remanded on bail... . .	35	
Remanded in custody.. . . .	42	
Total.. . . .	297	297

Convictions disposed of as under:—

Number of fines.. . . .	12	
Sent to jail.. . . .	65	
Sent to penitentiary.. . . .	38	
Let go on suspended sentence.. . . .	30	
Total.. . . .	145	145

CRIME.

SUMMARY OF CASES entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.. . . .	10	6		4
Murder, attempted.. . . .	6	2		4
Manslaughter.....	16	13	3	
Shooting with intent.....	5	3	1	1
Threatening to shoot.....	3	1	2	
Threatening to kill.....	6	5	1	
Wounding.....	5	5		
Threatening to do bodily harm	1		1	
Assault, common.....	581	490	85	6
Assault, aggravated	6	5	1	
Assault, causing bodily harm	34	30	2	2
Assault, indecent	32	28	4	
Rape.....	7	1	2	4
Rape, attempted.	8	3	4	1
Suicides.....	6	4	2	
Bigamy.....	8	6	1	1
Abduction.....	10	6	3	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen.	19	11	5	3
Non-support of wife and family.....	23	20	1	2
Neglect to provide assistance for child-birth..	1		1	
Concealment of body of child.....	1	1		
Child-desertion	9	9		
Intimidation.....	9	4	3	2
Libel.....	3	2	1	
Criminal negligence.	1			1
Sending threatening letter.....	1	1		
Violence to officiating clergy.....	6	6		
Procuring another to procure an abortion	1			1
Procuring miscarriage.....	3	2	1	
Accepting bribe.	2	1		1
Offences against the property—				
Thefts.....	557	440	105	12
Thefts from the person.....	2	1	1	
Thefts from H. M. mails	2		2	
Thefts by juveniles.....	15	12	3	
Theft of goods under seizure.....	27	17	6	4
Horse-stealing.....	28	17	10	1
Cattle-stealing.....	20	9	8	3
Shooting or wounding cattle.....	15	10	3	2
Cruelty to animals.	52	48	4	
House and shop-breaking.....	20	16	3	1
Burglary.....	15	12	3	
Fraud.....	6	3	3	
False pretences.....	78	66	6	6
Forgery and uttering.....	25	17	5	3
Robbery.....	9	5	4	
Robbery with violence.....	7	7		
Receiving stolen property	27	17	10	
Arson.....	11	2	5	4
Arson, attempted.....	2	1	1	
Mischief.....	35	27	8	
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1	1		
Embezzlement.....	2		1	1
Misappropriation	15	13	2	
Damage to property.....	29	27	2	
Theft by conversion.....	5	3	2	
Allowing dog to worry cattle.....	3	1	2	
Damage to fence.....	6	6		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	47	44	3	
Pointing firearms	11	11		

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SUMMARY OF CASES entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against public order— <i>Con.</i>				
Discharging firearms.	4	4		
Selling firearms to a minor.	2	2		
Leaving open well	8	8		
Offences against religion and morals				
Vagrancy.	576	536	40	
Drunk and disorderly	555	530	25	
Disturbing public worship.	4	2	2	
Causing a disturbance	68	66	2	
Swearing and insulting language.	31	26	5	
Indecent acts.	11	10	1	
Indecent exposure.	14	14		
Indecent exhibition.	1	1		
Incest	3	1	1	1
Seduction	3		3	
Keeper of house of ill-fame.	9	9		
Inmates of house of ill-fame	12	10	2	
Frequenters of house of ill-fame.	18	18		
Prostitution	3	3		
Gambling.	21	21		
Living on avails of prostitution.	1	1		
Nuisance.	4	3	1	
Using obscene language.	19	18	1	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	12	5	3	4
Escaping from lawful custody.	3	2		1
Corruption and Disobedience				
Disobeying summons.	5	5		
Contempt of court.	4	4		
Obstructing a peace officer.	27	23	4	
Assaulting a peace officer.	15	15		
Resisting arrest.	6	6		
Resisting bailiff.	4	4		
Offences against Railroad Act				
Stealing rides	354	351	3	
Trespassing on railroads.	142	136	6	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	49	48	1	
Indians intoxicated	2	2		
Intoxication on Reserves.	54	53	1	
Prostitution of Indian women	1	1		
Liquor in possession on Reserve.	14	13	1	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants.	630	565	65	
Game ordinance	130	120	10	
Hide and Brand Act.	1	1		
Prairie Fires Act	164	154	10	
Liquor License Act.	52	46	6	
Insanity.	113	108	5	
Horse breeders Act	48	40	8	
Stray Animals Act	18	15	3	
Pound Act	20	14	6	
Herd law.	4	3	1	
Livery stable ordinance	18	18		
Medical profession	3	2	1	
Public Health Act.	3	3		
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.	14	14		
Noxious weeds.	11	11		
Steam Boilers' Act.	39	37	2	
Motor Vehicles Act.	87	82	5	
Vital Statistics Act.	1	1		
Village ordinance.	6	4	2	
Breach of Stock Inspection Act.	9	9		
Auctioneer's ordinance.	1	1		
Municipalities' Act	2	2		
Running picture show without a license.	4	3	1	

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SUMMARY OF CASES entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Miscellaneous—				
Canada Grain Act	1	1		
Fishing ordinance	12	12		
Boarding House Keepers' Act	31	29	2	
Lord's Day Act	10	10		
Pool Room Act	8	7	1	
Neglect to find sureties to keep the peace	1	1		
Stock ordinance	10	9	1	
Breaking quarantine	6	5	1	
Breach of Public Works Act	4	4		
Customs Act	2	2		
Grand Total	5,417	4,782	558	77

This is an increase of 331 cases entered over 1913.

The following table gives a comparative statement of crimes in the Regina district from 1907 to 30th September, 1914:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.*	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Cases entered	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745	4,349	5,086	5,417
Convictions	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403	3,749	4,324	4,782
Dismissed or withdrawn	186	190	154	355	327	527	700	558
Waiting trial	24	26	16	14	15	73	62	77

It thus appears that, generally speaking, crimes are increasing with the growth of the population. I have noticed that, as in previous years, the foreign element is responsible for at least 75 per cent of the crime.

The following remarks on some of the more important cases handled in the Regina district during the past year may be of interest. I give them under the different sub-districts to show the class of crime being committed in each:—

Weyburn Sub-district.

Lee Hem murder at Bromhead, Sask.—This case occurred at Bromhead on the Neptune branch, 40 miles west of Estevan. Constable Wheeler, of Tribune detachment, received word that a man named Geo. Bidler had been shot by a Chinaman named Lee Hem. The constable proceeded to Bromhead and found that Bidler had been shot in the left lung with a .32 caliber revolver in the hands of Lee Hem, who was running a laundry in Bromhead.

It appears that Bidler, who was a man of jovial spirit, had been drinking for several days at Bromhead and had accosted the Chinaman Lee Hem in the bar-room of the hotel and had asked him to dance. The Chinaman got scared and withdrew to the

*11 months.

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laundry. Bidler followed the Chinaman and provoked the accused by making threats. Bidler followed the accused out of the back door and was in the act of picking up a stone when the Chinaman fired his automatic revolver. Bidler was seen to fall and died a few seconds afterwards. The accused was brought before His Lordship Judge Brown and jury at Estevan on the 22nd of September and was returned "not guilty" and discharged. The accused was residing at Estevan for several years and was well spoken of.

Arthur Lockhart—Cattle-stealing.—This case occurred in the hills north of Viceroy in the Ogema district in November, 1913. Five head of cattle belonging to settlers in that district disappeared, and the accused, together with his cousin, Walter Lockhart, and Perley Richards, were suspected. After many inquiries on the part of Sergeant Reames and Constable Worgan, it was found that the hides of the missing animals and the carcasses were hidden in a hay stack on Perley Richards' land. Richards had, however, left the country and gone to Montana, where we are now endeavouring to locate him. Arthur and Walter Lockhart were arrested on warrants, and committed for trial. Walter Lockhart was charged with being an accessory. He pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three months in Regina jail. Arthur Lockhart comes up for hearing at Estevan early in October.

E. Wilson—Cattle-stealing.—This is another case of cattle-stealing in the Moose Mountain district where it appears that the settlers had been missing cattle for some time and one E. Wilson, who has a homestead on the edge of the timber reserve, was suspected, and arrangements were made with Mr. Russell Long to watch the accused and try and get evidence against him. Mr. Long saw the accused going to the bush on August 30 last, and shortly afterwards heard a rifle shot. He then rode over to the bush and saw a steer branded VPI lying dead and the accused in the act of skinning it. He asked the accused how he came to kill the steer and he replied that he had shot the wrong one and wanted Mr. Long to go with him to Mr. Burgess, the owner of the animal, and make a settlement. Mr. Long declined but instead notified the police at Arcola and Staff Sergeant Quinn arrested the accused at Kisbey and found him in possession of the hide branded VPI. The accused was committed for trial to appear at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Arcola, and has since been allowed bail.

William Hetherington—Murder of unknown man at North Portal.—On the night of August 4, a drunken brawl occurred in the bar-room of the hotel at North Portal. It appears that a threshing gang came across from the Dakota side and commenced drinking. The accused had words with the unknown man who was injured in the fight between the two. The injured man was found east of the hotel at about 11 p.m. the same night, lying in a pool of blood. He was taken to the hotel by another party. The man lay for three and a half days without regaining consciousness, and finally died. Hetherington, the accused, was placed under arrest by Corporal Binning of North Portal detachment, as he had admitted to parties that he had fought with the deceased on the night in question. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and the jury returned a verdict against Hetherington. A preliminary was then held and Hetherington committed for trial. Unfortunately, no parties could be located who saw the latter part of the fight at which time the most serious injuries were evidently inflicted.

The accused was brought up for trial before His Lordship Mr. Justice Brown at Estevan on the 26th of September and sentenced to two years, including hard labour, in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

H. A. Bennett—Assault occasioning actual bodily harm to Charles J. Steffler and John D. Riley.—This man was committed for trial at Estevan on August 17 on the

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above charges. It appears that he had been drinking and got on the train at Neptune and was in the baggage car. The brakeman asked him to go into the day coach. He refused and was therefore put out by the train crew. After arriving at Estevan he drew a knife and stabbed Riley over the left eye, and on Steffler coming to Riley's assistance, Bennett stabbed him in the back.

The accused appeared in the Supreme Court at Estevan on the 24th September and was sentenced to one year in the common jail at Regina on each charge, the terms to run concurrently.

Theft of Registered Mail Bag, Weyburn.—A registered mail bag containing about \$1,000 in cash and other mail matter was stolen from the C.P.R. depot at Weyburn in January, 1914. This case entailed a good bit of work on the part of Detective Sergeant Hall and Constable Robson. Henry Geiss and Arnold Wiley were the two men suspected, and although I am sure that they were the guilty parties we found it impossible to convict them, not being able to find the stolen bag of mail matter in their possession. Every effort was made to clear up this case and secure a conviction.

Augustine De Gallant—Contravention of Section 206, C.C.C.—This man was arrested, upon an information laid at Weyburn, at Edmonton, and brought back to Weyburn and charged with indecently assaulting several young boys, living in the Talmade district. On May 15 the accused appeared before His Honour Judge Wood and was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary, and to receive twenty lashes.

Stanley G. O'Keefe—Bigamy.—This man was charged on the information of A. C. Johnstone, of Weyburn, with bigamy. He was arrested at Edmonton by the R. N. W. M. Police and brought back to Weyburn, where he appeared before His Honour Judge Wood on the 17th July, 1914, and sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

C. J. Evenson—Incest.—This case occurred in the Omega detachment district. He was arrested by Constable Worgan and brought to Weyburn for trial and sentenced to five years in Prince Albert penitentiary.

Frank Staback—Theft of Horse, Buggy, and Harness, Weyburn.—A complaint was received from Mr. O. Peacock in the beginning of September that a grey pacing mare, buggy, and harness had been stolen in the city of Weyburn. On his way into town Mr. Peacock had picked up the accused on the road, intending to take him back to the farm and give him employment. The outfit was left by its owner in the stables at the back of the Weyburn club, who, on going out to hitch up to go home, found that the horse, buggy, and harness were missing. The R. N. W. M. Police were immediately notified and, after inquiries had been made, Staback was suspected and it was learnt that he had been seen going north driving the mare in question. Constable McSherry, of Fillmore detachment, did good work in tracing and finally effecting the arrest of the accused, who was brought back to Weyburn, appeared before Police Magistrate Graham of that city, and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Yorkton Sub-district Cases.

W. Rodgers—Gross Indecency.—This offence was committed at Elfros, on January 31, 1914. The accused appeared before His Honour Judge Haultain at Wynyard on April 7, 1914, and was found guilty and sentenced to twenty months, including hard labour, in the common jail at Moosomin.

Mike Wolkoski—Theft from the Canora Hotel.—This offence was committed at Canora. The accused worked as a porter for the hotel for some time and was dismissed

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and a boy named W. Burnside got his place. On the night of January 30, 1914, at about 2 a.m., Burnside was in the cellar of the hotel looking after the furnace, and heard a noise in the wine cellar. On looking in he saw Wolkoski climb out between the rafters and run away. A quantity of liquors and canned goods had been placed where they could be got at from the outside, evidently by Wolkoski. The case was tried before Judge Lamont and jury on May 8, 1914, at Yorkton. The evidence for the prosecution was very strong, including an admission of the theft made by Wolkoski to a boy named Burke. The defence was a complete denial of everything. The jury found accused not guilty.

Steve Wauzniak—Theft of Grain under Seizure.—This was a case where the sheriff's bailiff seized a quantity of grain, the property of Steve Wauzniak, and notified him of the seizure. Shortly afterwards the grain began to disappear and, a watch being put on the accused, he was caught hauling it to one of the elevators at Yorkton. The case was tried at Yorkton on May 8, 1914, and accused was found guilty, but was only sentenced to five days' imprisonment. The judge stated that he wanted these people to understand that they must not interfere with goods under seizure.

Kost Redman—Forgery.—This offence was committed in the Invermay district. It appears that a man named O. T. Tangen got a draft made out in the name of Nels Tangen for \$98 from the Bank of Commerce at Nokomis. When going home he passed the farm where Redman lived and, on arrival at his home, he found that the pocket-book which contained the draft and some money was gone, and he went back over the road but could not find it. On December 8 the accused visited several stores in Invermay and tried to cash a draft for \$98, and gave his name as Nels Tangen. The storekeepers got suspicious and 'phoned the bank at Nokomis, and found that the draft was issued to be paid in Minnedosa. They notified the R. N. W. M. Police, and Redman was arrested and tried before Judge Lamont and jury at Yorkton on May 5, found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Reinhold Richard—Assault Causing Bodily Harm.—This offence took place near Theodore, and was a case of a fight between two foreigners, in which the accused Richard beat a man named Gustov Wencloz with an axe handle and a gun over the head, causing severe wounds. The case was tried at Yorkton on May 6 before judge and jury, and the accused fined \$75.

George Dixon—Abduction of a Girl under 16 years.—This offence, which took place at Kamsack, was one in which the accused was working for a farmer named Hartley. This farmer had a daughter, named Pansey, who was only 15 years of age. Dixon induced the girl to go away with him without the consent of her parents. They left on the night of January 4, 1914, and were married at Roblin, Man. They then left for Toronto, Ont., where they were arrested and brought back to Kamsack by Sergeant Fieldhouse. This case came up before Judge Gordon at Yorkton and the accused pleaded guilty and was allowed out on suspended sentence. He paid all the expenses in connection with his arrest and return to Saskatchewan for trial.

John Murray—Theft of Horse.—This offence took place near Melville. The facts of the case are as follows: On March 28, a man looking like a half-breed called at Carl Neuhauser's ranch and claimed an iron-grey mare which was in the stable there. Neuhauser refused to let him take her away, and the breed left. During the following night the mare was stolen and Mr. Neuhauser notified Constable Smith, of Melville detachment. After some days the constable located the accused near Saltcoats and arrested him and brought him and the mare to Melville. The man was committed for trial, tried before Judge Farrell on July 23, 1914, and was allowed out on suspended sentence.

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John Cypyha—House-breaking and theft from post office, and Waysyl Mechichuk—Theft from the post office.—These cases were connected with each other. The facts are as follows: On September 21, 1913, a telegram was received at Yorkton as follows:—

“The Mounted Police, Yorkton.

“Send Detective at once, my store badly robbed.

“(Sgd.) F. HALTER.”

Constable Bell was sent at once and found that Mr. Halter had missed various articles to the value of \$70 on the night of the 20th September, 1913. Entrance had been effected by removing a window at the back. Halter suspected a man who lived near Mulock, but did not know his name. Constable Bell went to Mulock, making careful inquiries along the line. As there were a number of foreigners in town the constable hung around the post office. He saw a man go by wearing a coat and some cheap jewellery which answered to the description of some of the missing articles. The constable arrested this man, named John Cypyha, and took him to his home, where he admitted the theft and showed where the rest of the missing articles were.

Three nights previous to this the back door of the post office at Mulock had been broken open and a considerable quantity of tobacco and some money taken. The above named was also suspected of this, and he made a confession in the guard-room at Yorkton, implicating the other man Wasyl Mechichuk. These men were both committed for trial and the former received one year and the latter six months, including hard labour.

David Downes—Sending Letters threatening to Murder.—This offence was committed at Melville where Mr. Cook, Divisional Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, received letters from David Downes threatening to murder him. Downes was a former employee of the company, and was tried at several jobs and eventually dismissed as unfit. On Thursday, November 27, 1913, Mr. Cooke received a letter from Downes threatening to kill him (Cooke) if he did not give the accused a job on the G.T.P. Downes was arrested and the preliminary was held at Melville before T. S. Belcher, J.P. It then came out in evidence that Downes had previously assaulted Mr. Cooke for the same reason. The accused was committed for trial and the proceedings and exhibits in the case were mailed by Mr. Belcher, J.P., to the Clerk of the Court at Melville. They never reached their destination and, although searched for, were never located. Downes appeared before Judge Ellwood at Melville on February 17, 1914, and as the proceedings could not be produced, and as Mr. Cooke was sick and unable to appear the case was remanded to the next sittings of the Supreme Court at Melville. On September 23 the accused again appeared at Melville, this time before Chief Justice Haultain and allowed out on suspended sentence.

Katie Ozimilouski and Yerko Pawliw—Murder.—This alleged offence took place at a farm near Goodeve. The facts are shortly as follows: Karol Ozimilouski and Katie Ozimilouski had been married for twenty-three years and had a daughter named Rosie, aged 19. This girl was engaged to be married to Yerko Pawliw. Karol got into difficulties over his farm and was compelled to sell it and this greatly annoyed the wife who, on every possible occasion, abused him about it. The balance of the money received, some \$300, was paid on a quarter section of land which was bought in Pawliw's name, and the Ozimilouski family went to live with him. From this time to his death Katie Ozimilouski and Pawliw led the old man a dog's life, and about the end of May it is reported that Pawliw gave the old man a severe beating with a cord-wood stick. The old man took to his bed and was not seen outside again, except about two weeks before his death, when he was carried to confession, he being

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too weak to walk. About this time Rosie Ozimilouski married Yerko Pawliw, and the guests at the wedding noticed the emaciated condition of the old man. He died on June 22, and a post-mortem made by Dr. Clarke showed that he died of starvation and nothing else, the doctor giving it as his opinion that deceased had had nothing to eat for two weeks at the least. The coroner's jury gave a verdict that ill-treatment at the hands of Yerko Pawliw, and also neglect of proper medical treatment and necessary nursing from the wife of deceased, did hasten the death of Karol Ozimilouski, and they advised that Yerko Pawliw and Katie Ozimilouski be held pending further investigation. Both these people were arrested and charged with murder and a preliminary hearing was held on July 6 and 7, at Goodeve, before Inspector Belcher, J.P., when circumstantial evidence of an incriminating nature was put in. However, when the accused appeared for trial before Chief Justice Haultain at Melville on the 24th September, the case against each of them was withdrawn.

Moosomin Sub-district Cases.

Isaac Kuyala—Attempted Murder.—In the early winter of 1911 the accused, in company with one Gust Mantysarry, both Finlanders, attended a dance in the New Finland colony north of Wapella, Sask. Kuyala and Mantysarry became angry because another Finlander named Joe Petla brought a girl to the dance with whom Mantysarry had been keeping company; they all had several drinks of liquor, and a fight followed; later, when Petla was hitching up to go home, Mantysarry and Kuyala attacked him. Mantysarry struck Petla with his fist and with a neckyoke; then Kuyala interfered and attempted to assist Mantysarry. Petla ran away and Kuyala followed, caught up with Petla and stabbed him seven times in the face and body, leaving him for dead. Kuyala and his chum then escaped to the United States. Two years and a half later Sergeant Joyce, in charge of the Moosomin sub-district, learned where Kuyala was. Authority was obtained, the accused was arrested and brought back, and will be tried at Moosomin in October. I attach considerable importance to this case, because it will prove to the foreign element that their crimes have not been forgotten and that they cannot escape the punishment of their crimes by running away to the United States.

Edward Kayhty—Murder.—This is another case in which a number of more or less intoxicated Finlanders were driving home from Wapella to the Finland colony, north. E. Kayhty and E. Yunilla were driving in the same sleigh; they had some words, some threats were made, a knife drawn, then the thing smoothed over and one of the men got into another sleigh. When some 11 miles from Wapella the party came to a cross trail where they were to separate and go to their respective homes. Unfortunately, Yunilla and Kayhty had to pass each other when they were both out of their sleighs, and as they passed something was said or done which started a fight, resulting in the death of Yunilla and Kayhty was badly wounded. He was taken to the Moosomin hospital and treated for about a month when he fully recovered and was tried for murder, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert. The other members of the party could not tell which man started the fight, as they were some distance away and as Yunilla was dead it was almost impossible to tell which started the fight and whether Kayhty acted in self-defence or not.

Procuring another to Procure an Abortion.

Oliver Millham.—This is another case which caused great interest in the district. Oliver Millham was, at the time of the alleged offence, a wealthy farmer. He defiled a domestic servant of his, and it is alleged that she became pregnant and that Millham took her to Wapella and had a man named Joseph Pritchard perform an

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abortion upon her. This case was first brought to the notice of Sergeant Joyce two years ago, and at that time there was no hope of doing anything because Pritchard would naturally deny having performed the operation. Last year, however, Pritchard was convicted for two similar offences and sent to the penitentiary for a four-year term. Before leaving for the penitentiary, Pritchard admitted having performed an operation on the girl in question at the request of Oliver Millham. Millham was then arrested and committed for trial which takes place at Moosomin in early October.

Strassburg sub-district cases.

Franz Greenfield alias Mathias Kleck alias Paul Schmidt, charge—Theft.—The accused in this case, whilst in the employ of one Karl Krienki, a farmer of Southey district stole various articles of value, including some foreign gold pieces and jewellery, on March 3, 1913, during his employer's absence from home. Warrant was issued and the accused was arrested at Earl Grey on the 23rd July, 1914, to which point he had returned from the United States. He was placed on trial and pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert. This man was also accused of the theft of a bicycle and found "guilty" and sentenced to a further term of two years.

Sam Worthington—Aiding and Abetting to sell stolen Horse.—The accused in this case was charged with aiding a man named Max Jordan to sell a horse at Duval, which had been stolen by Jordan near Raymore. Jordan disappeared and the accused was arrested near Duval on August 14, 1913. A preliminary was held before L. C. Evans, Esq., J.P., on August 18, 1914, and accused remanded until August 26, being allowed bail, but did not appear to answer to his bail and was not arrested until the 27th of December, when the preliminary was continued and accused committed for trial. He appeared before the District Court at Wynyard before His Honour Judge Gordon and pleaded "guilty," and was allowed out on suspended sentence.

E. Tawekesequape (Indian)—Bigamy.—The accused in this instance is an Indian of The Poor Man's band. He was married to Virginia Kewiss at Lebret by Rev. Father Hugonard, according to Christian rites, on October 23, 1913, although he was already married to Jenette Tapequon, according to the Indian rites. This case was prosecuted to test the validity of Indian marriages. He was committed for trial at Punnichy on May 2, 1914. He elected for a speedy trial before His Honour Judge Farrell, at Melville, on 10th August, 1914. Much conflicting evidence was submitted as to what constituted an Indian marriage, and the case was adjourned until the 21st August, when the accused was discharged, a stay of proceedings having been ordered by the Attorney General.

Moosejaw sub-district cases.

Maud Greenman, Jane Caldwell and Austin Foy—Murder.—On the 25th of July, 1913, Maude Greenman, a widow, gave birth to an illegitimate child at her farm, north of Eyebrow, Sask. That day, Jane Caldwell, a trained nurse who lived nearby, was called to the Greenman farm on account of Maude Greenman's condition. The child was born that night. The mother of the child was very distressed and made attempts to take its life during the night. However, the following morning the child was still alive and well. Maude Greenman discussed with the nurse means of getting rid of the child, and early in the morning of the 26th, Jane Caldwell, at the request of its mother, took the child to an outhouse where frozen meat was stored and left it there. It was a typical winter's morning with the temperature below freezing point. The child was laid on the floor with nothing to protect it except part of a skirt in which it was wrapped. Jane Caldwell made visits to the outhouse during the morning, each time finding the child nearer death and reporting to the

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mother on her return to the house. At noon the child was dead and was placed in a small earth cellar under the floor of the outhouse. The offence was disclosed by a suspicious statement made by Jane Caldwell, and Corporal Pass was sent to interview her. She then made a confession, giving all the details of the horrible crime. The body of the infant was afterwards dug up and the evidence pieced together. Austin Foy, the father of Maude Greenman, was in the house at the time the crime was committed and was charged with being a party to it. The three persons accused were tried by jury at the 1913 November sittings of the Supreme Court at Moosejaw, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands. Maude Greenman and Jane Caldwell were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years each in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton. Austin Foy was acquitted.

Patrick Kelly—Pulling Trigger of Firearm with intent. This case is in a measure connected with the Greenman, *et al* murder case, inasmuch as Pat Kelly was the father of the illegitimate child whose death was the subject of the murder charge. On June 4, 1913, just after coming out of jail, Pat Kelly went to the Greenman farm. There was a disturbance, during which the accused produced a revolver. Maude Greenman called for assistance, over the rural telephone, with the result that the local Justice of the Peace, accompanied by two other men, went to the Greenman farm in an auto. When they got near the farm Kelly was seen driving off in a buggy. The auto party gave chase and Kelly fired some shots from the revolver. When the party approached near to Kelly he pointed his revolver straight at the J.P., and pulled the trigger. Fortunately the cartridge did not explode and Kelly was disarmed before he could fire again. He was also tried at the November sittings and convicted and sentenced to one year including hard labour.

Katie McCann.—Child Murder.—On February 13, 1914, Dr. Brown, coroner of Moosejaw city, was notified that there was the dead body of a child in suit case in the parcel checking room at the C.P.R. station, Moosejaw. On that day, Katie McCann, a 20-year old girl, came into Dr. Bawden's office at Moosejaw, informed him that she had given birth to a child at Marquis, Sask., during the previous night and had brought its dead body to Moosejaw with her on the train. Investigation was made by Corporal Pass. The child was illegitimate. No assistance had been procured for the child-birth, and it appeared that nobody knew of the birth of the child except Katie McCann. She was tried at Moosejaw in June, 1914, on the charge of having murdered the child, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." The autopsy on the body of the child failed to establish satisfactorily that the child had lived a separate existence.

Sam Goudry—Horse-stealing.—On the 24th of April, 1914, an Indian named "Thigh" reported to the Moosejaw detachment that one of his horses had been stolen the previous night from the encampment on the southern outskirt of Moosejaw. Early investigation indicated which way the thief had gone. Early on the morning of the 26th April, Constable Lougheed, of Tugaske detachment of this sub-district, heard a rumour of a suspicious horse trade at Central Butte, 25 miles away, and he hurried there in an automobile and found the horse in the possession of a man named Berger, who claimed to have bought it off a half-breed early the previous morning. This constable took up the chase and eventually located and arrested the thief the next day, and he proved, from a ticket-of-leave license on his person, to be one Sam Gaudry. He was identified by Berger as the man who had sold him the stolen horse. The case was tried by jury at the Supreme Court, Moosejaw, and the accused was convicted and sentenced to six years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. The horse was ordered to be restored to the Indian "Thigh." Constable Lougheed's work in arresting this man is highly commendable.

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Samuel Myers—Robbery with Offensive Weapons.—On November 1, 1913, Louis Sibel of Section 31-9-5 west of the 3rd., about 8 p.m. was accosted in the stable on his farm by this Samuel Myers, who pointed a revolver at Mr. Sibel and ordered him to throw up his hands. Sibel complied and was ordered to walk to the house, where he was ordered to hand over his money. Mr. Sibel instructed his wife to get the money and she produced thirty and some odd dollars which she handed over to Myers. During all this time the robber kept Mr. Sibel covered and upon leaving warned him against leaving his house for some time. After ten o'clock that evening, Corporal Tomlinson, of the Gravelbourg detachment, was notified, and he arrested Myers about an hour and a half later. When arrested Myers had a revolver fully loaded and plenty of ammunition, also considerable stolen property. This case was tried before His Honour Judge Wood in the District Court at Weyburn on December 18, 1913, and was convicted and sentenced to fifteen years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary. An attempt was made by this prisoner to escape from the guard-room at Regina, which was unsuccessful.

Charles D. Fitchell—Cattle-stealing.—Fitchell was conducting a small butcher's business in a town named Clay in the "Dirt Hills." At the end of April, 1913, the head of a black steer, which was recognized as the remains of a steer belonging to a farmer named Galavich, was found in the Dirt Hills and a complaint was made to the constable stationed at Avonlea. It was learned that Fitchell had been in the vicinity recently and had borrowed a rifle from one of the settlers; also that he had brought the carcass of a freshly killed steer into Clay city that day; then it was learned that the hide of a black steer had been sold by Fitchell to a butcher in Briercrest, and after the investigation had been commenced by the police he went to the butcher and asked him not to tell about the hide. This case was tried in the District Court at Moosejaw on January 26, 1914, and the accused found "guilty" and sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. Fitchell was an ex-convict.

George Osborne—Receiving Stolen Cattle.—This was another case occurring in the "Dirt Hills" district. The hides of stolen cattle were found hidden near the slaughter-house of this man. He was tried and sentenced to three months, including hard labour, in Regina jail. These two successful prosecutions of cattle-stealing cases in this district, where there has appeared a tendency to this class of crime, is calculated to have a good effect.

James Gladstone and Charles Hayes—Theft of Flax.—On February 25, 1914, Mr. Walter K. Cross complained to Moosejaw detachment that a large quantity of flax had been stolen from his farm, southwest of Moosejaw. Constables were sent out to make investigations and, within a few days after the commencement of the inquiries by the police, James Gladstone, who had a homestead near Mr. Cross' ranch, went to see the complainant and asked him to stop the police investigation and allow him (Gladstone) to pay for the stolen flax. This led to the arrest of Gladstone, who made a confession implicating Hayes, his neighbour. Hayes was also arrested, and also made a confession. Gladstone received the larger share of the flax stolen from Mr. Cross, which totalled about 164 bushels. These two men were tried in the District Court at Moosejaw on the 4th of March, 1914, before His Honour Judge Ouseley. Gladstone was sentenced to three years and Hayes to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Fred. Beaupré—Burglary and theft.—Mr. James E. Mann left his house on his farm, section 31-7-4 west of the 3rd, fully furnished and locked up during the winter of 1913-14 while he was residing at Moosejaw. On December 14, 1913, a neighbour noticed that Mr. Mann's house had been broken into, and reported the fact to Gravelbourg detachment. Constable Foster went to investigate, and traced the crime to Fred. Beaupré. A search was made, and property stolen from Mann's house was

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found in the house of Beaupré. He was arrested, asked for and obtained a summary trial, and was sentenced to nine months with hard labour in the Regina guard-room.

H. H. Underwood, theft of \$700.—On December 10, 1913, Mr. Kenneth McLellan, of Mazenod, telegraphed a complaint to the Gravelbourg detachment to the effect that he had a fur coat and \$700 in cash stolen from him. The case was investigated with the result that a warrant was issued and a telegram sent to various detachments to lookout for and arrest H. H. Underwood. He was arrested at Radville detachment, and brought to Gravelbourg. He had the fur coat in his possession when arrested. He was tried summarily at his own desire and pleaded "guilty" on the charge of theft of the overcoat before Justices of the Peace Ford and Davis. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the common jail at Regina on that charge. On the charge of theft of the \$700 he was tried in the District Court at Moosejaw on April 21, 1914, and sentenced to eighteen months with hard labour in the Regina jail.

Alex. Scott—Alleged Wounding with Intent.—On February 24, 1914, there was a German wedding near Lang. During the evening a "charivari" party of men went from the town of Lang and serenaded the wedding party with a banging of tin cans, ringing of cow bells, and discharge of shot-guns. This was resented by the wedding party and a fight ensued, during which it appears that three men, members of the wedding party, received knife wounds. On March 12, Alex. Scott, one of the "charivari" party was committed for trial on three charges of wounding and will appear at Weyburn early in October.

Indian Head Sub-District Cases.

John F. Spence—Carnal Knowledge of Girl under Fourteen.—This offence was committed on a 6-year old girl on August 11, 1912, at a farm near Indian Head. Spence absconded but was eventually arrested at Regina on a charge of forgery and sentenced to twelve months in the common jail at Regina. Sergeant Watson, of the Regina District Office, noticed that his description tallied with the man wanted at Indian Head and, on the expiration of his sentence for forgery, he was re-arrested and elected for a speedy trial and pleaded "guilty" to the charge of indecent assault, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the Regina jail.

Edward Gagg—Horse-stealing.—This case originated at Headlands, Sask., some six years ago, when Mr. Angus McLeod reported the theft of a pony. Gagg was arrested in Winnipeg in April, 1914, and committed for trial. He appeared at Regina before His Honour Judge Hammon on May 30, and after a hard-fought case the accused was discharged.

James Wesley Hayes—Bigamy.—This offence was committed at Wolseley in November, 1913. A month later it was rumoured in the district that Hayes' first wife was living in Ontario, whereupon the accused absconded. This September he was located and arrested in the Nut Mountain district, brought back and will appear for trial at Moosomin the first week in October.

Douglas Edmunds—Shooting with Intent.—This case caused considerable excitement in the Qu'Appelle Valley district last April. Young Edmunds had been jilted by a young lady in the district. Late at night he waylaid her and his rival on a lonely part of the trail and fired two shots from a double barrelled gun as they were driving past. He was arrested on suspicion and admitted the shooting, but claimed merely to have fired to frighten the couple. He appeared before His Honour Judge Elwood and jury at Regina in May and a verdict of "not guilty" was returned, the jury requesting His Honour to severely censure the accused for his conduct.

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Henri Lebau—Shopbreaking.—This man, a stranger in the district, broke into a store at Summerberry on the night of September 1, and stole a small amount of jewellery and cash. He was disturbed by the store-clerk, but made his escape. A few days later he was apprehended for a similar offence at Whitewood. He also turned out to be the man wanted at Sintaluta for the theft of \$113 and a watch on August 25 from a farm where he had obtained employment for the harvest. On September 18, he was sentenced by His Honour Judge Farrell at Moosomin to two years (less one day) imprisonment in the common jail at Moosomin.

Wood Mountain Sub-district Cases.

W. Brown—Burglary.—This man was the village constable at Limerick and was arrested by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police as the result of their investigations of the burglary of the Imperial Elevator and Lumber Company's office at Limerick. The amount stolen was about \$800 in cash and cheques. On the town police station being searched, most of the cash and all of the cheques were found. The remainder of the cash was found on Brown's person after his arrest. The cash box, which had contained the money, was found in the hotel well. This man was committed for trial and appeared before His Honour Judge Wood at the District Court, Weyburn, and sentenced to five years, including hard labour, in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. This case required careful handling, and reflects with credit on Detective Sergeant Reames and Corporal Coleridge.

James Knowlen—Murder of Edward Kerry.—This man has been arrested and very good evidence collected against him, but the preliminary proceedings have not yet taken place as the accused is confined in a hospital for the insane at North Battleford, Sask. There is every reason to believe that he will recover.

The facts of this case are as follows: Some neighbours of the murdered man came to the police and stated that Kerry and his team had disappeared under suspicious circumstances. The man Knowlen had, the previous evening, tried to borrow Kerry's team but had been refused, Kerry stating to several people that he had no intention of letting Knowlen have his team. There were no signs of violence around Kerry's shack. However, search was made in the district and it was finally discovered that Knowlen had headed south for the U.S.A. He made the journey to the States the night the murder is supposed to have been committed, and though he inquired his way at several places this side of the line his first real stop was west of Opheim, a small village just over the line. He stopped for breakfast here and, from people who saw him at this place, it was for the first time definitely proved that the missing man was not with him. Detective Sergeant Hall was sent on this case and, after a great deal of trouble and expense, finally located Knowlen in Humboldt, Iowa, U.S.A., and brought him back to Regina about the 19th of April. The murder was committed on the night of the 9th of March.

The democrat and team belonging to Kerry have been recovered from the man who bought them from Knowlen, and have been identified. They are being held at Wood Mountain as exhibits. A body was also found about 35 miles over the line and taken to Wood Mountain and there identified as that of the missing man Kerry.

In this case it was unfortunate that, although the scene of the murder is only 7 miles from the Wood Mountain post, the police were not notified until three days had elapsed. Had they been notified earlier much trouble might have been saved and a speedier arrest effected.

Frank Nord—Attempted murder.—The accused was arrested on the evening of the 20th of July, on information of A. P. Peterson, a farmer living north of Assiniboia, on the above charge. He was committed for trial, bail being allowed.

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Frank. M. Dennis—Incest.—This man was committed for trial in the Wood Mountain district on September 13, 1913, and was tried before Chief Justice Haultain and jury at Weyburn on 24th March, 1914. The jury brought in a verdict of indecent assault, and the accused was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in Regina common jail. In sentencing the prisoner His Lordship took into consideration the length of time he was awaiting trial, and also the fact of his wife and children being dependent upon him.

George Ferguson—Murder.—The accused in this case was arrested by Constable Warde, on the 4th January, 1914, the victim, Ed. Smith, still being alive. Ferguson was committed for trial at Bengough on the 8th of that month. The following are the exact details of the case: Ferguson and Smith were neighbours living about 9 miles west of the Big Muddy detachment on the Beaver creek and according to the evidence produced at the trial, Smith had made improper suggestions to Ferguson's wife during the month of August, 1913. On January 3, Ferguson came down to a coulee close to Smith's homestead to get some poles and when returning crossed a corner of Smith's land, where he was met by Smith and words followed, Smith reminding Ferguson that he had told him to keep off his place, and then what actually took place will never be known. Ferguson's story was that Smith struck him with a club (which was produced as an exhibit at the trial) and then he (Ferguson) shot him in self-defence.

Smith's story was that he had told Ferguson to keep off his land and the accused had answered that he would come on his land whenever he had a mind to. A few more words ensued and then Ferguson out with his shot-gun and shot him through the breast. The wounded man managed to get on his horse and get to his nearest neighbour's house, one F. Schmidt, of Montana. He lived for close on to three weeks, and during that time was attended by Corporal Howard, who waited to obtain his dying declaration. This was obtained on January 19.

Ferguson came up for trial at Estevan on the 17th of March, 1914, before His Honour Judge Elwood and jury. In the first trial the jury disagreed, and the second time they brought in a verdict of manslaughter with a strong recommendation for mercy. The accused was sentenced to two years with hard labour in the Regina jail.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

The following is a report of prairie and forest fires which occurred in the district during the year, under sub-district headings:—

Indian Head Sub-district.—On November 4, 1913, a prairie fire broke out just west of Indian Head along the north side of the C.P.R. main line, and extended to the farm of Mr. Angus McKay where damage, estimated at about \$3,800, was done to outbuildings and machinery. The company fully compensated Mr. McKay for his loss. Four other fires of minor importance occurred without damage.

Wood Mountain Sub-district.—Fifteen fires occurred in this sub-district. No very great damage done. Convictions obtained in most cases.

Moosejaw Sub-district.—There was a total of twenty-one fires in this sub-district, many of them occurring last spring, and in several cases considerable damage was done. So far this fall and last fall fires were very few, which indicates that most of them are caused by "spring burning."

Strassburg Sub-district.—Sergeant Mulhall reports seven fires caused by farmers burning stubble, and travellers dropping ignited matches. No serious damage done. Hay land burned; one prosecution entered and conviction obtained.

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Balgonie Detachment.—Two prairie fires reported; one burning about 20 tons of hay and the other burning about 700 acres of prairie land. Fire started by a spark from a C.P.R. engine.

Montmartre Sub-district.—Two cases during the year. Conviction in each.

Yorkton Sub-district.—There have been very few prairie fires in the district. In the Yorkton patrol district there were six cases investigated, and convictions obtained in each. In Kamsack district there was one case. This was dismissed, the Justice of the Peace giving a peculiar decision, he holding that the accused, a contractor for the Provincial Government, was not responsible as he was employed by the Government and was not his own boss. In Canora district there was one fire, and the person who set it out was convicted. In Pelly district there were three fires, with one conviction. In the other two cases the police were unable to find out who had started them. These fires were nearly all the result of homesteaders burning stubble and not taking the precautions as required by law. The damage done was very small.

Craik Detachment District.—Five fires reported during the year, and convictions obtained in all of them. Fires caused by proper precautions not being taken when burning off stubble or straw piles. In two of the fires no damage was done. In a fire which started near Davidson on April 19, 1914, a large amount of hay was burnt, valued at about \$200. In two others, started near Craik through burning stubble, some hay land was also burnt in each case.

Weyburn Sub-district.—There was a total of twelve prairie-fire cases in this sub-district which were caused mostly by persons clearing land, and convictions were obtained in most of them. No damage was done beyond hay land being burnt and some hay stacks, which damage was made good by the defendants. The district is broken up too much now to allow of a fire travelling very far.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior—Immigration.—Every assistance in our power is afforded the immigration officials. Reports from time to time are sent to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, of undesirables in this country, many of whom have been deported during the year.

Department of Customs.—A sharp look out is kept for infractions of the Customs Act. There do not appear to be many of these now.

Department of Indian Affairs.—Escorts have been provided for officers of the Indian Department when paying treaty moneys, and these policemen also preserved law and order and prevented liquor trading to the Indians.

Agriculture.—Our detachments report all instances of contagious diseases in animals, which are promptly forwarded to the nearest veterinary inspector for action.

Justice.—All Supreme and District Courts have been provided with orderlies during the complete sittings. Also, required assistance has been given coroners and local justices. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to and from the different jails and penal institutions in the province. Prisoners have been brought back from the United States and other provinces in Canada for trial in Saskatchewan. The Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa, is kept advised of the reporting of convicts on ticket-of-leave.

Post Office Department.—Investigations have been made during the year in connection with robberies from post offices, as requested by the post office inspectors at Saskatoon and Moosejaw.

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PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

Public Health.—The commissioner of this department, resident at Regina, has been kept informed of all cases of infectious diseases coming to the notice of our detachments. Assistance has been given in enforcing quarantine regulations.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—The work connected with this department is rapidly increasing. A large number of children have been apprehended under the Children's Protection Act, taken before two Justices of the Peace, committed to the care of the superintendent of the department, and escorted to wherever he desired. A number of boys were taken to the Industrial School at Portage la Prairie, Man.

Liquor License Branch.—Reports of breaches of the Liquor License Act received from detachments are forwarded to the Department of the Attorney General for investigation by the liquor license inspectors.

Live Stock Branch.—During the year many investigations *re* breaches of the Horse Breeders' Act were made, and convictions obtained.

Investigations re deaths.—The following number of deaths in this district have been investigated by the police, with a coroner except when it was not possible to procure the attendance of one:

Accidental and sudden deaths	148
Suicides	24
Attempted suicides	2
Total	174

This is an increase of 45 over the preceding year. The Attorney General's Department is sent a copy of the report in each case and, where necessary, the public administrators are advised so that they may take action with regard to the property left by deceased persons.

Lunatics.—A large number of insane patients were escorted from the district to the hospitals for the insane at Brandon, Man., and at North Battleford, Sask. The Saskatchewan institution at the latter place was opened on the 6th of February this year, and a train load of patients belonging to the province of Saskatchewan were removed there from Brandon under Mounted Police escort.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The outbreak of the war against Germany and Austria, and the calling in of the Imperial reservists deprived the Regina district of the services of eight members, most of whom were on detachment.

These have been replaced in most instances by re-engaged constables.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

I have to report the following arrests of Germans and Austrians under the Order in Council dated 15th August, 1914:—

Prisoners interned	31
Parolled	26
Discharged	5
Cases not yet decided	3
Total	65

Up to and including the 30th September, 1914, twenty-eight prisoners of war have been taken to Winnipeg and handed over to the Militia Department.

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HEALTH.

The health of the members on detachment has been fairly satisfactory. There were no deaths during the year in the district.

HORSES.

The horses on detachment are now in good shape. Several have been brought into the post and fresh horses taken out for duty.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

These are in good shape, having been supplied as required and minor repairs have been made locally. A few saddles were brought to Regina and exchanged.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON,
Superintendent, Commanding Regina District.

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APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF Supt. W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, the annual report of the division and district under my command, for the year ending 30th September, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Prince Albert.—It gives me pleasure to be able to report that in spite of the general financial stringency during the past year, speaking generally the District over which my command extends has been a prosperous one. The general tendency of the farmers to go in more for mixed farming is beginning to be noticeable, in the number of horses cattle and hogs seen when travelling through the country as well as from information gathered as to numbers shipped from various points.

There has been little if any progress in the city of Prince Albert, only such work as had been previously contracted for being carried out, although there are a number of new houses in course of erection by people able to take advantage of labour being much cheaper than for years past. Local industries like the Prince Albert Lumber Company and Russell Baker Packing Company report a satisfactory year, although not up to the last few years.

The commencement of construction work on the G.T.P. Railroad bridge across the south branch of the Saskatchewan river at St. Louis gives grounds for hoping that the Grand Trunk railway may be running into this city, twelve months hence.

During the year, 1,754 homestead entries have been recorded in Prince Albert, made up of Canadians, British, citizens of the United States, Scandinavians, and Austrians. Most of them are in fair financial condition to start their new life. The most favoured districts are Melfort, Tisdale, and Shellbrook.

Asquith.—Spring opened very favourably for this district, but as the summer advanced it was seen that the want of rain would reduce the grain crops far below the average of the last few years, but in spite of these conditions 303,500 bushels of wheat and thirty-five cars of oats have been shipped from this point, also 20,000 hogs and fifteen cars of cattle.

Several thoroughbred stallions have been imported into the district during the year. Mixed farming has not made much progress during the year in this section.

Allan.—This district has suffered severely for the want of rain, the estimated yield being about 10 bushels to the acre. There has been practically no progress during the year.

Blaine Lake.—The district surrounding this point is made up of: Kryder 75 people, Marcelin 300, and Leask 75, showing a slight increase over last year. The crops in this district for the past season are very fair indeed. During the year the C.N.R. closed the link of their line, which joined the lines running out from Prince Albert and North Battleford.

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There has been considerable improvement in the village of Blaine Lake. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has erected a very neat and up-to-date bank building. A new hotel was opened this spring, getting their license July 1. This filled a long-felt want, as heretofore there was no accommodation for the travelling public. A large new school has also been opened during the year.

There have been shipped from this district, 975 cars of wheat, 12 cars of oats, and 3 cars of potatoes, 50 cars cattle, and 26 cars of hogs. There has been considerable advance in mixed farming. Taking everything into consideration, Blaine Lake and district have made good progress during the year.

Big River.—The district in this section is composed of three small towns, and railroad sidings, between Shellbrook and Big River.

Big River itself is really a lumbering town, nearly all the population being employed by the Ladder Lake Lumber Company (formerly the Big River Lumber Company). The spring opened up early and this company was in better shape to carry on their summer's work than at any time during their history. Unfortunately fire broke out destroying their sawing plant, but they managed to save the planing mill, only to have it similarly destroyed a few weeks later, when it was struck by lightning. These disasters left a large number of men out of employment, and most of them left for other points seeking work. A few married men stayed on hoping that something definite as to rebuilding the saw-mill would be announced, but nothing was done all the winter, except to clear away the débris. In the early part of the summer of 1914, it was given out that all the interests of the Big River Lumber Company had been purchased by the Ladder Lake Lumber Company (really the Prince Albert Lumber Company). Work was at once commenced re-erecting the burned buildings and installing machinery, but it is doubtful whether any work will be done this year.

The one other industry at this point is the Isle à la Crosse Fish Company who fish through the ice in the winter, and export their catch to outside points. They give employment to about 200 men, mostly fishermen and teamsters.

There have been a large number of live foxes shipped from here. Some progress has also been made in farming, a number of new settlers having taken up land. All the grain grown in the district is consumed locally, there being no elevators between Shellbrook and Big River.

During the summer an experiment was tried by the local physician of inoculating every one in the village for typhoid fever, which has proved a success, in that not one case was reported during the summer, where formerly there were several.

Dinsmore.—This is a small place of about 100 people, where we opened a detachment on December 23, last. Shortly after, construction was completed at Elrose, since which time the following amounts of grain have been shipped: Wheat, 80,000 bushels; flax, 50,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels. Elrose, at the end of construction, also shipped fifty cars of wheat and 150 cars of flax, besides some horses, cattle, and hogs, from each place. As this place is in its infancy, it is hard to say what effect the drought had upon it, or what its future will be.

Duck Lake.—The oldest established point in northern Saskatchewan. It has made some substantial progress during the year particularly towards mixed farming and improving stock, by importing thorough-bred stallions and pure-bred bulls. The wheat crop is fairly good about 70 per cent of an average year. A flour mill was erected in the village at a cost of about \$30,000. It turned out only enough flour to give the machinery a good "try out." What little flour was manufactured, however, was of an excellent quality.

Considerable road improvement has been made during the summer by the local Government. A new school has given all the required accommodation for some time to come.

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Humboldt.—Although not so prosperous as other years this district has made good substantial progress both in increase of population and mixed farming; 950,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bushels of oats have been shipped; also 700 head of cattle and 2,500 hogs.

Approximately 400 new settlers have come into the district, mostly of German descent.

Some progress has been made with the erection of a new Court House and Land Titles Office.

Hanley.—Progress has been fair during the year, in spite of the drought. It is expected a 50 per cent crop will be harvested. But what interests the people of this vicinity most is the prospect of oil being discovered about 6 or 7 miles from town. Two experts, independent of each other, went over this ground and gave it as their opinion that there was every indication of oil. Since these visits, further exploring of the so-called oil area has brought to light two gas blow-outs, in which were found crystals of petrified parafine, which is believed to be one of the best indications of the presence of petroleum. On the strength of the discovered indications, a developing company has been formed, machinery ordered and, on its arrival, drilling will commence at once.

Melfort.—A progressive little town of about 1,500 people, with electric light, water and sewer systems, and as it is situated in the heart of one of the best mixed farming districts in Northern Saskatchewan has a bright future before it. It is the centre of a rural telephone system, put in and owned by the farmers themselves and when finished it is estimated it will have 500 miles in operation.

A Government creamery takes all the milk in the district.

Some 1,100,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from this point, also 167 carloads of cattle and hogs and 18 carloads of potatoes. An effort is also being made to improve the class of horses and cattle by the importation of thoroughbred stallions and pure-bred bulls.

The Canadian Northern railway have intended for some time to construct a branch line connecting Melfort and The Pas, thus giving transportation to a large portion of the Carrot River valley farmers. This is a splendid agricultural country. A contract for 25 miles of this line has been awarded, but like the branch between Melfort and Humboldt has been held up for want of funds.

Saskatoon.—Of all points in the district Saskatoon has, I think, been hit the hardest by the financial depression, but probably with good results in the long run. Population has fallen off some 5,000 in the year. No building has been done except that under the control of the Dominion and local Government. Work has, however, been going on in connection with the university, the new bridge and the elevator. The last-named will be a boon to the farmers of the district, being connected by spur-lines with the Canadian Pacific railway, Grand Trunk Pacific railway and Canadian Northern railway, and having a capacity of five million bushels. It is expected to be in operation this year, although it is hardly likely it will be taxed to its capacity at present, as it is not likely that more than two-thirds of a crop will be harvested this season. In spite of this shortage three million bushels of grain have been shipped already this year together with 1,100 horses, 590 hogs, 1,490 head of cattle and 300 sheep.

Notwithstanding the general depression, there has never been a time in the history of this district, when the farmer was as well off as now, with the crop of 1913 enabling him to meet most of his engagements. The fact that the majority of them have gone in for mixed farming and the present high prices of anything he wishes to sell, are distinct advantages to him and enables the more enlightened farmer to go in for improving his stock by the importation of thorough-bred stallions and pure-bred bulls.

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Shellbrook.—Is the centre of what will one day be a very prosperous mixed farming district, as is shown by the fact that even small as it is now, 20,000 hogs were shipped from that point during the year, also 3,000 head of cattle, 400,000 bushels of wheat and 35,000 bushels of oats, to say nothing of the barley and oats fed to cattle and hogs.

During the year the C.N.R. connected up the last link of their line between Prince Albert and Battleford, and as Shellbrook is the junction point for Big River, now gives the former place a daily train service.

At this point like the majority of the others in the district, there have been imported by farmers, thoroughbred stallions and pure-bred bulls, with a view to improving the stock throughout the district. The Government creamery started here last summer is progressing steadily and shipping quite a lot of butter.

Tisdale.—Situated on the C.N.R. east line, Prince Albert to Winnipeg. The section in this part is largely settled by people from the United States, most of whom had sufficient money to place them in a good position to at once commence farming for themselves, and as they have mostly gone in for mixed farming the result is that this year, despite the drought there is little if any distress among them; 100,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of oats and 40,000 bushels of barley. Eight hundred and fifty head of cattle, 4,920 hogs and 50 horses have been shipped during the summer. The Tisdale Milling and Trading Company was incorporated, with practically all English capital. The intention is to build an elevator, grist-mill and brick kiln, and when all are completed they will supply the town with electric light.

The Pas.—Situated as it is at the terminal of C.N.R. construction to the north, and the beginning of the Government Hudson Bay railroad construction to Port Nelson, and being the gateway to Beaver Lake gold fields, it is of greater importance than it would otherwise be entitled to. With the exception of the fur which is brought from the north and one lumber company, there are no industries to maintain the town, which, however, has made substantial progress during the year. A power plant has been installed, also sewer and water systems, and when the local Government install the telephone system the town will be quite up-to-date. Real estate is extremely quiet and, with the exception of a new hotel, there has been practically no building going on. The Hudson Bay railroad have 174 miles of steel laid, showing a gain of 100 miles since my last report. Every effort is being made to reach Manatu rapids, at mileage 242 this year, so that the bridge necessary at this point can be built during the winter.

Vonda.—This is a small village in a Galician-settled district with a population of about 500, and has, like most of the prairie districts, suffered from the drought. However, they shipped from this district 400,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of oats, barley, and other grain. There is a decided tendency towards mixed farming, and improvement in breeding the various kinds of stock.

Wadena.—Situated on the C.N.R. main line, Winnipeg to Edmonton, escaped rather better than most of the prairie towns, because owing to mixed farming being fairly general the farmers had their stock to fall back on when the wheat crop was a partial failure. However, 154,000 bushels of wheat, 399,500 bushels of oats, and some other mixed grain were shipped, also 2,400 hogs and 780 cattle. Like other points in the district, the farmers here are alive to the possibilities of improving their stock, and are bringing in thoroughbred stallions and making a good use of the pure-bred bulls supplied by the local Government.

Wakaw.—Is at present the terminus of the G.T.P. branch towards Prince Albert and the headquarters of construction work of that road, which has reached St. Louis, where a bridge across the south branch of the Saskatchewan has to be built. It is

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expected this will be done this winter after ice forms. Already the partial opening of this line has benefited this section by inducing 300 new settlers to make their homes in this district, and as they come mostly from the United States and have some money to commence with, have made better progress than usual, particularly along the line of mixed farming. From this district, 490,256 bushels of wheat, 66,586 bushels of oats, also 6,300 hogs, 800 cattle and 500 sheep have been shipped. Considering that this place is only 3 years old, it would appear that this is an exceptionally fine district with a good future.

Watrous.—Is better known in the province as a summer resort, situated as it is on lake Manitou, the waters of which are supposed to contain certain medicinal properties, and a sanitarium is now in process of erection to make use of these qualities. But the district does not entirely depend on the lake for its upkeep, as during the season 750,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of oats, as well as other grain have been shipped from this point. Also 3,000 hogs and 1,500 head of cattle have been sent out. As most of the settlers in the district are made up of immigrants from the British Isles, and Eastern Canada, it is on the whole a prosperous one and should go ahead when the line is completed through to Prince Albert.

CRIME.

SUMMARY OF CASES disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1914.

SASKATCHEWAN.

	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	5	4	1	
Attempted murder	3	3		
Manslaughter	7	2	4	1
Assault, common	190	150	40	
Assault, aggravated	1		1	
Assault, causing bodily harm	4	2	2	
Assault, indecent	9	6	3	
Rape and attempted	7	2	3	2
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	6	5	1	
Carnal knowledge and attempted	1		1	
Non-support, wife and family	3	2	1	
Wife desertion	2	1	1	
Cruelty to children	1		1	
Criminal neglect	2	2		
Intimidation and threatening	5	4	1	
Extortion	1	1		
Miscellaneous	7	3	4	
Offences against property—				
Theft	180	115	60	5
Theft from the person	1			1
Theft by conversion	1	1		
Horse stealing	6	4	1	1
Cattle stealing	5		4	1
Cattle killing	1		1	
Cattle shooting and wounding	6	4	2	
Cruelty to animals	16	14	2	
House and shop-breaking	6	6		
Burglary and attempted	6	6		
Jumping board bill	13	12	1	
False pretences	30	14	15	1
Forgery, and uttering	8	6	2	
Robbery with violence	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	2	1	1	

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SUMMARY OF CASES disposed of during the year ended September 30. 1914.—*Con.*SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against property— <i>Con.</i>				
Having stolen property in possession.....	3	2	1	
Wilful damage.....	14	3	8	1
Arson and attempted	6	2	3	1
Mischief	10	9	1	
Killing and wounding dogs	1		1	
Trespass.....	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	3	3		
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	7	7		
Pointing firearms.....	6	3	3	
Discharging firearms.....	1		1	
Carrying explosives.....	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	3	2	1	
Offences against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy.....	128	122	6	
Drunk and disorderly.....	86	85	1	
Causing disturbance.....	19	19		
Disturbing public worship.....	1	1		
Swearing and obscene language.....	6	5	1	
Indecent exposure.....	4	4		
Incest	2	2		
Seduction.....	6	2	4	
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	9	6	3	
Inmates house	7	7		
Frequenters	10	10		
Prostitution	10	10		
White slavery	2	1	1	
Threatening and insulting language.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous	3	1	1	1
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	1		1	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons.....	1	1		
Escape from custody and attempt.....	4	4		
Obstructing peace officer.....	12	12		
Assaulting	2	2		
Bribery and attempted.....	1		1	
Resisting arrest.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	2	2		
Trespass.....	4	4		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	9	7	2	
Indians intoxicated	8	8		
Intoxicated on reserve.....	5	5		
Liquor in possession.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against the—				
Fisheries Act.....	11	11		
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....	2		2	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	159	129	30	
Game.....	84	74	10	
Prairie and forest fires.....	19	16	3	
Liquor license.....	39	32	7	
Insanity	43	39	4	
Horsebreeders.....	41	40	1	
Estray animals.....	2	2		
Pound.....	19	14	5	
Pool-room ordinance.....	3	1	2	
Livery stable.....	2	2		
Druggist.....	1	1		

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SUMMARY OF CASES disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1914.—Con.

SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded.

	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Public health.....	2	2		
School	4	4		
Hawkers and peddlers.....	5	5		
Noxious weeds.....	1	1		
Pollution of streams	3	3		
Steam boilers.....	4	3	1	
Motor vehicles	18	18		
Neglected children.....	4	4		
Stock Inspection.....	1	1		
Auctioneers	2	2		
Municipalities Act.....	2	2		
Election Act.....	1		1	
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Total	1418	1140	263	15

MANITOBA.

Offences against the person—				
Assault common.....	12	16	2	
" indecent	1	1		
Robbery with violence.....	1			1
Offences against property—				
Theft	14	10	3	1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2		
False pretences.....	1	1		
Wilful damage.....	1	1		
Wounding dog.....	1	1		
Jumping board bill.....	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	43	33	10	
Drunk and disorderly	21	21		
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	2		
Frequenting "	15	15		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.. . . .	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians....	9	8	1	
Indians intoxicated.....	8	8		
Liquor on reserve	5	5		
Miscellaneous.....	9	9		
Possession of liquor in prohibited area.....	26	25	1	
Offences against provincial statutes and ordinances—				
Masters and servants	24	17	7	
Liquor License Act.....	21	20	1	
Total	220	193	25	2
	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Grand total,	
Cases entered	1418	220	1638	
Convictions.....	1140	193	1333	
Dismissed.....	263	25	288	
Awaiting trial.....	15	2	17	

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The following gives a comparative statement of crime in the Prince Albert district compiled from R.N.W.M. Police records for the past eleven years:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Cases entered	391	331	380	570	800	621	900	844	1,168	1,518	1,638
Convictions	268	242	286	467	585	490	771	711	980	1,292	1,333
Dismissals	123	89	78	95	115	117	109	118	165	188	288
Awaiting trial			16	8	10	14	20	15	23	38	17

The following is a summary of the cases disposed of before the higher courts in my district, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914:—

	Saskatoon	Prince Albert.	Humboldt.	Total.
Cases tried	46	54	13	113
Committed for trial.	46	66	13	125
Convictions and fines	23	40	5	68
Sent to jail	12	22	3	37
Sent to penitentiary	5	12	2	19
Sentenced to death		1	1	2
Released, suspended sentence	1	18	1	20
Honourably acquitted	19	13	5	37
Jury disagreed	1			1
Awaiting sentence	2			2

The following is a synopsis of the more important cases, which have occurred within the district during the past twelve months:—

Antain Drewnick—Murder (Austrian).—A most brutal murder, robbery being the motive. At 5.15 p.m. on the 23rd December, 1913, the following telegram was received by Inspector Duffus at Saskatoon from George Cook, J.P., at Meacham, begins: “Man murdered near Peterson. Send police at once, also coroner via Meacham” ends. Also further telegram as follows, begins: “Man supposed to be murderer left Meacham last night. Galician, weight about 186 pounds, height 5 feet 10 inches. Has pass Watrous to Winnipeg” ends. Inspector Duffus at once notified every detachment along the railway line, with the result that the following evening, Constable Morren, stationed at Watrous, arrested a Galician, named Antain Drewnick, on the above meagre description. When arrested, Drewnick was about to board the train for Winnipeg.

This man later proved to be the perpetrator of this brutal crime. In the meantime, Sergeant Gray and Constable Orton had arrived at the scene of the crime. Detective Sergeant Prime, was detailed to assist in the working up of the case, with the result that a very strong chain of circumstantial evidence was woven around the accused.

It appears that the murdered man, Harry Karrol, was a section hand employed by the G.T.P. at Meacham and, like a good many of these foreigners, preferred keeping his money on his person to putting it in the bank. Karrol was a very thrifty man and had accumulated about five hundred dollars, which he carried around in a small leather pocket book. The accused Drewnick was a Galician of an extremely roving disposition.

In June, 1913, he started to work for the G.T.P. at Totzke, which is situated north of Meacham.

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It was commonly known among the foreigners about that section that Karrol carried a considerable amount of money on his person. In December, 1913, Drownick left the Totzke section and got a pass from the roadmaster from Watrous to Winnipeg. He did not go at once to Winnipeg, but arrived at the sectionman's bunkhouse at Meacham during the evening of December 21. He stayed all night with the deceased Karrol and was heard to speak about Karrol's money. The next morning Karrol went to Peterson siding about 9 miles north alone and on foot, in connection with his duties. Accused was last seen around Meacham at noon this same day. That night Karrol did not return to the Meacham bunkhouse. The next morning one of the section hands started out towards Peterson in search of him. About 5 miles along the track he found Karrol, lying in the ditch, dead, with his head battered in. It was found that deceased's pocketbook and his money was missing. When arrested accused had on his person \$500 in cash, and deceased's pocketbook.

Our investigation showed that accused was present when Karrol made the statement that he was going along the track to Peterson. Apparently he followed deceased and waited for him in the bush on his return journey, when he came up behind him and struck him a foul blow on the head with a blunt instrument. The skull was crushed in and a portion of the skull-bone penetrated the brain to the extent of 1 inch.

The next trace we had of accused was at a farm-house about 1½ mile from the scene of the crime. There he had hired a rig and drove to Meacham. From there he walked 12 miles down the track and at this point hired another rig to drive him to Colonsay. He stayed there at the hotel that night and registered under a false name. The following day he took a train one station from Colonsay and then jumped off and walked across country to Watrous, where he intended taking train for Winnipeg.

Considerable work was done in tracing accused's movements both before and after the crime, the result being a most complete chain of circumstantial evidence against the accused when the case was presented at the Supreme Court at Humboldt on April 7, 1914, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury.

The case lasted some 2½ days and after a short deliberation of 20 minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. In passing sentence His Lordship stated that there were no extenuating circumstances surrounding the case, and that he would hold out no hope for a reprieve.

On the 13th August, 1914, accused, Antain Drownick, expiated his terrible crime on the scaffold at the Prince Albert common jail.

Robert A. Hardy—Murder (Canadian).—On February 26, 1914, it was reported to Constable Butler of the Rosetown detachment, that a Chinaman had been found near Fiske, Saskatchewan, with his throat badly cut.

The wounded man, Lee Yuen, who was in a very weak state, was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where all possible medical aid was administered, but to no effect, and on the 28th of the month, he died.

The deceased Chinaman was the proprietor of a laundry at Fiske, and when first found by civilians, was asked how he came to have his throat cut, and he replied "hard day." It was then thought that he meant he had been working hard all day in his laundry and had attempted suicide.

Detective Sergeant Thomas was immediately instructed to investigate, and later on an ante-mortem statement was taken from the injured man, before W. McDougald, J.P., and witnesses. In this statement he implicated Robert A. Hardy, the local postmaster, butcher and baker of Fiske. He stated that on the 26th February, Hardy came into his laundry and Yuen accused him of opening his mail. Hardy then went at him with a meat knife, and slashed his throat with it, and afterwards deposited his victim in the cellar, where the latter remained until he could muster sufficient strength

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to get out. This he did and wandered from the scene of the outrage, for fear that Hardy would return. After he had travelled about half a mile, he fell exhausted.

On the 2nd March, 1914, the coroner's inquest was held before Dr. E. Myers, coroner. After hearing the various witnesses, the verdict rendered was that death was caused by wounds at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

The evidence surrounding this case was purely circumstantial, but at the same time was very strong against the accused.

On the 7th March accused was committed for trial, and on the 10th June following, the trial of accused opened at Kindersley before the Honourable the Chief Justice and jury. Considerable evidence was adduced by the Crown, which, although circumstantial, was very incriminating.

The trial of this case covered a period of three days, and at the close, the jury, after four hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

This case excited unusual public interest.

*James and Mike McKay—Displacing Railway Switch (Austrians).—*This is a most contemptible crime, the results of which might have been far more tragic than they actually were.

On the evening of January 30, 1914, the Canadian Northern Railway main-line switch situated in the yards at Big River was opened just before the arrival of the train from Prince Albert. The train was what is commonly known as a "mixed" train, being composed of freight cars and passenger coaches. The train being very heavy, it was only travelling very slowly. Just before entering the yards the engineer felt a lurch and realized he was leaving the main line, and accordingly applied the emergency brakes. This prompt act probably saved a number of lives, as the switch ended up in a small roundhouse beyond which was a drop of 6 feet. Fortunately the train broke in two, and the couplings gave way, leaving some of the freight cars and the passenger coaches on the main line, and no injuries resulted.

Detective Sergeant Prime and Constable Lindsay worked on this case with the result that the above-named men were arrested. The accused subsequently quarrelled, and gave evidence, one against the other, with the result that the whole story of the attempted wreck leaked out. Their object apparently was that some of the section men, who would be held responsible for the accident, would be discharged and the vacant positions would probably be held by the accused. This is another instance of the absolute disregard of human life held by this element, showing that they would not hesitate at murder in order to accomplish their desire, in this instance to be installed in regular employment.

On April 18 the two accused appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Prince Albert. Accused Mike McKay was found guilty and sentenced to one year's hard labour.

Owing to the lack of corroborative evidence, accused James was acquitted of the charge.

*Kathleen Simon—Murder (Austrian).—*This case was shown as outstanding in my last report, the accused awaiting her trial.

On the 28th November, 1913, she appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury, and was found guilty of the charge. The only point in her favour was her youth, she being only 12½ years of age.

She was sentenced to ten years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert, the judge stating that he could not pass her into a reformatory, as he did not consider her safe, owing to her depraved nature, as she would in all probability contaminate other children.

*Louis Racz—Murder (Austrian).—*This case was shown as outstanding last year, a new trial having been ordered.

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On the 3rd December, 1913, the accused again appeared for trial at Prince Albert before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury. The evidence submitted by the Crown was in accordance with the history of the crime, given in my last annual report. A verdict of guilty was rendered and accused sentenced to death, which sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

This case was undoubtedly one of the most difficult that has taken place in this district.

James and Mike McKay—Attempted murder (Austrians).—On the evening of February 16, 1914, Constable Lindsay, stationed at Big River detachment, was notified that one Fred. Yurick a section hand employed on the C.N.R. at that place, had been brutally assaulted and almost done to death.

The following appear to be the facts of the case: James and Mike McKay, two ne'er-do-weels, and Austrians, residing at Big River were suspected of illicit sale of liquor, and the man James McKay was duly arrested. Fred Yurick was the chief witness against them, and these two men planned to revenge themselves on him. On the evening of the 16th February, they came up behind him when he was carrying out his duties at Big River, and beat him about the head and body with clubs, and left him unconscious on the track. Yurick's condition was serious for a time, but he eventually recovered, and accused were arrested. Both of these men endeavoured to place the blame on the other, with the result that both were convicted at the Supreme Court held at Prince Albert on April 22, 1914. They were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Jack Queen—Manslaughter.—On the morning of June 2, 1914, Sergeant Dorion, stationed at Duck Lake detachment, was notified that Jacob H. Peters had been found dead in bed at the Queen's Hotel, Rosthern. An inquest was held the next day and the following is a short outline of the facts of the case which came to light at the same.

On the 1st June deceased spent his time drinking freely in the two hotels in Rosthern. About 5 p.m. he went into the Queens hotel bar-room, and started to get noisy. The bartender, Jack Queen, told him to desist, and ordered him out. Deceased, it is alleged, then pulled out a bottle and struck at Queen, who jumped over the bar, and struggled with deceased, and finally gave him a push with the result that deceased went down and struck his head on the floor. He was put to bed in the hotel and died at about 10 p.m. the same night. An autopsy showed the cause of death to be pressure on the brain from hemorrhage of the left middle menouyral artery, caused by a fracture of the internal table of the left vault of the skull. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that death was due to falling on the floor, the said fall being from a push on the part of Queen.

Jack Queen was arrested and charged with manslaughter, and on June 9th was committed for trial, which he is still awaiting.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

The past season has seen a great reduction in the number of prairie fires in the district over the preceding year.

I am convinced this is largely due to the fact that there is a stricter observance of the regulations of the Board of Railway Commissioners, on the part of the employees of the various railway companies.

Two bad fires originated in the Melfort district on the 29th of September, one of which did considerable damage. From the investigation carried out by us, it seems the origin of these fires was carelessness on the part of some hunter, who must have dropped a lighted match. This appears to be the cause of many fires and, in my opinion, if a little more care was exercised by these sportsmen the number of fires would be still more depleted.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Indian.—By apprehending and prosecuting Indians, for offences coming under the Indian Act.

Furnishing escorts to treaty payment parties.

Frequent patrols to Indian reserves.

Provincial Health Bureau.—By enforcing quarantine during the outbreak of smallpox at the Nut Lake Indian reserve, Blaine lake and Arborfield, also scarlet fever at Blaine lake and surrounding district.

Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children.—By bringing to his attention cases deserving the attention of the department. By investigating and reporting upon cases at his request, and by furnishing escorts when necessary.

Assistance was also afforded by furnishing orderlies to judges of the Supreme Court, escorts for prisoners on trial, at Supreme and District Courts, also at magistrates courts, and coroner's inquests.

PROVINCIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The provincial long-distance telephone service is of value to us in police work, especially the rural service, which I am glad to say is being gradually extended.

The new central telephone exchange at Prince Albert is, I understand, on the point of completion, and will greatly add to the efficiency of the service.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this post are all in a good state of repair. A few of them need outside painting.

The alterations and additions completed last October have been a complete success and a great source of comfort to all hands.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

On the 24th September, Lee-Enfield carbines were received for issue to this division.

These are a great acquisition, and an improvement over those hitherto in use.

The Colts revolver which is issued to members of the division is a splendid weapon and answers all our requirements, especially those lately supplied, which give a better and firmer hand-grip, and allow the forefinger to go well around the trigger.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery in the division is in first-class order, and none is required for the coming year.

HARNESS.

Harness in the division is in good order, and none is required for the coming year.

HORSES.

On the 30th September, 1914, we had a total of 42 horses, consisting of 34 saddle and 8 transport horses. Of this number 20 are at district headquarters, the balance on detachment.

The gains and losses during the year were as follows:—

Transferred from "Depot" division	11
Transferred to "C" division	2
Cast and sold	2

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The ever-increasing patrol work makes it difficult to keep our horses up to what is required of them. So far we have managed to do this by constantly changing those showing signs of overwork for others that have had a rest on pasture.

The electric groomer and clipper continues to be satisfactory, enabling us to keep our horses in a condition otherwise impossible, with so few men for stable duties.

Each horse in the division has his shoes attended to once a month, either resetting, or new shoes adjusted.

The shoeing throughout the district has been satisfactory.

FORAGE.

The baled hay supplied by Messrs. Speers, Mighton and Company, of Saskatoon, has been of good quality.

Oats have been purchased locally, and are also of good quality.

RATIONS.

All our supplies are purchased under contract and have, without exception, been satisfactory.

LIGHT AND FUEL.

The lighting system in barracks has continued very satisfactory since the overhauling a year ago. In this connection I might add that the city has extended its street lighting system up to the barack gates, which gives us now a well-lighted thoroughfare from the middle of the city to the barracks square.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Clothing and kit have been requisitioned for as needed from the supply store at headquarters and, with few exceptions, have been promptly filled.

The various articles supplied were of good quality and serviceable.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

I am glad to state that we now have a very neat and comfortable recreation room, well lighted and heated.

The billiard table is in good order, and a weekly supply of periodicals, illustrated papers, etc., are received, and much appreciated by the men in the post.

HEALTH.

I am glad to be able to report that the general health of the division has been good, only three cases requiring hospital attention.

ANNUAL REVOLVER PRACTICE.

This practice was carried out during the months of July and August with better results than even last year. The very favourable weather conditions in a large measure assisted several men to qualify who had not done so before. A better average in the scores made is also noticeable.

DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that there have been only three serious breaches of discipline during this year, the first being a charge against a N.C.O. who was reduced to the ranks; the other, two against constables, for which they were each sentenced to terms of imprisonment. All other offences were of a minor nature.

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INSPECTIONS.

The post is inspected daily by the orderly officer and myself. Regular Saturday inspections are held by the officer commanding.

Assistant Surgeon Reid also inspects the post once a week.

FIRE PROTECTION.

On the installation of the water and sewer system last fall, two fire hydrants were provided, one in the parade ground and the other in the stable square, the idea being that each of these should be in the centre of a circle from which all buildings could be reached with the least number of feet of hose.

A very good hand hose-reel, together with a shut-off nozzle, was purchased from the Prince Albert Fire Department, at less than half their original cost.

This reel, with 400 feet of fire hose and other apparatus is now housed in the rear end of the Quartermaster store, and ready for instant use.

GENERAL.

On the 9th May, 1914, the post was inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert and the sub-district headquarters at The Pas and Saskatoon were inspected by him on the 13th and 18th of the same month, respectively.

Great interest was manifested throughout the district regarding the present war, and recruiting for the overseas contingent was actively carried on at Prince Albert and Saskatoon with much success.

In closing this report, I respectfully beg to bring to your notice that I have received every assistance from Inspector Douglas stationed at district headquarters, and also very loyal support and whole-hearted co-operation from all ranks under my command, especially the officers and N.C.O's in charge of sub-districts, and the division sergeant-major and detective staff.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,
Supt., Commanding "F" Division.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. STARNES, COMMANDING "D" DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "D" division for the year ending the 30th September, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year throughout the Macleod district has not been a very prosperous one. Financial depression was felt all over, and some of the towns have suffered a reaction after the boom of a few years ago. Very few dealings have been made in real estate, and the value of property has been lowered. The crops have been fair in some of the favoured sections, but in others they were a complete failure due to want of rain in the early part of the season. I deal more fully with this subject under sub-districts, in each of which conditions are different.

CLARESHOLM SUB-DISTRICT.

The year ending September, 1914, has not been productive of very good results as far the farmers and business men are concerned. The crop was a comparative failure, and in many cases the best of farmers experienced a total loss; of course, as the towns are almost wholly dependent upon the success of the agricultural district, this poor crop reacted upon the business firms throughout the towns. There is not the slightest doubt but that many of the farmers will be unable to meet their payments this year, but most of their creditors are the large implement and lumber companies, who realize that the farmers are not at fault. Those of the farmers who have gone in for mixed farming have had very profitable results, and doubtless there will be an increase in this branch of agriculture.

The Claresholm sub-district comprises all that territory between and including townships 11 and 17, and west from range 23 to the British Columbia boundary.

Claresholm, on the Macleod-Calgary branch of the C.P.R. has a population of about 700. The town possesses an up-to-date electric light plant and waterworks, but these do not give good satisfaction. For heating purposes, gas is used by a number of business places and houses.

The 1914 crop has been a very poor one, chiefly owing to the lack of rain at a time when the crop was ripening. The average yield will not be more than 11 bushels to the acre on the summer-fallowed land. However, the grade is good and most of the wheat will grade No. 1. The wheat acreage has remained about the same as last year. Most of the farmers are summer-fallowing their land each year. The oat crop was also poor, and the average yield will not be more than 35 to 40 bushels per acre. In the west of the district considerable damage was done by hail-storms; some farmers had the whole of their crop wiped out by the violence of the storms.

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The poor crops of 1914 may bring home to those farmers who have formerly relied on wheat alone, the advantages accruing from mixed farming, successfully handled. However, many of them are beginning to realize that in this part of the country weather conditions are liable to make the raising of wheat alone a precarious method of getting a livelihood, and they have taken up mixed farming, and in the majority of cases with pronounced success. There is generally an abundance of feed, even when all else fails, and hogs fatten quickly, and there is always a good market for them. There were 7,200 (hogs) shipped from Claresholm during the year.

The bulk of the ranching done in the district is carried on throughout the Porcupine hills, west of the town of Claresholm. The ranches cover a large area of splendid land, most suitable for the breeding of cattle and horses; there is always plenty of good grass, and an abundance of good water. All the ranches are well fenced in, and the owners are mostly men who have been for a long time in the country, and who have plenty of capital. No disease has taken place among the stock this year, and the young are thriving excellently. Prices of three and four year old steers range from \$75 to \$80 per head, 2-year-olds and calves \$60 and \$25 per head respectively. Horses are not raised in the large numbers that they used to be, owing to the fact that cattle are raised quicker and command better prices. Still there are several horse ranches in the district, and most of the ranchers raise a bunch of horses. Prices of young horses from four to seven years range from \$100 to \$175. There will doubtless be a boom in the horse breeding industry, owing to the large number already bought up by the British and Canadian Governments, as military remounts in the present European war.

Tame hay has been a good crop this year, and there is an abundance of good prairie hay. Prices of hay are as follows: \$8 to \$10 per ton for prairie hay, \$15 per ton for timothy hay.

Shipments of cattle from September, 1913, to date is 1,080 head, 425 head of horses were shipped.

Shipments of grain are as follows: Wheat 882,527 bushels, oats 802,272 bushels, barley 28,720 bushels. This is an increase of 873,928 bushels over the shipments of 1912.

Business at Claresholm has not been good during the past year. Merchants have had to curtail their business on account of the large sums of money owed them by farmers.

There are four elevators at this point. The farmers built a new elevator this year with a total capacity of 50,000 bushels; and it has proved of considerable benefit to them.

Granum.—About 12 miles south of Claresholm, Granum has a population of about 250. The crops this season have been poor on account of the excessive drought which has been general all over the district. Business has consequently been very quiet, all branches of which have suffered from the comparative failures of the crops, the average yield only amounting to about 11 bushels per acre.

The town is well lit by natural gas. The state of the finances of the town is good. The taxes are fully paid up.

Some 700,000 bushels of grain were shipped from Granum during the year.

Woodhouse is a flag station 6 miles north of Granum. There are four elevators, the shipments of grain for the year amounted to 650,000 bushels, which is a slight increase over the previous year.

Stavelly is situated 12 miles north of Claresholm, and has a population of about 250. In all branches of business there has been a considerable improvement, and the majority of the farmers in the district are in good circumstances. The crops have been fairly good and several farmers have had a yield of 30 bushels to the acre.

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The average yield is not much below 15 bushels per acre. The farmers are doing in largely for mixed farming.

The Bar "U" ranch branded between 500 and 600 calves this year.

A total of 800,000 bushels of grain were shipped during the year.

Nanton is situated about 18 miles north of Staveland and has a population of about 700. The crop, while not being quite so large as last year, is of good quality. The farmers are generally in fairly good circumstances. The shipments of grain amounted to 1,441,400 bushels.

West of the town there is some of the best ranching country in Alberta. The following shipments of stock were made during the year: Cattle, 4,040 head; and horses, 396 head.

Three oil wells are being drilled in the hills west of the town, a considerable amount of local capital being invested in them.

Gayley is situated about 8 miles north of Nanton, and has a population of about 100 people; it is an incorporated village. About 1,374,890 bushels of grain were shipped during the year.

Shipments of stock were as follows: Cattle 3,784 head, and horses 81 head.

Parkland is a village about 7 miles north of Staveland, with a population of about sixty people. There are four elevators. The total shipments of grain for the year being about 650,000 bushels.

Carmangay is situated on the Lethbridge-Aldersyde branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and has a population of about 400.

This town has a good waterworks system and electric light plant, which give every satisfaction.

The farmers have had a fairly successful year, but business in the town has been poor.

Stock on the range have done well this year, although ranching on a large scale is a thing of the past in the district. Only two cars of cattle and eight cars of horses were shipped during the year.

The wheat and oat crops were not good and barley is only fair. Very little flax was grown; 871,905 bushels of grain were shipped from Carmangay during the year.

Vulcan is 21 miles north of Carmangay, and has a population of about 300. Business has been very good in the town this year although the crops have been poor. The yield of wheat ranged about 15 bushels to the acre, and oats about 40 bushels to the acre. There are four elevators in Vulcan, with a total capacity of 155,000 bushels. East of the town two small coal mines are being worked, the output being 3,000 tons for the year, the coal being sold locally for \$3 per ton.

The total shipments of grain for the year were 1,074,984 bushels.

Barons, with a population of 220, shows an increase of ten over last year. There are four elevators, with a total capacity of 170,000 bushels. The crops have not been very good, and business has been very poor; 829,979 bushels of grain were shipped during the year.

Champion is a village with a population of 250, which is an increase of thirty since last year. There are four elevators, with a total capacity of 156,000 bushels. The crops were only fair, but in the village business was good. During the year, 750,000 bushels of grain were shipped from Champion.

Kirkcaldy and *Ensign* are only small hamlets. The total amount of grain shipped from them was Kirkcaldy 32,500, and Ensign 130,000 bushels.

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Noble is a village with a population of about 75. There are three elevators, with a total capacity of 125,000 bushels. This is a very good farming district, but the crops this year have only been fair. The shipments of grain for the year amounted to 556,750 bushels.

MACLEOD SUB-DISTRICT.

This district covers thirty townships immediately surrounding Macleod, and includes the Indian reservations of the Bloods to the south and Peigans to the west. The former being looked after by the Stand-off detachment and the latter by the one called "Peigan," and stationed at Brocket. There are two other detachments in this sub-district, one in the Porcupine hills, 35 miles west of Macleod, and one at Monarch on the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Macleod to Lethbridge.

Stand-off.—The territory covered by this detachment is comprised practically by the Blood reserve and the settled districts bordering on it along the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, except the northern end, which is handled by the Monarch detachment, and the southern end which lies in the Cardston sub-district. The greater part of the work is done on the reserve where constant patrols are necessary. The settled district is patrolled as thoroughly as possible.

The Blood reserve covers an area of 547½ square miles and supports an Indian population of 1,160.

The number of self-supporting Indians is 475. The head chiefs are "Shot Both Sides" and "Blackfoot Old Woman." The whole tribe, with the exception of a few, live along the Belly river in the district bounded on the north by the old C.P.R. grade, and on the south by the Glenwood bridge. A few live at Whoop Up, and Black Horse has his coal mine on the St. Mary's river, just above the mouth of the Pot Hole.

The cattle belonging to the tribe are mainly Short Horn and Hereford grades, but traces are still to be seen of the old Highland strain which were placed on the reserve during the agency of Mr. James Wilson. The cattle count this year totalled 3,100 head, and about 800 head of calves were branded, a considerable increase on the calf crop of 1913.

With regard to their horses, I regret to report that the Indians have had a bad year. Dourine was found to exist on the reserve this spring, and the reserve was quarantined. Necessary action to eradicate this disease is being taken, and as soon as the reserve is pronounced clean by the officials of the Department of Agriculture, fresh stallions are to be purchased and distributed.

Crops on the reserve have, in common with the rest of the district, suffered from the prolonged dry weather. The agent estimates the total crop at about 20,000 bushels. Spring wheat is averaging about 20 bushels per acre. The hay put up this year has reached a total of roughly 7,000 tons. Over 3,500 tons of this have been put up on contract, the Two Bar taking 1,500 tons alone. Good prices are being realized by those Indians who have had permits to sell.

As a whole the Blood Indians are quiet and law-abiding. Their loyalty to the Crown was shown recently by their offer of \$1,000 to be used for war purposes; and the remark of Shot Both Sides who said in Council, "If anything more is needed we want to be told." One member of the tribe, Albert Mountain Horse, has gone to the front with the A.S.C., and I believe that several more have their names down as volunteers for the second contingent.

The settled portion of the district is entirely devoted to agriculture. Mixed farming is slowly coming into its own, and is retarded by the lack of ready money.

The bulk of criminal cases here are those arising from breaches of the Indian Act, and are mostly connected with liquor. I am glad to state that in conversation with the Indian Agent the other day he said he believed drunkenness had diminished by about 50 per cent.

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Peigan.—The Peigan detachment district comprises the four townships north of the Peigan reserve. Townships 9 and 10, ranges 27 and 28, and the Peigan Indian reserve. The majority of the townships 9 and 10, range 27 are occupied by farmers, only a few sections being vacant. The western part of townships 9 and 10, range 28, is composed of the foot-hills of the Porcupines. The remainder is practically all farmed. The population is nearly all English and Canadian, with a sprinkling of foreigners. The northern part of the reserve lying between Olsen coulee and the western boundary of the reserve, north bank of the Old Man river, is open for sale, but only a few white people are farming. No new farmers have come in during the past year.

The crops generally in the district have not been so good as in former years, on account of the dry year. The average yield of wheat is between 15 and 20 bushels. The average yield of oats is not to hand yet, as threshing is not finished. Only a little flax has been sown and it has not turned out very well.

The cattle and horses are in fair condition taking into account the dry year.

The Old Man river was fairly high in the spring, but has fallen very low during the summer. The trails throughout the district are in good condition.

There are no towns in the district. Bocket is a C.P.R. station, two elevators of 30,000 bushels capacity each, and the Indian Agency buildings. Two stores and a small lumber yard. One elevator was removed during the summer. A stockyard was built by the C.P.R. The Peigan Indians own one elevator and the Alberta Pacific Grain Company the other. Bocket is a supply point for the farmers from the south country and the Porcupine hills. During the past year there was shipped by rail, 225,000 bushels of all grain, and about 3,600 tons of baled hay. Most of the hay was sent to towns in the Crowsnest pass. The flag station at Peigan siding has a stockyard for the convenience of Maunsell Bros., to ship stock. Maunsell Bros. shipped about 1,400 head of cattle this summer for the United States markets.

The Farm Instructor, Mr. Parker, left during the summer, and Ed. Le Granduer, an old timer in the district, was appointed. The subject of the Indians of this reserve is dealt with under the heading of "Indians."

Monarch.—Although the 1914 grain crop is much behind that of 1913 both in yield and in quality, the high figures quoted for grain at this time will tide the farming community over what would otherwise have proved a disastrous year. The following is an approximate statement of the crop in this district:—

Estimate of grain in district.....bushels.	210,000
" acres cut	21,000
Average per acre	10,000

The following figures represent the grain shipped from Monarch for the year ending 1st September, 1914:—

Wheat.. . . . .bushels.	264,202
Oats.."	124,747
Barley.."	4,000
Flax.."	1,500
	<hr/>
	394,449

Fall ploughing is well advanced, and as the ground contains ample moisture an early start with spring work may be looked for. Given favourable conditions next spring the 1915 crop should exceed the good crop of 1913. Many farmers in this locality are holding their grain in anticipation of a still further advance in price.

With one or two exceptions there is very little stock in the district.

Germans and Austrians.—These nationalities are but sparsely represented in this district. The few German farmers appear peaceable and law-abiding. There are a few Austrians in section gangs here and at Pearce.

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Porcupines.—In this district the crops have been poor. The wheat has averaged about 12 bushels to the acre, and is of a low grade. Oats averaged about 50 bushels to the acre. Feed is plentiful and stock are in good shape.

PINCHER CREEK SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district is bounded on the east by the west line range 28, on the west by the British Columbia boundary, on the south by the north line of township 4, and on the north by the line of township 11.

The entire country varies from rolling to hilly and mountainous, and the industries are therefore varied, but consist chiefly of farming and coal mining, also cement and brick factories, and a considerable amount of stock is raised.

The foreign element is very strong, particularly in the towns of the Crowsnest pass. Crops this year have been fair although feed is likely to be scarce owing to the extreme dryness of the season. The crop of hay though light is of good quality. Timothy will average a little over half a ton per acre, whereas bunch grass will go half a ton per acre. Baled timothy is worth from \$14 to \$15 per ton. Hail destroyed some of the crops south and southeast of town but the average yield of grain is good. Winter wheat will average 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Spring wheat a little less and oats about 40 bushels per acre.

The total shipment of grain from this district is as follows: Wheat, about 225,000 bushels; oats, about 20,000 bushels; hay, about 11,000 tons.

In regard to stock, good prices are being paid for same. H. Butcher, of Dry Fork, recently sold 130 head of steers and cows for \$65 to \$75 per head. Three-year-old beef steers are worth from \$90 to \$100. Total shipments of cattle from the district is about 3,000 head, and horses about 400 head.

Some 20,000 sheep are now being grazed up in the district about 20 miles north of Cowley. Fish and game has been very plentiful, a great number of permits have been issued by the detachments of this district.

Taking it on the whole, the roads and bridges of this district are in good order, although there are exceptions, particularly the road through the Pass from Burmis to Coleman, which is in very bad shape.

As regards railway construction, the Western Dominion Railway commenced grading operations out of Pincher Creek in a southeasterly direction on the 11th of July last.

Work has progressed very slowly, only 11 miles of grading being completed; a construction gang of about 30 men are engaged on this work.

This line is surveyed from Calgary south to the foothills to Pincher Creek and Cardston, and then to the international boundary. No other railway construction or surveying has been done.

Two companies have been drilling for oil north of Lundbreck, one being down 1,500 feet and the other about 800 feet.

The mining industry has been fair during the year, but not nearly as good as last year, although the mine at Frank has reopened, whereas the mines at Little and Lundbreck are still shut down.

Pincher Creek is the headquarters of the sub-district. It has not progressed during the year, although the railway into the town seems now a certainty, and the county is exceptionally good for farming and ranching. The population of Pincher Creek is estimated at anything from 1,000 to 1,200. The financial stringency has been felt very much, and the large municipal building is still standing unfinished owing to the lack of funds. A disastrous fire destroyed part of the business section of the town in November, 1913, notably the Hudson's Bay store, several smaller stores, and a livery barn, but of these only the livery barn has been rebuilt. The village of Pincher, situated on the Canadian Pacific railway, is the shipping point for Pincher Creek and district. It has a population of about eighty.

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The Alberta Hay Growers Association have large sheds here from which they ship about 7,000 tons of baled hay annually.

Cowley is the next point west on the Crowsnest branch, with a population of about 200. This is a thriving village, with some excellent farms surrounding it. Very little building has been done there during the year.

Lundbreck is a small village with only some seventy-five inhabitants; this village went back considerably when the mine was shut down. There is one small mine close to Lundbreck which has taken out about 1,700 tons of coal and is mostly used locally.

Burmis is the next station west, and from there to Coleman the settlement is practically one large coal camp, the towns touching very closely upon each other. At Burmis there is a small mine owned by the Davenport Coal Company, which is closed down at the present time indefinitely. The output since our last annual report has been 28,296 tons and fifty men were employed there when they closed down about six weeks ago. This mine is not worked steadily, sometimes they have had 150 men employed and sometimes they have been down to 25.

At Passburg the mine is owned by the Leith Colliers Company, Limited, the number of men at present employed is 160, and the output of coal since our last annual report has been 75,189 tons. There has been no dispute between the men and the company at this mine during the year, and no fatal accidents have occurred.

At Maple Leaf there is a small mine owned by the Maple Leaf Coal Company, they have employed at the present time 65 men, and the output since our last annual report is 19,810 tons. No local strike or dispute and no fatal accidents.

At Bellevue there are two mines both owned by the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, headquarters in Paris, France. The number of men employed at the present time is 725. The output since the last report has been 483,077 tons, this being the only camp in the pass which can show an increased output for the year. From the 21st April until the 11th of May last the men were out on strike, but there was no disturbance and the men eventually returned to work, having won their point. In Bellevue during the past year there have been erected a new post office, hospital, restaurant and boarding house, as well as a new wash-house for the miners, and at Hillcrest a new hospital, English church, and several new dwelling houses. The Hillcrest Coal Company, Limited, owns the Hillcrest mine. At the present time they employ 379 men, and the output of coal since our last annual report is 267,965 tons.

There was a terrific explosion at this mine on the morning of June 19, 1914, when 189 men lost their lives. A commission to inquire into the cause of the disaster was appointed by the Government, consisting of His Honour Judge Carpenter; an inquest was held after the sitting of the commission. A relief fund was opened and a committee appointed to look after the widows and orphans. About one month after the explosion the company started mining coal again, but after a short time the mine inspectors announced that some places in the mine were unsafe for blasting purposes, and miners would have to dig the coal; then started an altercation between the miners and the company officials, and as a result the men went out on strike, claiming that they could not make enough money if they had to dig the coal. Everything remained quiet during the strike, the company officials met the officials of the union from time to time, and eventually the miners returned to work. After the explosion a large number of miners came to Hillcrest from Hosmer, B.C., where the C.P.R. had closed down its mines. There is still one body in the mine that has not been recovered, that of Sidney Bainbridge. Nearly all the victims of the explosion were buried at the foot of Turtle mountain, at Hillcrest. An ex-mounted policeman named Frank Bostock was one of the victims. Some of the bodies were shipped east by the different fraternal societies to which they belonged. Full reports were rendered on this explosion.

The population of the mining camps is approximately as follows: Bellevue, 1,200; Hillcrest, 1,000; Maple Leaf, 200; Passburg, 250; Burmis, 50.

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At Frank the mine reopened the 1st of March last after having been closed down since November, 1912; 150 men are employed with daily output of 400 tons. Since the mine started, about 25,000 tons of coal have been shipped. The village has gone ahead since the mine opened up. The business part of it has moved farther west, and out of the danger zone of the mountain. The village now has a population of 600. There is a limekiln on the Frank slide which has been burning and shipping lime all the year round, but only a few miners are employed in that capacity.

Blairmore now has a population of about 1,800. During the past year conditions have not improved at all in this town. Several storekeepers have been compelled to go out of business.

The general health of the town has been good, one or two epidemics of scarlet fever being the only diseases prevalent. Blairmore has the following industries: Mining, cement making, lumbering, milling, tobacco manufacturing, and brewing.

The Rocky Mountains Cement Company's output for the year is 87,000 barrels. They employ, on an average, 110 men. This plant has been closed down since July 31, 1914, owing to slack trade. The McLaren Lumber Company have a mill about a mile and a half from the town. During the year their output of finished lumber was 3,178,988 feet. During the winter they had two camps of about 600 men each, and in the summer about 50 men were employed around the mill. The mill has been closed down since 18th of July, 1914, owing to the demand for lumber having decreased. There is a small flour mill operated by a Belgian in Blairmore, and also another Belgian manufactures tobacco. The output of these two industries is consumed locally.

The Blairmore Brewing and Malting Company have a brewery here; although a considerable amount of beer has been brewed the company has never been able to put it on the market owing to lack of funds.

The West Canadian operate two mines at Blairmore, the Old Mine and the Greenhill mine. No coal has been taken out of the Old Mine since June, 1914, but up to that time there was an average pay-roll of 250 men. The total output of coal is approximately 65,000 tons.

The company discontinued working their old mine in order to develop the Greenhill mine, which lies on the north side of the town, and which produces coal of splendid quality. Seventy men are employed in development work and a main spur track to the main C.P.R. line is being built; also a tibble, incline, hoist house, and other buildings. Coal will be shipped from the Greenhill mine within a month. Only one business block has gone up within the year and that is the *Enterprise* newspaper building. About twelve dwelling houses have been erected during the year.

The population of Coleman remains about the same, namely, 2,500. There are two up-to-date run coal mines, namely, the International Coal and Coke Company, with 450 men employed, and the McGillvray coal mine with 250 men. The output of the former has been 346,000 tons, and of the latter 261,000. There has been quite a little new building in and around Coleman during the past year, principally a new school, and several additions to the mining plants, and also, a great number of small dwellings and cottages. Coleman is at present the best and most important town in the pass.

Beaver mines is a mining camp 15 miles west of Pincher Creek, with a population of some 450. It is connected with Pincher station with the K. and A. railway line. The mine which is owned by the Canadian Coal and Coke Company, of Lethbridge, has not worked steadily during the year, and the number of men employed has varied greatly; since August, however, they have worked fairly steadily and are doing considerable development work, with an average number of men employed of 138. The amount of coal shipped has been 39,735 tons. With the exception of a new hotel erected at a cost of \$23,000, there has been hardly any building done in camp during the year, and business has been very poor.

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CARDSTON SUB-DISTRICT.

The people in this locality are nearly all of the Mormon persuasion, and are mostly employed in mixed farming, growing a fair quantity of grain, principally oats and wheat, and most of them raising a few head of stock-cattle and horses. There are no doubt great drawbacks to growing grain as the climate is not adapted, generally speaking, to this occupation. Crops this year have been very poor owing to the extremely dry season, about 30 per cent being harvested; very little oats.

The building trade has been very slack this year owing to the scarcity of money, the only building of note being the \$250,000 temple. About fifty of the Mormon people have been employed with their teams hauling gravel free for the building all spring and part of the summer. The contractor is now busy with the basement, which is to be a huge affair with a very large lighting plant, as the whole building is to have only artificial light. The basement is now nearing completion, and the whole building is expected to be completed about the fall of 1916.

Stock this year have done exceedingly well, having been fat all year and a very small percentage of calves have been lost; the calf crop was plentiful. The D. McEwan Cattle Company has about 3,000 head of stock running on reserve, which is leased from the Indian Department for that purpose, and the Alberta Stake of Zion about 2,500 on the old Cochrane range. A few carloads are being shipped continually by the Church outfit. There are only two horse ranches of any note in this sub-district, both have had a fairly successful year, although until recently the price of horses was very low. A fair horse weighing about 1,000 pounds could be purchased for \$100, and a 4-year-old steer, fat, being worth about as much. The only people who have a large flock of sheep are Messrs. Bradshaw and Jacobs, of Caldwell, who own about 2,500 to 3,000. Mr. Jacobs reports a very successful year with sheep, the market being good and steady. Hogs are very plentiful, indeed, but the prices lately have been low, consequently sales have not been so frequent, Messrs. Reede and Pitcher, Cardston, shipping a few occasionally to Calgary and points north; these animals cause a lot of trouble at times owing to their being allowed to run at large. Several cases have come up, and lately they have been kept under better control.

A survey party has been working in the district of Whisky Gap east of Twin lakes surveying for a proposed irrigation scheme in the direction of Warner, 40 men were in the camp.

There has been considerable business done in oil in the district since the boom, and one firm, the Northwest Oil Company has fixed up a drilling outfit about 4 miles west of Cardston near the edge of the Blood reserve, and commenced to drill recently. While the prospects are reported as good, no results have been obtained as yet. There is also some talk of another firm drilling east of Cardston on the reserve.

The population remains about the same, a few families having gone back to the United States and a few come in.

The general health of the district is very good indeed, no infectious or contagious diseases having been reported.

CRIME.

Under this head I am glad to report a decrease in crime as compared with last year. 1,155 cases being entered this year, whilst 1,216 were entered for the previous year, showing a decrease of 61.

In cases of offences against the person, we have no cases of murder to record, but there is an increase of 17 cases of common assault.

In offences against property, an increase of 34 is shown in cases of theft. Horse stealing also shows a slight increase; 18 cases were entered, in which we obtained 9 convictions, 8 were dismissed and one is awaiting trial. In this class of crime it is

often very difficult to obtain evidence, and often impossible, even with good evidence, to obtain a conviction if the trial is before a jury. Other cases under this heading are about in the same proportion as last year.

Under public order there has been an increase in carrying concealed weapons, from 5 to 19. These cases have occurred principally in the mining region of the Crowsnest pass, amongst foreigners.

Under religion and morals, vagrancy cases are the same as last year, 97 cases. I have to record, however, a considerable decrease in drunks, keepers and inmates of houses of ill-fame. This is due to several reasons, one of them is that the miners in the pass have been more saving, making deposits in savings banks. Another which is more applicable to the whole district, is that money has been very scarce. I must also say that our detachments have been very vigilant in these classes of offences.

There has been a real decrease in cases of liquor amongst the Indians.

Under offences against the provincial statutes there has been a decrease under the Master and Servants, but increases under Prairie Fires, Liquor License, Insanity, and Children's Protection Act.

On the whole, considering the mixed population with which we have to deal, being composed of a great number of foreigners without any education, and others from across the border who have very little idea of law and order, I think that the showing is satisfactory. There has been comparatively little serious crime, and wherever an increase is shown, such as theft and common assault, scarcity of work and want of money caused by hard times can be held accountable for such increase.

One regrettable matter which calls for serious consideration is the increase of offences amongst children. In several instances, children of from 10 to 16 being guilty of such serious offences as breaking into stores and stealing wholesale, or grave offences against morality. Neglect on the part of the parents is mostly responsible for this state of affairs. In all these cases we have communicated the facts to the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children in Edmonton, and prompt and suitable action was taken by him.

I submit statistics of cases entered during the year and summaries of the more important cases dealt with.

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Cases tried.. . . .	65
Convictions.. . . .	45
Fines.. . . .	3
Imprisonment.. . . .	27
Penitentiary.. . . .	8
Suspended sentence.. . . .	7
Nolle Prosequi.. . . .	3
Acquittals.. . . .	16
Childrens Protection Act.. . . .	1

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Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed.	Waiting Trial.	Total
Against the person—					
Manslaughter	1		1		1
Wounding	5	5			5
Assault, common.	152	140	12		152
Causing bodily harm	8	7	1		8
Threatening to do bodily harm.	4	4			4
Rape	2	1		1	2
Non-support of wife	2	2			2
Assault, indecent.	1	1			1
Incest	1	1			1
Against the property—					
Theft.	115	93	21	1	115
" by juvenile.	3	3			3
Horse stealing	18	9	8	1	18
Cattle "	10	8		2	10
Cruelty to animals	19	15	4		19
Burglary	2	2			2
Fraud	2	2			2
Forgery	1	1			1
False pretences.	14	11	3		14
Wilful damage.	22	20	2		22
Mischief.	4	4			4
Receiving stolen property	1	1			1
Keeping savage dog	2	1	1		2
Killing and wounding dog	1	1			1
House breaking.	2	2			2
Against public order —					
Carrying concealed weapons	19	18	1		19
Pointing firearms	2	2			2
Discharging firearms	1	1			1
Religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	97	92	5		97
Drunk and disorderly	167	163	4		167
Causing disturbance.	48	45	3		48
Swearing and obscene language	6	6			6
Indecent exposure	5	5			5
Keeping house of ill-fame.	5	5			5
Innates "	5	5			5
Frequenters "	11	11			11
Indecent publication	1		1		1
Seduction.	2	1	1		2
Prostitution	2	2			2
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	2	2			2
False information.	2	1	1		2
Corruption and disobedience—					
Feigning to be peace officer	1	1			1
Obstructing peace officer	5	5			5
Contempt of court	1	1			1
Escape from custody	1	1			1
Indian Act—					
Indians intoxicated	12	10	2		12
Supply liquor to Indians	6	6			6
Intoxicated on reserve.	19	18	1		19
Liquor in possession.	7	7			7
Offences against —					
Fisheries Act.	20	20			20
Mining Act	1	1			1
Opium Act	1	1			1
Immigration Act.	1	1			1
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and Servants	100	92	8		100
Game Act	29	24	5		29
Prairie Fire	21	19	2		21
Liquor License	61	56	5		61
Insanity Act	17	17			17
Estray Animals	15	15			15
Medical Profession	2	2			2
Noxious weeds	9	8	1		9

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Waiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against Provincial Statutes					
Con.					
Pollution of Streams	2	2			2
Steam Boilers.	4	4			4
Motor Vehicles.	12	11	1		12
Childrens' Protection Act.	18	16	2		18
Entire Animals.	2	2			2
Highways	1	1			1
School Ordinance.	1	1			1
Public Works	1	1			1
Railway Act.	1	1			1
Poolroom Act	4	4			4
Theatre Act	6	6			6
Public Health	1	1			1
Pound Ordinance	2	2			2
Mischievous Animals.	4	4			4
	1,155	1,054	96	5	1,155

Wasył Mudri—Manslaughter.—This case was shown in last year’s report under the heading of murder, as awaiting trial. It was the result of a drunken fight in a shack owned by foreigners at Burmis, on the 27th April, 1913, in which one Ignace Kalzik died from the effects of a blow struck at him with a glass by the accused. The case came up before the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Harvey, with a jury, on the 14th October, 1913, when the charge was reduced to manslaughter. The evidence showed that the deceased had tried to strike Mudri with a keg. It was a question for the jury to decide if the blow struck by Mudri with a glass was in self-defence. The jury brought in a verdict of “Not guilty,” and the accused was discharged.

Pete Salvador—Attempted murder.—This is a case in which the accused, on the 15th of June, 1913, near Bellevue, shot at one Bill Mustica with a shot-gun. Both men were Italians, and had trouble. It was shown in the evidence that Salvador had said that he would kill Mustica, using a vile expression towards him at the same time. The case came up before the Hon. Chief Justice Harvey and jury on the 15th October. The jury brought in a verdict of common assault, and on the next day His Lordship sentenced the accused to one year’s imprisonment, stating at the same time that it was too serious an offence for common assault, and that he would give the limit that the law allowed.

Anthony Dohat—Rape.—On the 1st December, 1913, a woman named Anna Rypien made a complaint at the Bellevue detachment that about the 15th of November the accused, a Greek pedlar, had come to her place while she was alone, had sold her some goods, and then with threats against her life and with a knife in his hand had raped her. The accused was arrested and at a preliminary trial on the 2nd, her husband Mike Rypien, and one Vance Lahola, gave very corroborative evidence of her complaining at once and pursuing the accused. He was committed for trial. On the 21st January, before the case would come up before the Supreme Court, Mike Rypien went to Corporal Mead and stated that his evidence at the preliminary was false, that he had been told what to say by his wife and Lahola, who had had improper relations with one another. The case came up before His Honour Justice Walsh on the 10th of February, when it was made plain that all three were testifying falsely. His Worship dismissed the case against Anthony Dohat, and ordered prosecution to be instituted against Lahola and Rypien for perjury.

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Vance Lahola and Mike Rypien—Perjury.—These two cases were the outcome of the preceding one against Anthony Dohat, and came up before His Honour Judge McNeil on the 3rd of February, 1914. Rypien pleaded "guilty," and Lahola "not guilty." It was shown that the woman Rypien had been misbehaving herself with Lahola and also on several occasions with the pedlar Dohat, for which she had received goods and money, and that they had conspired to have this man prosecuted. Rypien, in pleading guilty, stated that he had testified falsely because he was in fear of his wife and Lahola. Lahola was sentenced to one year and Rypien to 6 months in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Foster B. Moore—Horse stealing.—This was one of the cases awaiting trial on the date of the last annual report. The accused was charged by a Piegan Indian "Fish Eater," with stealing five horses, the property of W. J. Adams. The case came up before the Hon. Chief Justice Harvey on the 16th October, 1913. Fish Eater pleaded guilty, and gave evidence which was corroborated against Moore, stating that he had stolen the horses at his instigation.

However, in spite of the strong evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the accused was discharged.

Fish Eater—Horse stealing.—This case came up at the same time as preceding one against Moore, and on the 17th October he, having previously pleaded guilty, was sentenced by His Lordship to one year and six months in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Philip Bullhead—Horse stealing.—Complaints that several colts had been lost by settlers in the vicinity of the northwest end of the Blood reserve, led to a diligent search. At Monarch it was found that a settler had purchased two colts from Indians at a ridiculously low price. Further investigation showed that these colts had been sold by three Indians, Philip Bullhead, Calling First, and Frank Cotton, the last being since a convict in the Edmonton penitentiary, where he had been returned after his ticket-of-leave on a long sentence had been cancelled. Philip Bullhead and Calling First appeared before His Honour Judge McNeil on the 4th of May, 1914, when Bullhead was found guilty and sentenced to two years, less one day in the Lethbridge jail. It was not shown clearly that Calling First had taken part in the theft, and he was acquitted.

A. McCrea—Horse stealing.—This is a case in which the accused picked up a stray in August, 1912, on the prairie, worked it for some time and then sold it. The horse was eventually found near Athabasca Landing. The case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Walsh, who found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three years penitentiary.

George Hindle, E. Christensen, and Ray Rodeback—Cattle stealing.—A number of cattle, the property of the Mormon Church at a place near Coldwell, had been stolen and killed. From things said by George Hindle, our detachment at Big Bend got sufficient information to enable them, after a systematic search, to discover that the three accused had made a practice of stealing and killing cattle on the range, for sale and for their own use. Three distinct cases were charged against Rodeback, four against Christensen, and two against Hindle. The three were tried by His Honour Judge McNeil, and on the 6th May, 1914, were found guilty and sentenced: George Hindle to seven years on each charge, to run concurrently. (He also pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and was sentenced to three years, to run concurrently with his other term.) This man was found to have served terms in the penitentiaries in the United States. E. Christensen, to seven years on each charge, to run concurrently; and Rodeback, in whose favour neighbours had given evidence as to previous good character, to two years less one day in the Lethbridge jail.

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One young lad, 17 years of age, who was taken over by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, was charged with incest with a little sister 8 years old.

Another 15-year-old boy who was also taken over by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, was charged with assaulting a small girl 10 years old, in an attempt to rape her; both of the boys appeared before the District Court, and were handed over as stated.

Roy Fitzpatrick—Horse stealing.—This was a case in which a farmer near Pincher Creek lost eleven head of horses. He reported to our detachment and suspicion was thrown on a young man named Roy Fitzpatrick, who lived in the neighbourhood, and had disappeared about the same time as the horses. After investigation, a strong case developed against Fitzpatrick, information was laid and his arrest was effected at Swift Current. The accused was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Walsh and a jury on the 11th of February. A complete chain of evidence was produced showing that the accused had been seen in several places from Pincher to Cardston, while driving the horses in question, or looking for them on the range, and on some occasions riding one of them. He, however, seemed to have lost them in the south, after which they returned home with a strange brand on. The jury, however, rendered a verdict of not guilty, after which the accused was discharged. His Lordship, in dismissing him, stated that the jury would have been justified in finding a verdict of guilty.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Although there was an increase in the number of cases prosecuted, none of the fires were serious; a number were started by farmers trying to burn weeds, without necessary precaution.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have as usual supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and also in Police and Coroner's Courts, wherever held.

We have escorted prisoners to jail on arrest, to and from court for trial, or to penitentiary after sentence. We have escorted all insane persons to places of detention or to the hospital at Ponoka.

Ticket-of-leave convicts have been looked after, and reports regarding them sent to the Commissioner of the Dominion Police.

On the 18th of June we received condemned prisoners A. Sokoloff, Joe Smith, and M. Manelik, mounted a death watch over them until the 25th of September, when the two former were executed in the guard-room yard, and the latter sent to Edmonton penitentiary.

After the sale of the Calgary barracks to the G.T.P., preparations were made here to receive the prisoners held in custody there, both male and female; this necessitated the transformation of one warehouse into a jail for men, and our hospital into one for the females. The transfer of prisoners was made on the last of April, when the buildings were ready. This, of course, has added considerably to the work of the post as separate night guards have to be mounted in each place, and the number of escorts greatly increased. I forward herewith a detailed report of the provost sergeant, showing the number of prisoners received and discharged since the 1st October last.

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The Officer Commanding,

"D" Division,

R.N.W. Mounted Police, Macleod.

SIR:—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "D" Division guard room, for the year ended September 30, 1914.

Forty-three prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of the year, 37 convicted and 6 awaiting trial.

During the year, 581 prisoners were admitted, making a total of 624 confined during the year. They were classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Indians.. . . .	48	7
Half-breeds.. . . .	17	13
Negroes.. . . .	6	28
Chinamen.. . . .	5	
Lunatics.. . . .	7	4
Whites.. . . .	438	51
Total.. . . .	521	103
Grand total.. . . .		624

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October.. . . .	17
November.. . . .	22
December.. . . .	34
January.. . . .	25
February.. . . .	9
March.. . . .	13
April.. . . .	85
May.. . . .	96
June.. . . .	81
July.. . . .	86
August.. . . .	53
September.. . . .	60

Daily average of prisoners.. . . .	60.17
Maximum number any day (May 11, 1914).. . . .	15
Minimum number any day (November 15, 1913).. . . .	20
Maximum number any month (May).. . . .	96
Minimum number any month (February).. . . .	9

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

In cells midnight September 30, 1913.. . . .	43
In cells midnight September 30, 1914.. . . .	84
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, etc.. . . .	49
Time expired.. . . .	385
Sent to Alberta penitentiary.. . . .	5
Sent to Lethbridge jail.. . . .	23
Sent to other places for trial.. . . .	1
Sent to Ponoka asylum.. . . .	12
Sent to industrial school.. . . .	5
Handed over to Children's Aid.. . . .	1
Released on ticket-of-leave.. . . .	7
Shot attempting to escape.. . . .	1
Deported.. . . .	8
Total.. . . .	624

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Crime.	Total Sentence.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Murder	3	2 ¹	1 ²
Assault, common	24	1	16
" causing bodily harm	9	2	.....
Drunk and disorderly	13	1	13
Drunk, common	10	.....	8
" and using obscene language	1	.....	14
" on railway	1	1	.....
False pretences	17	1	18
Burglary	5	2	21
Damage to property	3	5	.....
Creating disturbance	12	.....	27·5
Theft	100	2	9·96
" from person	11	4	13
Vagrancy	181	.....	29·16
Indecent exposure	6	1	15
" assault	1	6	.....
Unlawfully shooting	1	12	.....
Carrying concealed weapons	7	2	8·57
Drugs in possession	1	3	.....
Discharging fire-arms	1	2	.....
Selling railway tickets	1	3	.....
Stealing railway rides	28	.....	19
Gambling on railway	1	3	.....
Attempted theft from person	1	3	.....
Keeping disorderly house	15	3	21
Inmate disorderly house	6	1	15
Frequenting disorderly house	1	1	.....
Keeping bawdy house	4	2	3
Frequenting bawdy house	1	1	.....
Escaped lawful custody	3	1	.....
Receiving stolen property	1	1	.....
Forgery	17	3	15·25
Fraud	1	2	.....
Fishing close season	1	.....	15
Obtaining board and lodging by fraud	7	.....	25
Receiving	2	11	.....
Procuring	3	9	.....
Permitting defilement	1	1	.....
Selling drugs	1	5	.....
Smoking opium	1	3	.....
Keeping opium joint	2	3	.....
Non-support of family	1	1	.....
Living on proceeds of prostitution	1	3	.....
Perjury	2	10	.....
Using auto without consent of owner	2	.....	19
Using threatening language	1	2	.....
Unlawfully wounding	3	7	.....
Resisting peace officer	4	1	14
Selling liquor without license	8	2	26
Liquor to interdict	6	3	5
Keeping boy from school	1	.....	10
Cattle stealing	10	22	24
Horse stealing	11	4	11
Attempted carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1	24	.....
Attempt commit sodomy	1	1	15
Begging	2	1	11
Abduction	1	6	.....
Returning after being deported	1	3	.....
Prisoner of war	1	.....	.....
Interfering with Ward of Children's Aid	1	.....	30
Indian Act -			
Intoxication	7	.....	15
Intoxication on Reserve	17	1	17
Liquor to Indians	16	2	6·25
Liquor in possession on Reserve	10	.....	26
Loitering around school	1	3
Attempt to supply liquor to Indians	3	1

¹ Hanged.² Life imprisonment.

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On account of the overcrowded condition of the provincial jail at Lethbridge, 15 prisoners were transferred to this guard-room from there December 11, 1913; and for the same reasons, 9 were received from Fort Saskatchewan January 29, 1914.

On April 30, 1914, a new guard-room for men, now known as "No. 2," of 30 steel cages was opened, and 39 prisoners from the old Calgary guard-room were received. An assistant provost has his room in this guard-room off this office.

The female guard-room "No. 3," was also opened April 30, 1914, with 20 prisoners from Calgary, in charge of Mrs. Stutterford, the matron from the Calgary guard-room, who has had eight years service in that capacity to her credit. Another matron is employed for night duty. Both these new guard-rooms are being fitted with a steam heating plant, and should be warm enough in winter. No. 1 guard-room has been thoroughly cleaned and painted.

On two occasions, men sentenced to lashes for wife-beating received their punishment here, also the execution of prisoners Sokoloff and Smith confined in condemned cells from June 18, 1914 to September 25, 1914, was successfully carried out, with the usual persons present.

Max Manelik, the third of the trio condemned, was sent to the Edmonton penitentiary for life. Two prisoners attempted to escape during the year, one being recaptured the following morning, the other being shot while making the attempt, the wound proving fatal on the following day. Discipline amongst the prisoners has been as good as could be expected, under the changed circumstances we have experienced, on account of the starting of new guard-rooms and many prisoners being received together from other institutions.

The health of prisoners has been good, except for trivial cases. A plentiful supply of clothing for prison use has been supplied.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. H. VERNON, *Sergeant.*
Provost.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT AND STATE OF INDIANS.

I am glad to say that the number of liquor cases in connection with Indians have decreased. A few have been convicted for horse stealing, but outside of this they have been well behaved and given us no trouble.

We still employ several of them as interpreters and scouts; as reported last year they do not care to keep to the position very long, as they get tired of the restriction, but I do not think that it matters much, as they are easily replaced.

The population of the Bloods is now 1,160, and that of the Peigans is 420, which is a slight decrease from last year.

The Peigans have 3,000 acres of land under cultivation, divided in 84 farms, but the crops have not been very good this year. They own about 1,000 head of cattle. Both reserves have each a Catholic and Church of England mission and school.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the Division during the year has been barely sufficient to perform the work of looking after the criminal work, and the large number of prisoners in our guard-rooms. However, now that the force has been increased and that I have been advised that the division will be made up to 100 men, work will be greatly facilitated, detachments increased, and a sufficient reserve held in the post for emergencies.

I agree with Inspector Tucker's remarks in last year's report that an officer should be stationed at the Cardston sub-district, as it is impossible for an officer stationed at Macleod to give the same supervision. However, the same difficulty exists, that is our inability to get suitable quarters.

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DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the amount of work, it has been found impossible to have any regular drills, but daily rides took place, which enabled every man in the post to ride at least once a week. The division was put through the annual revolver practice, the showing was good and 21 men qualified for cross revolvers.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division during the year has been very good. Two constables, however, had to be dismissed during the year for intemperate habits. No serious breaches of discipline took place, only a few minor cases having to be dealt with.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good. Reg. No. 5333 Constable Russell, R., who was still off duty at the time of the last annual report, the result of an accident with a horse, made a perfect recovery and returned to duty, after having some sick leave. He has since left to rejoin his regiment, being a reservist in the cavalry.

The only serious case of illness during the year was that of Reg. No. 5756 Constable Stuchbery, R.C., who suffered from blood poisoning in the left arm. His condition for a time gave much anxiety, but after a couple of months in hospital he made a good recovery and was returned to duty.

The sanitation of the post has been good.

HORSES.

We have been somewhat short of saddle horses, but I understand it has been difficult to purchase those of the class required, but that some will be supplied shortly. During the year two horses were purchased at an average price of \$160. Seven were cast and sold: Reg. Nos. 2549, 2783, 84, 92, 108, 2950, and 2990. These brought an average price of \$34. One Reg. No. 514 died at Carmangay of heart disease, and one, Reg. No. 236 killed himself by breaking his neck in running away while being unhitched.

The total mileage travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 190,756, an average per horse for the year of 3,288 miles.

The following five horses, 579, 2546, 471, 347, and 2328, I intend to recommend to be cast and sold as soon as a few new ones can be supplied; some of these are now almost useless.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has done a fair business during the year on a small scale. It owns its own stock, and has a small amount of cash on hand besides.

READING ROOM.

The reading room has been made as comfortable as possible. The library has added quite a number of books during the year, and is well patronized. The illustrated papers supplied out of the fine fund are much appreciated.

STORES.

The stores supplied on contract have been of good quality. Generally stores are not kept in any quantity but are purchased locally as required.

The clothing and kit supplied have also been of fair quality and in sufficient quantities.

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BUILDINGS.

The warehouse at the southwest corner of the square was turned into a male guard-room. The work was done by day labour and thirty steel cells were supplied by the Provincial Government. This guard-room is far superior to the old one, being clean and supplied with more ventilation. The Provincial Government is now installing a steam heating apparatus. Our old hospital was all repaired, inside and outside, and arranged for use as a female prison, it is suitable and clean for about 20 females; however, for the last few months we have had over 30, which makes it very crowded. However, the Provincial Government is putting up an addition to the steam heating system, which will give us an extra room, but even then it is smaller than the number of prisoners would warrant. The old guard-room, known as "No. 1," has been thoroughly sprayed with liquid for killing bed bugs, and thoroughly painted inside, but the woodwork is old and this work has made very little difference to the bugs, which are as plentiful as ever. I would recommend that if we have to keep it in use as a guard-room, that the old wooden cells be torn down and replaced by steel cages.

All the roofs have been painted during the summer by prison labour, but I think it would be important that the outside of the buildings be painted next year.

GENERAL.

In concluding I wish to say that I have had every support from the officers, who each have command of a sub-district. Also from all the non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

CORTLANDT STARNES,

Superintendent Commanding "D" Division.

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APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING "G"
DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina. Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the division under my command, for the year ending 30th September 1914.

Since the last annual report, Inspector Sweetapple has been transferred to "C" division, and Inspectors Jennings and Wood were transferred from Regina to Edmonton.

The district is divided into four sub-districts. Inspector Heffernan is in charge of the Stettler sub-district; Inspector Jennings the Edmonton sub-district; Inspector Raven the Edson sub-district; and Inspector Wood the Fort Saskatchewan sub-district.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The crops for the year 1913 created the record that was expected. The reports that continue to come in show that again the Edmonton district is likely to be favoured in this respect above others. A very considerable increase in the acreage under cultivation is observable. During the early part of the year the settlers arrived in great numbers, but building operations have not been on the same scale as in 1912.

The outbreak of the war in August affected the towns and the railroad constructions in the country to a considerable extent. Men were laid off, building operations stopped, and prospective operations were postponed.

A large number of men volunteered for active service, and have left with the 19th Alberta Dragoons, 101st Edmonton Fusiliers, and Princess Patricia's Light Infantry.

Up to the present the German and Austro-Hungarian settlers have given no trouble whatever. As a class they are not very well educated, being mostly farmers who realize that loyalty to Canada means prosperity, but that disturbance means ruin.

The fact cannot be ignored, however, that local riots and disturbances are possible. Every nationality is represented in this district and amongst this cosmopolitan population there are certain to be some thirsting to show their patriotism by cracking their opponents' skulls.

There was little destitution or want during the year, with the exception of a number of unemployed in the city of Edmonton itself last winter, who received assistance from the city.

A number of unemployed, among them many of the I.W.W., in the months of January and February made sporadic efforts to make their presence felt. Room was found for some of them in the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan.

CRIME.

There is a slight increase in the number of cases entered over those of last year.

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1914.

Charges	Entered	Convicted	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial
Offences against the Person					
Murder	8	2	4	1	1
Murder, attempted	11	5	3		3
Manslaughter	2	1	1		
Threats to kill	2	2			
Shooting with intent	3	3			
Wounding	7	3	3		1
Assault, common	284	217	56	11	
Assault causing bodily harm...	22	14	3		5
Assault, aggravated	1	1			
Assault, indecent	3	2	3		2
Rape and attempted rape	8		4		4
Attempted suicide	3	1	1		1
Carnal knowledge, under 14	2	2			
Carnal knowledge, under 16	12	4	5	1	2
Carnal knowledge, attempted	4	3			1
Non support of wife and family	19	12	6	1	
Criminal neglect	7	5	2		
Intimidation and threats	7	5	2		
Libel	2		1		
Offences against Property					
Theft	326	229	64	21	22
Theft from the person	5	3	1		1
Horse stealing	17	11		3	3
Cattle stealing	22	7	5	5	3
Cattle killing	6	1	3		2
Cattle shooting and wounding	10	2	4		4
Cruelty to animals	25	17	7	1	
Burglary and attempted burglary	30	26	3		1
Fraud and intent to defraud	13	8	2	1	2
False pretenses	91	59	11	12	9
Conspiracy	1	1			
Forgery and uttering	22	19	2	1	
Robbery	4	3	1		
Robbery with violence	2	2			
Receiving stolen property	13	9	1	2	1
Stolen property in possession	4	3		1	
Wilful damage	25	16	7	2	
Arson and attempted arson	5	3	2		
Killing and wounding dogs	6	1	2		
Keeping savage dog	1				
Dogging cattle	5	5			
Miscellaneous	9	6			
Mischief	54	27	10	1	
Offences against Public Order—					
Carrying offensive weapons	20	19	1		
Pointing firearms	14	10		1	
In possession of fire-arms when arrested	1	1			
Sale of fire-arms without permit	1	1			
Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience					
Vagrancy	394	387	9		
Drunk and disorderly	103	96	7		
Causing disturbance	40	38	2		
Swearing and obscene language	17	15	2		
Indecent acts	9	5	2	2	
Indecent exposure	3	5			

SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Buggery and attempted buggery	2	2			
Incest	3	1	2		
Seduction	17	10	3	2	2
Keeping house of ill-fame	21	21			
Inmate house of ill-fame	9	9			
Frequenter, house of ill fame	16	16			
Living on avails of prostitution	6	4	2		
Keeping gaming house	3	3			
Gambling	3	3			
Peonage	12	5	1	1	5
Threatening and insulting language	7	7			
Committing defiance	2	2			
Misleading Justice					
Perjury	11	6	2	1	2
Miscellaneous	1			1	
Corruption and Disobedience—					
Contempt of court	3	3			
Escape and attempted escape from custody	10	8		2	
Obstructing peace officer	6	5	1		
Assaulting peace officer	5	4	1		
Bribery and attempted bribery	2		1		1
Resisting arrest	6	5			1
Miscellaneous	3	1	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act					
Stealing ride	22	22			
Employees drunk on duty	1	1			
Mischief on railway	2	1	1		

SUMMARY of cases committed to Higher Courts of competent jurisdiction:—

Gambling on railways	2	2			
Trespass on railway	3	3			
Offences against Indian Act					
Supplying liquor to Indians	23	22	1		
Indians intoxicated	26	25	1		
Indians intoxicated on reserve	14	14			
Liquor in possession of Indians	6	6			
Miscellaneous	7	7			
Offences against					
Fisheries Act	4	3	1		
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	5	5			
Opium Act	11	11			
Ticket of Leave Act	2	2			
Poison Act	3		3		
Offences against Northwest Territories Act					
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	7	7			
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and Servants Ordinance	164	144	11	9	
Game Act	76	55	12	3	
Hib and Brand Ordinance	4	3	1		
Prairie and Forest Fires Ordinance	29	28	1		
Liquor License Ordinance	89	82	6	1	
Insanity Act	83	78	5		
Estray Animals Ordinance	12	9	2	1	
Pound Ordinance	3	2	1		
Pool Room Act	9	7	2		
Public Works Act	2	2			
Public Health Act	9	6	1	2	
School Ordinance	6	6			
Hawkers and Pedlers Act	5	5			
Steam Boilers Act	6	6			
Motor Vehicles Act	13	13			
Highways Act	1	1			
Hotelkeepers Ordinance	31	31			
Total.	2,520	2,031	313	89	87

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Number of cases committed.....	358
Number of convictions.....	205
Number of acquittals or dismissals.....	73
Withdrawn.....	3
Awaiting trial.....	77
Number of imprisonments.....	87
Number sent to Penitentiary.....	69
Number on suspended sentence.....	36
Number fined.....	8
Number sent to Industrial School, Portage La Prairie.....	5
	205
Number of suicides during the year.....	15
Number of sudden and accidental deaths.....	71

Among important cases outstanding from last year were five in which the defendants were charged with wilful murder.

The victims of the crimes were dead, and the evidence against the accused was strong and well presented. The juries, however, in this district appear to have a rooted objection to capital punishment, and in three cases found the defendants guilty of manslaughter only, whilst in the other two the defendants were acquitted. One of them was later committed as insane.

Oscar Fonberg—Murder of Corporal Bailey.—Charge reduced to manslaughter, and defendant sentenced on November 1, 1913, to imprisonment for life.

Jose Lope—Murder of John Frederickson.—Found guilty on October 25 of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Otto Rudolph—Murder and Attempted Murder.—Adjudged on the 21st October, 1913, by an Alberta jury, not guilty of the murder of Carl Gneiting, but on the 23rd found guilty of the attempted murder of Fritz Maurer and sentenced to twenty-five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Mary Mogush—Murder of her stepson.—Tried on October 19, 1913, and acquitted.

Alfred Main—Murder of R. G. Metcalfe.—Found not guilty on grounds of insanity, and later committed as insane.

Peter D. Ring—Attempted murder.—On the 5th November, 1913, sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

William Covlin—Attempted murder.—Sentenced in November to five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Gus Franks—Attempted murder.—On the 22nd October, 1913, sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

A summary of the more important cases dealt with in this division during the year 1912-13 is as follows:—

Agnes Flynn—Murder.—On the 11th November, 1913, the detachment at Coronation was notified that a murder had been committed at Throne, Alta. On investigation, it transpired that a woman, Mrs. Flynn, wife of a storekeeper and postmaster of the town, had in the early hours of the morning cut her husband's and baby's throats with an axe. She made no attempt to escape, and when arrested acknowledged the crime, stating that she was quite unable to say why she had done it.

She was committed for trial, and on the 27th February, 1914, appeared at Red Deer before Mr. Justice Beck. The judge decided that Mrs. Flynn was in such a state of insanity that it was impossible to hear the charge. The charge was withdrawn, and on the 28th Mrs. Flynn, charged under the Insanity Act, was committed to the Provincial Insane Asylum at Ponoka.

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Egbert Hagin—Attempted murder and attempted suicide.—On the 13th November, 1913, Inspector Heffernan, at Stettler, was notified that the above named, who was living at Donalda, about 30 miles from Stettler, had stabbed his wife and then attempted to cut his own throat with a knife.

Both defendant and victim were brought into Stettler and, on the 14th November, Hagan was committed for trial.

On the 26th February, 1914, the accused appeared at Red Deer before Mr. Justice Beck, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Frank Horne and Jack Thompson—Horse stealing.—On the 24th November, 1913, Inspector Heffernan received a telephone message from Rumsey stating that a bunch of horses, some eleven head, had been stolen from Messrs. Teeling and Potter of that place. Two men were suspected of the theft and were thought to be taking the horses north. We learnt later that Constable Paris of "E" division had tracked the horses as far as the Neutral hills, southeast of Hardisty, and had there lost trace of them.

I sent Detective Sergeant Howell from Edmonton to meet Sergeant O'Connell and Constable Jackson in that district, with instructions to use every possible means to locate the horses and arrest the offenders.

On the 3rd December, Sergeant Howell and Constable Jackson discovered all the horses with the exception of three a few miles north of Metiskow. Later Sergeant O'Connell located three more horses at Monitor.

In the Dolsey district, it was ascertained that both men had gone to Calgary, and under assumed names were receiving mail from certain of the settlers. Photographs were obtained and they were followed.

On the 20th December, 1913, both men, when calling for mail at the Calgary post office, were arrested by Constable Jackson. They were committed for trial by Inspector Heffernan and on the 28th February, 1914, were sentenced by Chief Justice Harvey to five years each in the Alberta penitentiary.

Lunseith Brothers—Horse stealing.—Early in June, 1913, two horses were reported missing from the farms of Wm. Torgen and Mike Senaw in the Thorsby district. The above two brothers had left the district about the time of the disappearance, taking with them their saddles. Suspicion rested on them, but as no one knew where they had gone it was several months before they were finally located and arrested near Maple Creek.

Before Judge Stuart, on the 21st February, 1914, A Lunseith was sentenced to 18 months, and Carl Lunseith to 3 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Wilde Platte Plummer—murder.—On the 5th October, 1913, information was received at Fort Saskatchewan that a man named Peter Lindsay had been killed at Crippsdale. A coroner and a constable were immediately sent to the district, and at the inquest held on the 6th October, 1913, it transpired that the man had been deliberately shot and killed by one W. P. Plummer. The crime had taken place on the 3rd of the month, and the man, in consequence, had three clear days before any action in the matter was taken.

Every effort was then made to locate and arrest Plummer, but without success. The case is still receiving attention.

S. E. Eldridge—Arson, etc.—Owing to a system of terrorizing the settlers in his own district, the above named was able, for some time, to act in a most lawless manner with impunity.

He was repeatedly suspected of burning hay stacks, shooting horses, and setting out poison, but after having once reported the bare incidents to the police, the settlers, afraid for their lives, would refuse to give further details or lay any information.

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Eventually, on April 2nd, Detective Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne was sent to St. Paul des Metis to thoroughly investigate the various complaints and to take what action was necessary. He laid an information against Eldridge for arson and arrested him. After arresting him and sending him to the barracks under the escort of Constable Clifford, Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne searched the premises of the accused and found a variety of stolen articles. He arrived back at St. Paul des Metis on the 20th April, and on the morning of the 21st the prisoner broke through the side of the cell and escaped. An extract from MacBrayne's report detailing the events that led up to the recapture and death of Eldridge is given below:—

"I got on top of the roof but could not see Eldridge. I called Constable Clifford and sent him for half-breed trackers, who were witnesses in this case, and in the meantime made a thorough search. When the half-breeds came I got them to make a wide circle of the village to try and pick up the tracks. At one point only was I able to see tracks, and that was of a man running in a southeast direction. I sent Constable Clifford and a special on police horses to Rife, with instructions to notify the settlers to have Eldridge's house watched that night. I, with the halfbreeds, circled lake Therin, but could discover no tracks of Eldridge. The next day Constable Clifford reported that there was no trace of the prisoner in the Rife district. I recalled him, thinking that Eldridge had gone south. That evening Constable Schultz came in from the north. About 5.30 p.m. I got a telephone message from Rife informing me that Eldridge had been seen by Gilbertson. I pulled out with two constables and saddle horses, and arrived at Rife about 10.30 p.m. I stationed Constable Schultz at Aylesworth's place, as Aylesworth was known to be friendly to Eldridge. Constable Clifford and I went to Gilbertson's house and stayed there until the morning of the 17th inst., when Gilbertson told me that he had seen Eldridge and that he had asked him for bread and salt. I had Gilbertson cache the bread where Eldridge wanted it, and I dug two pits, one 15 feet north of the cache and another 30 feet east of the cache. I put the special in the east pit and took up the north one myself. I stationed Constables Clifford and Schultz about 50 yards east of me in a brush pile. I instructed Constable Clifford that when he heard me challenge Eldridge he was to come towards me. Constable Schultz I told to run towards a small slough, southwest of him and directly west of the cache. We took up our positions about five o'clock, and at 9.45 I heard Eldridge coming along. It was very dark and I was unable to see him, but I pointed my rifle in his direction and told him to throw up his hands. He hesitated for two or three seconds and suddenly jumped under the fence. I fired at him but missed. I fired a second time, but missed again. A little later I heard Constable Schultz order him to stop, and then I heard a shot. I ran towards this point and found Eldridge lying on the ground. He had been shot in the right shoulder, the bullet coming out at the neck. We carried him into Gilbertson's shack and I telegraphed to St. Paul for a doctor. He came at five o'clock the next morning and dressed Eldridge's wounds. He told me to bring him in to St. Paul. This was done. Eldridge was brought in on a democrat, he first being placed on a spring mattress. He was seen by the doctor that evening, who dressed him and said he had stood the trip remarkably well. The next day he was able to take milk and eggs and appeared to be coming along nicely. That night he was looked after by Constable Clifford until midnight, Constable Schultz from then until 3 a.m., and myself until he died, which happened at about seven o'clock in the morning. The next day the inquest was held by Dr. Lawford, of Pakan, the jury returning a verdict to the effect that Samuel Eldridge met his death by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of Constable Schultz whilst in the execution of his duty. They exonerated the police from all blame.

Eldridge was buried the same night and the next day I left for Edmonton."

Donald Marsh—Theft and arson.—On the 13th of April, 1914, I received information from Spruce Grove that a stable full of horses and mules had been burnt. On

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investigation it was found that a team of mules and a quantity of harness were missing. I sent a number of men out to investigate, and received word by telephone from Sergeant McGillycuddy, of Stony Plain, that a man named Donald Marsh was barricaded in a shack near Wabamun.

Later, I heard that the town constable at Wabamun had succeeded in arresting Marsh, but that he had escaped from him. Grant, the owner of the mules, laid information against Marsh, and a warrant was issued. For some time, however, in spite of the most strenuous endeavours on our part, Marsh succeeded in evading arrest. Eventually, on the 9th May, he was re-arrested in North Edmonton by Constables Francis and Webster.

During confinement awaiting trial, he gradually evinced unmistakable signs of insanity, and finally became so violent that there was no other course than to commit him to an asylum.

There is no doubt that he stole the mules from the barn, and, in order to conceal the fact that they had gone, deliberately set fire to it, caring nothing for the terrible suffering of the horses tied up inside.

Murder of J. B. Chivas at Amisk.—On the 30th May, 1914, the section house at Rosyth was broken into and a quantity of clothing and other goods, including a .38 revolver, were stolen. Three men suspected of the theft had gone towards Amisk.

Corporal Jackson, at Hardisty, was communicated with by telephone and, as the latter place is distant about 12 miles from Amisk, he phoned the Justice of the Peace there to ascertain if the men had arrived and, if necessary, to swear in two special constables and hold them pending his own arrival.

The Justice of the Peace, one J. B. Chivas, located the men in a restaurant and, assisted by two special constables, decided to arrest them.

He informed them who he was, and that they were under arrest, but had hardly finished speaking when one of them produced a revolver, shot and mortally wounded him, and in the confusion that followed all three escaped. Mr. Chivas died two hours later.

Corporal Jackson was notified of the murder by telephone and immediately hired an automobile and proceeded to the spot. No attempt whatever had been made to follow the men, nor had anyone noticed the direction taken by the fugitives. The time when Corporal Jackson arrived was 9.10 p.m., and although he at once organized a search party no success was achieved in locating them.

In the interval that has elapsed between then and now no effort or expense has been spared in tracking down the criminals. A moderate amount of success has been attained, but for obvious reasons our actions cannot be published at this stage of the investigation.

T. G. Cook—Murder.—On the 16th May, 1914, Constable Wilson, of Wainwright detachment, was notified that W. B. Crawford, an influential business man of that town, had been missing from his house since the evening of the 14th instant. An investigation was instituted, and it transpired that on the morning of the 14th May the missing man had received a telegram purporting to come from one "R.S. Barker" requesting an interview on business with him at 10.30 pm. that evening. Crawford appears to have kept the appointment, and was seen on the street at 11.15 p.m. After that he was never again seen alive.

The theory at first advanced was that for reasons of his own he had decided to abandon his wife and business and make a fresh start in some other locality. It was soon found, however, that this view was not tenable. He had little or no money with him. His relations with his wife, though not very cordial, were not strained. His business and books were in good order, and there were no trains at that particular time, by which he could have left.

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A very thorough search of the town and its vicinity was now commenced, but it was not until the 19th June that Crawford's body was located at the bottom of a well on a farm belonging to a man named T. G. Cook.

The side of his head had been smashed in and, after the body had been thrown into the well, manure, wood and cement had been used to cover it.

At the inquest the jury returned the following verdict: "That W. B. Crawford came to his death from wounds inflicted by some blunt instrument, by some unknown person or persons."

The efforts of the police were now concentrated on ascertaining the motive for the crime, and finding the perpetrator. Circumstantial evidence was forthcoming and a chain gradually linked together. Staff-Sergeant Piper of "D" division was sent by order of the commissioner to take charge of the case.

On the 24th of August T. G. Cook was arrested at Wainwright and, after several remands, the preliminary hearing charging him with the wilful murder of W. B. Crawford was held in that town.

The hearing lasted three days, as there were twenty-five witnesses called for the Crown. On the 10th September, 1914, Cook was committed for trial.

F. V. Paquette—Counterfeiting.—In April, 1914, it came to our notice that several spurious 25 cent and 50 cent pieces were being put in circulation in the Morinville and Clyde districts. A close watch was kept, and on the 4th May, Constable Heinrichsen arrested F. V. Paquette at Clyde in this connection. On his person and in his suitcase was found counterfeit currency amounting to about \$80.

His house near Clyde was searched, and a complete outfit for making counterfeit coins discovered.

Certain correspondence also came to light, and by following this up it was ascertained that Paquette was an old offender. He had, for the same offence, served sentences in the Iowa State penitentiary; the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary; and the Jefferson city, Missouri, penitentiary; also in the Detroit House of Correction.

He was committed for trial, and in the district court held at Clyde on the 29th June, was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Nick Volhopf—attempted murder.—At Peers on the morning of July 17, 1914, Steve Ostachuk went into the bunk-house and lay down. Nick Volhopf was in the room at the time and, on seeing the other's entrance, without saying a word, he walked over to the bunk where Ostachuk was lying, reached over the top, took a .22 rifle that was hanging there, deliberately pointed it at Ostachuk and fired. The bullet went through the complainant's stomach. Accused was arrested, and on July 18 was committed for trial on the charge of attempted murder.

Fred Wasylik—attempted murder and attempted suicide.—A hot-tempered and amorous Austrian. Finding that the object of his affections was indifferent to him, and suspecting that Steve Shatatowsky, who stayed in the same house, might succeed where he had failed, he tried to kill him with an axe, shortly afterwards cutting his own throat.

Both men were taken to hospital, where they recovered. Wasylik is now awaiting trial.

Roy Williams—Cattle stealing.—The above is a young man of 22 years of age, hailing from Missouri, and evincing a predilection for appropriating other people's cattle.

In the Ferintosh district, where he was ranching, he was found by one of his victims to be in possession of two calves, not his own property.

An investigation by Constable Whitney resulted in the arrest and committal for trial of Roy Williams on the 22nd of June, 1914.

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It appeared that he had been practising wholesale cattle theft, but six distinct charges were brought against him when tried before Mr. Justice McCarthy on the 4th October, 1914, at Wetaskiwin.

Five cases resulted in convictions, and on each of these charges he was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary. Sentences to run concurrently.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied by us in all criminal sittings of the several District Courts, and in all coroners' cases outside of the city limits.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from courts, jails, asylums, and in cases before Justices of the Peace.

All criminal subpoenas and summonses are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons dying intestate, or through violent means, are located, inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of work and correspondence, as many estates pass through our hands in the course of a year.

Department of Provincial Health.—We assist this department in maintaining quarantine in cases of infectious and contagious diseases, and also in connection with the relief of destitute persons.

Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.—Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the provincial Act.

License Department.—Whenever reports are received by us disclosing any contravention of the Liquor License Ordinance, full particulars are communicated to the chief license inspector. We assist this department whenever necessary in the prosecution of cases under the ordinance.

Indians.—The usual escorts and duties in connection with the treaty payments have been performed.

As usual, we have given special attention to infractions of the provisions of the Indian Act, with the result that seventy-six cases have been entered and seventy-four convictions obtained. Nearly all of these cases may be attributed to liquor. The increase of population and consequent distribution of liquor renders it easier for the Indians to obtain it than formerly.

Apart from drunkenness, which is by no means general, the Indians of the different reserves give little trouble and are law abiding.

PRISONERS.

Below is given the report of the provost in charge of the guard-room, with a summary of the prisoners who have passed through our hands during the last twelve months.

EDMONTON GUARD-ROOM, September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding

"G" Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statistics for the Edmonton guard-room for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1914.

Total number confined in guard-room on September 30, 1914—

Males, 13; females, 2	15
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Total number received during twelve months ending September 30, 1914—

Males, 1,104; females, 72	1,176
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Discharged during twelve months ending September 30, 1914	1,169
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Confined in cells at midnight, September 30, 1914—

Males, 18; females, 4..	22
Daily average number of prisoners..	27.53
Maximum number on any day..	40
Minimum number on any day..	6
Number awaiting trial September 30..	6
Number serving sentence..	7

Statistics re Lunatics.

Number received during the year—

Males, 59; females, 15..	74
Sent to Insane Asylum, Ponoka—	
Males, 49; females, 15..	64
Discharged as sane (males)..	9
Died in guard-room (male)..	1

Seven juvenile offenders were sentenced and escorted to Portage la Prairie from this guard-room.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

The system of finger prints and photographs has been carried out with all prisoners charged with indictable offences, passing through this guard-room.

I would mention that no prisoners are committed to this guard-room, all prisoners being committed to the Alberta penitentiary and the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan.

Previous to March 9, 1914, "G" Division guard-room was at Fort Saskatchewan, where it at that time also served as a common jail. On March 9, 1914, the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room was taken over by the province of Alberta, to be used as a provincial jail. The duties of the Edmonton guard-room, as carried out now, are the same as they were previous to the handing over of the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room, i.e., it is merely a receiving and distributing point for prisoners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. L. WARRIOR, *Corporal*,

Provost.

DETACHMENTS.

Three new detachments, namely, Andrew, Beaver Crossing and Provost were opened during the year. The name of the detachment at Brazeau, Mile 37 A.C.B. was changed to "Coalspur."

In the early part of 1914 most of these were single detachments, but since the number of men in the division has been increased it has been found possible to have two men at most places, and this arrangement should expedite and facilitate the work during the coming winter in the various localities.

HEALTH.

With the exception of one very serious case of typhoid, the division has been comparatively free from illness. Several men were, however, sent to hospital where Dr. Braithwaite successfully operated on them. These operations were for hernia and appendicitis.

HORSES.

We received during the year, 33 remounts; 10 horses and 1 mule were sold to the Alberta Provincial Government; 2 horses were cast and sold; 2 died at Edson from distemper and general debility and 1 was destroyed on account of old age at Fort Saskatchewan.

The mileage of "G" division horses for the last twelve months is 133,956.

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HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Such new harness as was required has been supplied from the supply store, and our equipment in this respect is complete and in serviceable condition.

The receipt of twelve new double cinch saddles from Regina filled our requirements for the time being. There is a sufficiency of other saddlery in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Two single buckboards and one platform spring wagon were received from Regina, and a light dray was purchased locally. We are well and serviceably equipped with transport at the present time.

BUILDINGS.

New quarters for the superintendent and for three married non-commissioned officers have been completed. These are very comfortable and add much to the appearance of the Barrack square.

A concrete retaining wall, with driveway, gates and lamps, has been built along the front of the property facing on Rice street. This not only very much improves the appearance of the property, but will stop any slipping of the foundations, which was anticipated on account of the earth sinking in and falling away.

CANTEEN.

A small stock of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc., is kept, which is much appreciated. The financial condition is satisfactory, and grants have been made during the year totalling upwards of two hundred dollars.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A piano and billiard table provide much recreation, while the reading room is supplied with illustrated papers and magazines in addition to the books in the library.

STORES.

Supplies and stores have been sufficient and of good quality.

GENERAL.

In March, 1914, the provincial authorities took over the Mounted Police guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan. In February a regrettable incident occurred in the guard room at Edmonton. An unfortunate lunatic, having been previously searched, was placed in the padded cell. From subsequent investigation, it appears that he must have had a match concealed in the lining of his coat. He succeeded in setting fire to his cell, and before he could be rescued had died of suffocation. The accident occurred about 8.15 p.m., and the night guard did everything possible to save the unfortunate man. The cells on the ground floor were full of prisoners, clamoring to get out as the smoke was nearly suffocating them.

Since the war broke out, I have had reports submitted to me by all the detachments in reference to alien enemies. The general feeling amongst Germans and Austrians would appear to be one of indifference in most cases, but in others where this is not so the risk of making any demonstration in favour of their own countries seems to be fully realized.

In closing this report, I wish to record my appreciation of the hearty co-operation I have received from all ranks of "G" division in the performance of duties which have been both numerous and exacting.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, *Supt.*,
Commanding "G" Division.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF Supt. F. J. HERRIGAN, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "A" division for the year ended September 30, 1914.

I took over command of "A" division from Superintendent West on 2nd December, 1913.

Officers in the Division.—Superintendent F. J. Herrigan, in command; Inspector J. C. Richards, in command Swift Current Sub-District. Inspector G. W. Currier.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year which has now closed cannot be considered as one of prosperity, especially for the farmers in the district, owing to the almost total failure of crops. However, the inhabitants are of good cheer and are looking forward, with bright hopes, for a bumper crop next season.

The united actions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments have gone a long way in improving the position of the settlers, who will go into the winter well supplied with the necessaries of life. Further, they need not concern themselves about seed for 1915, as every farmer in need of such will have it advanced.

The past year was rather discouraging to the man tilling the land in this district. No doubt he bears in mind that it was the hottest and dryest in 35 years. On the other hand, I am pleased to state that the ranchers had a very successful season.

The purchase of a large number of horses by Colonel Hasel of the English Remounts Commission and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has greatly assisted the farmers and ranchers in this district.

The settler of this district must realize and make up his mind to settle down to good hard work and go in more for diversified farming and less for grain growing only. The farmer who has this season beef, mutton, pork and such like for sale, is fortunate. The prices for these articles are good and the net profits large.

Maple Creek.—The past year has been fairly successful as far as the town of Maple Creek is concerned. Several large and commodious dwelling houses have been erected during the year. The splendid armoury built by the Government was opened in May.

Shaunavon.—Shaunavon is a new town on the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of the C.P.R., and has now 1,500 inhabitants. It is at present the most prosperous town in the district. The business portion of the town consists of two large hotels, six lumber yards, four hardware stores, dry goods stores, and grocery stores, etc.

On May 1, the C.P.R. took over that portion of the line as far west as Shaunavon. A large station is also in the course of construction. The steel has been laid as far west as Govenlock, but as yet is in the hands of the Construction Department and not available for passenger service. This is a divisional point of the C.P.R.

Shaunavon boasts of the finest hotel of any town of its size in Saskatchewan.

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There are four coal mines situated some 4 miles south of Shaunavon, which supply the town and neighbourhood with coal.

Swift Current.—Swift Current was incorporated as a city at the beginning of the year, being the seventh city in the province of Saskatchewan. The population is somewhere over 5,000.

Swift Current is a divisional point on the main line of the C.P.R. and has a roundhouse and C.P.R. shops, which give employment to a large number of citizens.

The Industries of Swift Current are not on a very large scale, two milling companies, bottling works, Massey Harris Implement Company have a large warehouse in the west end of the city, as also have the Swift Current Grocery Company.

A large number of buildings started during last year have been completed, amongst which are two new hotels, viz. "The Healey," and "The Carleton" and the Healey-Hooker block, the last a five-story building which would do credit to a city of 20,000 inhabitants. The buildings now under construction are the new school house and court house, which will be fine structures when completed.

There are eight banks in Swift Current, and all have good substantial business.

CRIME.

The following statistics show a considerable increase in the number of cases entered over those of last year and for the year ended September 30, 1912. This increase is no doubt due to a great extent to an influx of settlers throughout the district. When I took over command of this division in October, 1912, the annual report was just completed and showed 418 cases entered and 334 convictions. Just to give an idea of how crime has increased in this division I will quote the figures for 1912, 1913, and 1914.

Cases entered—

1912.. . . .	418
1913.. . . .	708
1914.. . . .	1,121

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The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months:

	Cases entered	Convicted	Dismissed and withdrawn	Admitted to Prob.
Against the Person—				
Murder.....	2	1		1
" attempted.....	3		2	1
Manslaughter.....	1		1	
Shooting with intent.....	3	2		1
Threatening to kill.....	1		1	
Wounding.....	2	1		1
Assault, common.....	112	91	21	
" aggravated.....	1	1		
" causing to fly harm.....	16	9	7	
" indecent.....	3		1	2
Rape and attempted.....	3		3	
Attempted suicide.....	2		1	1
Abortion.....	1	1		
Abduction and aiding.....	2		2	
Carnal knowledge girl under 14 years.....	2	2		
Non-support wife and family.....	4	1	3	
Intimidation and threat....	9	7	2	
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	1	1		
Extortion.....	4		4	
Concealment of birth.....	4		4	
Illegal solemnization of marriage.....	2		1	1
Against the Property—				
Theft.....	163	79	74	10
" from person.....	6	2	4	
Hore stealing.....	15	8	5	2
Cattle stealing.....	7	1	4	2
Cattle killing.....	5		2	3
Cattle shooting or wounding.....	3		3	
Fraudulently in possession of of cattle.....	8	3	5	
Cruelty to animals.....	24	20	4	
House and shop breaking.....	8	5	3	
Burglary and attempted.....	3	3		
Fraud and intent.....	6	2	4	
False pretences.....	28	12	9	7
Forgery and uttering.....	9	4	2	3
Receiving stolen property.....	15	10	3	3
Having stolen property in possession.....	3	3		
Wilful damage.....	3	3		
Arson and attempted.....	4	2	2	
Mischief.....	13	11	2	
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1	1		
Trespass.....	1	1		
Accessory after fact.....	1		1	
Against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapon.....	5	4	1	
Pointing fire-arms.....	6	3	3	
Having fire-arms in possession when arrested.....	1	1		
Against Morals and Religion—				
Vagrancy.....	122	113	9	
Drunk and disorderly.....	55	55		
Causing disturbance.....	13	7	6	
Indecent exposure.....	2	2		
Buggery and attempted.....	1		1	
Incest.....	3	2	1	
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	1		1	
Keeper house ill-fame.....	4	4		
Inmate.....	18	14	4	
Frequenter.....	3	2	1	
Frequenter gaming house.....	2	2		
Gambling house.....	1	1		
Nuisance.....	2	1	1	
Misleading Justice				
Perjury.....	3		1	2

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months—*Concluded.*

	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Corruption and Disobedience				
Contempt of court	1	1		
Escaping custody and attempt	9	4	5	
Obstructing peace officer	2	1		1
Bribery and attempt	1		1	
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	7	7		
Trespass	3	3		
Attempting to wreck train	3	3		
Against Customs Act—				
Smuggling	2	2		
Offence against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	4	1	
Indians intoxicated	5	5		
Refusing information where liquor was obtained	1	1		
Against Lord's Day Act	2	2		
Against Animal Contagious Disease	2	2		
Against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	83	75	8	
Game	12	11	1	
Hide and brand	15	15		
Prairie and forest				
Fire act	59	50	9	
Liquor license	45	45		
Insanity	30	25	5	
Horse breeders	11	11		
Estray animals	20	19	1	
Livery stable	10	8	2	
Veterinary surgeon	1	1		
Public health	2	2		
Hawkers and peddlers	3	3		
Noxious weeds	3	1	2	
Steam boilers	5	3	2	
Motor vehicles	20	20		
Neglected children	2	2		
Open well, dangerous to stock	9	6	3	
Total	1,121	831	249	41

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1914:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court disposed of	80
Number of convictions	50
Number of fines imposed	7
Sentences to jail	20
Sentences to penitentiary	13
Suspended sentences	7
Bound over to keep the peace	2
Restitution ordered	1
Acquitted	30
Number of cases awaiting trial, September 30, 1914	41
Total number of cases before Supreme or District Court	121
Total number of cases disposed of	80
Total number of cases awaiting trial	41

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Among the most important cases during the year are the following:

William Karkas—Murder.—On the 21st January, 1914, the accused came into Herbert detachment, and stated that he had shot his wife Bertha that day. He was immediately arrested and given the usual warning.

A short time after he signed a confession to the effect that he had committed the deed, giving for his reason, his wife's infidelity. The same day a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the accused. The next day, the 22nd, the preliminary hearing took place before G. L. Wheatley, Esq., J.P. at Herbert, when the accused was committed for trial. His trial took place at Swift Current on the 11th February, before Judge Lamont. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but stated that the accused was insane when he committed the murder. He was committed to the Battleford Asylum for the Insane.

O. Lethiecq—Murder.—On the 6th May, 1914, a man named E. Ordrenneau was found dead in a field about 8 miles from Neville, where he had been working. On inquiry being made by Corporal Banfield, suspicion pointed to the accused; as Ordrenneau had no enemies in the community with the exception of Lethiecq, he was summoned as a witness at the inquest, which was held the following day, and in his evidence stated that he suspected Ordrenneau amongst others of having improper relations with his (Lethiecq's) wife. The post-mortem revealed two bullets and several bullet holes in the body. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "murder," coupled with the direction that Lethiecq be sent up for trial. At the conclusion of the inquest the accused was arrested and brought before F. J. Horrigan, Esq., J.P., who remanded him for eight days. On the 22nd May the preliminary hearing took place at Neville before J. C. Richards, Esq., J.P., when the accused was committed for trial. This case comes up for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court now being held at Swift Current.

John Dyck—Manslaughter.—This is a case carried over from 1912-13. On 27th March, 1913, a son of the accused, four years old, died of pneumonia. Constable Banfield on being informed of suspicious circumstances surrounding the death, interviewed the child's mother, who stated that, not only had the father neglected, but he had refused to call in medical aid for the sick child. Dr. Gravel thought that the child's life might have been saved if he had been called in time. Information laid and accused arrested. Preliminary held at Neville on 28th March, 1913, before A. Bonneville, Esq., J.P., when accused was committed for trial. Case was tried on 30th September, at Swift Current by His Lordship, Chief Justice Haultain, who dismissed it on the grounds that the accused did not actually neglect the child, and that he had tried to get a doctor but failed.

D. N. Overton—Attempted murder.—On the evening of the 26th May last the accused and a neighbour, F. Wohlfahrt, quarrelled about a gate which Wohlfahrt was putting in a fence between his and Overton's homestead. During the quarrel Overton went into his house and came out again with a revolver in his hand. Notwithstanding this the quarrel continued. The accused threatened Wohlfahrt and then shot him in the shoulder. Medical aid was quickly summoned and the injured man removed to the Maple Creek hospital where he made a quick recovery.

The preliminary hearing took place on 10th June before F. J. Horrigan, Esq., J.P., when Overton was committed for trial. The case comes up for trial at the sitting of the Supreme Court now being held at Swift Current.

C. Linsen—Attempted murder.—A. Bonneville, the informant in this case, testified that on the 30th May last, when driving a team and wagon on the trail between Ponteix and his homestead, he saw the accused enter his house and appear immediately afterwards with a rifle in his hand, which he levelled at Bonneville and fired, but Bonne-

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ville, who was expecting this attack, dropped to the bottom of the wagon and heard the bullet sing over his head. Bonneville made his team gallop and had not gone far when he heard another bullet fired at him. He went some way up the road when a neighbour, E. Marti, thinking that the team was running away, stopped them and was told by Bonneville what happened. Linsen swore in his defence that he had no rifle in his house that day. As Bonneville's statement could not be corroborated, and as no rifle was found in Linsen's house, the justice holding the preliminary, decided that there was not sufficient evidence to commit the accused for trial.

A. Lesures—Attempted murder.—This is a case that has been carried over from 1911-12 with reference to which the Clerk of the Court, under date of November 24, 1913, notified the police that the agent for the Attorney General had, by direction of that minister, entered a *nolle prosequi* order. The offence seems to have taken place during a family quarrel in which the accused struck his father on the head with a hoe. The injury was a scalp wound and healed quickly.

Albert Schubert—Shooting with intent.—This charge, which is becoming more common in this district, was on April 30, 1914, laid by Carl H. Nelson, before G. S. Smaill, Esq., J.P., at Vanguard against Albert Schubert. Nelson was ploughing on his own place. Accused ordered him to remove a stone pile from his (accused's) place. Nelson said he had no time. Accused went home, returned with a shot-gun and rifle, laid down the shot-gun and fired the rifle at Nelson, missing, picked up the shot-gun, but did not fire, merely pointing the gun. Accused was arrested on April 30, 1914, and brought before His Worship G. S. Smaill, who, on May 1, 1914, after hearing the evidence, formally committed accused for trial. Case came up May 29, 1914, before His Honour Judge Hannon. Accused pleaded guilty and was fined \$30 and, in default of payment, to 15 days' imprisonment with hard labour. Fine was paid.

Peter Franzen—Carnal knowledge of girl under age of fourteen.—On June 10, 1914, Frank Jacobs, father of Mary Jacobs, laid an information before J. M. Friessen, Esq., J.P., against Peter Franzen for having on several occasions during the past three years carnally known Mary Jacobs, a girl under the age of 14 years. The accused was arrested and formally committed for trial on June 13, 1914, by J. M. Friessen, Esq., J.P. Accused elected a speedy trial and on April 24, 1914, was brought before His Honour Judge C. E. D. Wood at the District Court, Swift Current. The evidence for the prosecution was only too conclusive, the offence having been committed partly by force and partly by persuasion and bribes, in the shape of candy, etc. His Honour found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to three years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary, and to receive twenty lashes.

Sebastien Kramer, alias George Gramer—Unlawful Carnal Knowledge.—This is a case of a sordid nature. The accused, Gramer, was at the time working for Henry Schafer, south of Prussia, father of the girl on whom the offence was committed. Information was laid by Henry Schaefer on March 10, 1914, against the accused before J. G. Edgar, Esq., J.P., at Prussia, on the above charge, and warrant was issued, but accused had fled before the police were cognizant of the offence. Accused was arrested at Regina, March 26, 1914, by the R.N.W.M.P., taken before J. G. Edgar, Esq., J.P., at Prussia, and formally committed for trial on this charge. The case came up April 28, 1914, before His Honour Judge Smyth, at Swift Current. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and His Honour imposed a sentence of five years' imprisonment at Prince Albert penitentiary and, in addition, 15 lashes.

Peter Werner—Incest.—This unnatural offence was first reported to the police by a son-in-law of the accused. He was formally committed for trial on this charge by Ira A. Quick, Esq., J.P., at Maple Creek, July 15, 1914, and on asking for a speedy

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trial, was brought before His Honour C. E. D. Wood at the District Court, Swift Current, on August 26, 1914. No defence was attempted other than technical objections to the speech of the attorney for the defence and, after finding the prisoner guilty, His Honour sentenced him to five years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Tom Savage—Burglary and Escaping Lawful Custody.—On 16th February last, the accused was, at Morse, committed for trial on charges of burglary and theft. In being escorted to Maple Creek that evening, he jumped from the train about one and a half miles west of Tompkins. At daylight next morning the spot where prisoner jumped from the train was found in the snow and his cap picked up there.

His movements from place of escape were traced to a farmer's house 1 mile south of track, where he borrowed a cap, and from there to Tompkins, where all trace was lost. Two days after it was learned that the fugitive was picked up by a farmer, 2 miles north of Tompkins, and driven 17 miles north. A party immediately struck out in that direction. After a considerable piece of tracking, Savage was arrested on the evening of the 21st at the house of a homesteader, about 20 miles north of Abbey. Savage was tried by Judge Smith at Swift Current on 28th April, 1914, and was sentenced to 2 years and six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Fred Dolman—Cattle stealing.—On the 27th January, 1913, Peter Keller of the 3-3 ranch, north of Herbert, laid an information against Dolman on the above charge. Constable Chamberlain took charge at once, but Dolman appears to have been such an adept at this business, that although there was abundant evidence in a general way, nothing positive in the way of evidence was obtained until the 29th January, when one hide was positively identified by James Bedford, A. Smith, and Peter McWellar. The brand had been split out of this hide, but unfortunately for the accused, he omitted to cut off and destroy the ears which were also marked. By the 29th Dolman had fled, and although every effort had been made by the police, he remained at large until finally arrested in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., on January 22. Accused returned voluntarily to Canada and on January 28, 1914, was brought before His Worship F. J. Horrigan at Maple Creek and formally committed for trial on this charge. Asking for a speedy trial, accused was, on February 15, 1914, brought before Mr. Justice Lamont Swift Current, where he pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with the theft of 15 steers, the property of the 3-3 Cattle Company. His Lordship sentenced accused to three years with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

The strange feature of this case is the success which had attended this man's nefarious operations for a period of over two years, and the small amount of real evidence that could be gathered against the accused after such a long career of crime. This case caused considerable excitement among ranchers, etc., as accused was well known, and after his flight the boast was made by his friends that the police would never get him. The far-reaching effect of this capture and conviction cannot be overestimated.

George F. Hughes—Horse stealing.—This case is one in which singular daring was shown in the criminal's manner of procedure. About midnight October 10, 1913, a man was seen taking a horse out of Mr. Cleveland's stable, 4 miles southwest of Swift Current. This man put a work bridle on the horse and rode away at a gallop. The police were notified at once and every effort was made, but the affair remained a mystery till about the middle of January, 1914, when, after the accused had been arrested on charges of wheat stealing, sufficient evidence was collected to warrant the further charge of horse-stealing, on which he was formally committed to stand his trial. While in jail at Swift Current, accused made a desperate break for liberty, but owing to the vigilance of the police, this was unsuccessful. Case came up June 18, 1914, before His Honour Judge Hannon, when he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

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Harry Lynn—Horse stealing.—On May 20, 1914, the police were notified that Harry Lynn had stolen a horse, saddle, and bridle from M. McLachlan, and had left the country. At Becker's farm, in the vicinity of Pambrum, Lynn traded the stolen horse for a sorrel pony, and on May 29, 1914, sold the sorrel pony in Medicine Hat. For some time the police worked to locate this man without result, but he was finally captured at Rodcliffe, Alta, and returned to Vanguard, where he was formally committed for trial by J. C. Richards, Esq., J.P. Accused asked for a speedy trial, and on August 18, 1914, was brought before His Honour Judge Smythe at Swift Current, where he pleaded guilty, and was released by His Honour on suspended sentence.

Melvin, alias "Skinny" McDonald—Cattle stealing.—This case is so interwoven with the Dolman case that they are practically inseparable, the accused being a brother-in-law of Dolman, who is now serving a three years' sentence on this charge. This offence was committed in company with Dolman and, to a large extent at the Dolman place, thus throwing suspicion in the first instance on Dolman. After Dolman's arrest and following a confession on his part in which he implicated the accused, McDonald, as his partner all through, McDonald was arrested on the above charge and on January 31, 1914, brought before J. C. Richards, Esq., J.P., for a preliminary hearing, at which, after hearing the evidence, His Worship committed the accused for trial. This case is now pending, and is being very closely watched by all parties interested in the cattle business in southern Saskatchewan.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

An unusually large number of accidental deaths have occurred during the year. All have been investigated. This necessitated a large amount of work. Besides investigating the cause of death, the men in charge take an inventory of all the effects and send copy of same to the officer commanding. Inspector Currier, as coroner, acted in his official capacity in a number of cases.

The following is a list of deaths, sudden, accidental, and suicidal, investigated by members of this division during the past year:—

Natural causes.. . . .	12
Accidental.. . . .	34
Suicidal.. . . .	8
Murdered.. . . .	3
	<hr/>
Total.. . . .	57
	<hr/>

This is an increase of two deaths compared with last year.

William John Swarthout—Murder and suicide.—Included in the foregoing statement of accidental and sudden deaths is the murder of Sarah C. Mantz, and the suicide of Wm. J. Swarthout. The circumstances in connection with this double tragedy are as follows: On the evening of the 18th December last a telephone message was received by the officer commanding Swift Current sub-district to the effect that a suicide and an attempted murder had occurred about 30 miles south of Morse. Corporal Baxter was immediately despatched to Morse to investigate the matter, and on his arrival there he was informed by the doctor, who had been called to attend to Mrs. Mantz, that on his arrival he found her dead. Mrs. Mantz was a widow, and was living on her own farm, Wm. J. Swarthout and his son were hired by her to work on the farm, and it was an understood thing in the Mantz family that Mrs. Mantz and Swarthout were to be married in the month of March following. On the morning of December 18, this unfortunate couple had a quarrel, pursuant to which Mrs. Mantz told Swarthout that it would be better for them not to get married, and although he

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asked her forgiveness she still refused to marry him. He then went upstairs where he remained until about noon, when his son came into the house and joined Mrs. Mantz and her daughter in the kitchen.

Mrs. Mantz then called upstairs to Swarthout telling him that his son had come in. Swarthout came down the stairs which opened into the kitchen and stood about three steps from the bottom, when he addressed his son as follows: "That woman and I have lived together as man and wife since about the third day I came here and now she refuses to marry me. Well, if we can't live together, we will die together," and without further warning he pointed a gun at Mrs. Mantz and fired, inflicting a wound immediately below the left shoulder blade and about 1 inch from the spine. Mrs. Mantz fell at her daughter's feet and Swarthout rushed upstairs and shot himself, dying almost instantly.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been seventy-five prairie fires and contraventions of the Prairie Fire Act reported during the year, and all such reports have been thoroughly investigated by members of this division, resulting in fifty-nine prosecutions and fifty convictions, nine cases being either dismissed or withdrawn.

The origin of the remaining sixteen cases could not be ascertained.

Compared with last year's statistics, the foregoing figures show an increase of twenty-five cases reported, eighteen prosecutions, and eleven convictions.

This increase is no doubt due to the extraordinary dry season which has been experienced throughout the district.

A large number of fires have been caused through the carelessness of farmers burning off stubble without taking the required precautions, but I am pleased to state that the amount of damage done by these fires has been comparatively small.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

MAPLE CREEK, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "A" division guard-room for the year ended 30th September, 1914:—

Total number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial, September 30, 1913	12
Total number of prisoners received during the year.....	216
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year.....	202
Total number of prisoners transferred to Moosomin jail.....	9
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, September 30, 1914	17

Compared with last year, there has been an increase of 63.

They are classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	194
Half breeds	9
Indians	5
Negroes	1
Chinese	1
Lunatics	5
Females—	
Indians	1
Total	216

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October, 1913	34
November, 1913	20
December, 1913.....	28
January, 1914	21
February, 1914	6
March, 1914	9
April, 1914.....	26
May, 1914	24
June, 1914	14
July, 1914	16
August, 1914	8
September, 1914	10
	216
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1913.....	12
Total	228

Monthly average of prisoners received	18
Daily average of prisoners in guard-room	21
Maximum number on any one day.....	26
Minimum number on any one day.....	10
Number of prisoners serving sentences, September 30, 1914.....	16
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1914	1
Number of prisoners in hospital, September 30, 1914.....	1

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.....	108
Released on bail ..	28
Dismissed.....	18
Fines paid ..	8
Released on suspended sentence.....	7
Charges withdrawn by order of the Attorney General.....	3
Escorted to Prince Albert Penitentiary	5
" Regina guard-room.....	4
" Regina common jail.....	4
" Portage La Prairie Industrial School	4
" Indian Industrial School.....	1
" Calgary for trial ..	1
" Edmonton for trial.....	2
" Saskatoon for trial....	1
" Medicine Hat for trial.....	1
Lunatics escorted to Brandon Asylum.....	1
" " Battleford asylum	1
" discharged as sane	3
Transferred to Moosomin jail.....	9
Released on Parole	1
In Hospital September 30, 1914	1
	211
Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1914, 16 serving sentence and 1 awaiting trial	17
	228

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The number of prisoners who have served, or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room, are classified as follows:—

Crime.	No of Sentences	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Theft	16	3	28
Drunk, etc.	28	1	7
Vagrancy	16	1	23
Creating disturbance	4		24
Assaults, common	4	1	
False pretences	2	6	
Drunk while interdicted	3	1	
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	2	
" " Interdicted	1	6	
Uttering threats	2	3	
Indecent exposure	1		30
Selling liquor without license	3	2	20
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm	1	6	
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2	
Non support of wife	1	3	
Masters and Servants Act	3	1	23
Burglary	1	6	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	1	1	5

The following is a list of prisoners who were sent to the Prince Albert penitentiary:—

Prisoner S. Kramer, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and to receive 20 lashes, on a charge of carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age.

Prisoner Peter Werner, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment on a charge of Incest.

Prisoner Fred Dolman sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for cattle stealing.

Prisoner George Palmer sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for horse-stealing.

Prisoner Tom Savage, sentenced to 2 years and 6 months, on charges of house-breaking, theft and escaping lawful custody.

One prisoner, Omer Lethiecq, who was arrested at Neville, Sask., on a charge of murder, and brought to the guard-room on remand, was eventually committed for trial to the Regina guard-room; this case has not been disposed of.

Owing to the large number of prisoners confined in the guard-room during the month of October, 1913, it was found necessary to transfer 9 of them to Moosomin jail.

The health of the prisoners has been good with the exception of a few minor complaints. These have received medical attention.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the guard-room rules and regulations have been strictly enforced.

During the past year the guard-room has been re-floored, the cells painted, and a new cook stove installed, greatly improving the whole building.

Finger prints and photographs have been taken of prisoners charged with indictable offences and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. BALSDON, *Corpl.*,

Provost.

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Court orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts held at Maple Creek, Swift Current, Gull Lake, and Shaunavon. Escorts were supplied for prisoners and lunatics sent to Regina guard-room, Prince Albert penitentiary, and Battleford asylum.

Customs.—The men in charge of the Willow Creek detachment act as customs officers, and perform their duties in a very creditable manner.

Neglected Children.—Assistance was given this department in regard to some children and they were escorted to places where homes had been found for them.

Indians.—During the past year an Indian reservation of two and one-fourth sections at the head of Sheep creek, was set aside by the Government for the Indians of this district. The reservation has been fenced in and, from what I can learn, the Indians are quite happy and contented. Their children are attending either the industrial school at High River or at LeBret.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Lectures on police work and interior economy were delivered to members of the post at intervals during the year. The men were also instructed in drill, but owing to the multifarious other duties they are called upon to perform, on account of the small strength of the division, it was not possible to devote as much time to training as could be desired.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was inspected by Assistant Commissioner A. R. Cuthbert on July 6. Daily inspections of the post have been made by either myself or the orderly officer, and weekly inspections of the arms, equipment, horses, transport, etc., have been made by myself.

HEALTH.

Under this heading I would say that the health of the division has been very good during the year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the division during the past year has been good and, with the exception of six desertions, there have been few cases of a serious nature.

HORSES.

On September 5, Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose and Veterinary Surgeon Burnett purchased seventeen remounts for the division. On the 19th of September, Superintendent J. O. Wilson and Veterinary Surgeon Burnett purchased five more for this division, and, I must say, they are a splendid bunch of horses in every respect.

As soon as they are thoroughly broken and trained to stand fire, I intend replacing several of the old, used-up horses, now on detachments.

The division is now well supplied with both saddle and team horses of the best type available.

The general health of the horses in the division during the year has been good. Five horses were cast and sold during the year.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is in good shape. Two democrat wagons were received, one for the post and one for Swift Current sub-district; also two buckboards for the post. The workmanship and material is first class.

All transport has been painted during the year.

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HARNESS.

The harness of this division is in good serviceable condition. We have received one set of single harness during the year.

RECREATION.

Owing to being so short-handed, we had very little time to indulge in sport of any kind during the summer. The tennis court was in good order during the summer months, but was very little patronized.

We have a very comfortable reading and recreation room, well furnished and cared for. The reading room receives a good supply of magazines and papers of different sorts, kindly supplied by the department.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

No expenditure has been made on the barrack building during the year. In fact, no outlay of any kind has been made on the buildings in the post, with the exception of a few minor repairs.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Babcocks and pails of water are placed at convenient points in the various buildings in the post. We have also an old hand fire engine which is obsolete.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received during the year was most satisfactory and of good material and workmanship.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied during the year has been of good quality. Supplied under contract.

GENERAL.

Up to date, no move has been made to install modern conveniences in the post in the way of electric light, waterworks, etc. Coal oil lamps are still doing service, and drinking water is still being hauled the same distance.

The greatest drawback to police work in this district is the want of telephone and telegraph connections. We have no connection either by telegraph or telephone, south to the boundary. Hence, you will readily see the reason why automobiles were asked for in last year's report and the necessity of having same for this division.

We have no long-distance communication farther west than Gull Lake. It was the intention of the Provincial Government to complete the line between Gull Lake and the Alberta boundary this fall, but, for some reason or other, operations ceased in July.

During the past two years, owing to the Supreme and District Court judges being overcrowded with work, we have been unable to have our cases disposed of in reasonable time. At the present sitting of the Supreme Court in Swift Current, we have several cases to be tried, which have been on the "waiting list" for two years. Since the appointment of several new judges, and especially after the present sitting of the Supreme Court at Swift Current, where we have some forty cases on the list to be disposed of, instead of having one sitting of the Supreme Court, as in the past, we shall now have three each year. Judge Smythe, newly appointed judge, has just cleared up all the old cases that were waiting him, and no doubt from now on, no difficulty will be experienced with the machinery of justice in this district.

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Up to the present the foreign element in this district has given us very little trouble. Forty miles north of Maple Creek there is a very large German population. Considering the splendid way the Dominion Government have treated the foreigners, who have had poor crops this season, one would think they would naturally be glad to be in this country, far away from the operations of the war. Still, in the face of this, there are a large number of them who are very much excited over the war, and no doubt will bear watching.

In certain districts where German papers, published in the States, are received, they seem to be having a bad influence on the people. We have had several alarming reports circulated in this district regarding foreigners arming, blowing up bridges, etc., but, after thoroughly investigating these reports, they were found to be groundless.

I am pleased to state that, with the increased strength of the division, we shall be in a better position to patrol this large district and keep a watch on foreigners. In my opinion, the mere fact of frequent patrols being made will have a very beneficial effect on any foreigners inclined to do mischief. What the future has in store, it will be hard to say. My motto is, "to be prepared as well as possible and keep all ranks on the alert to meet any emergency." In this connection, I am pleased to state that all ranks have taken the matter seriously, and are only too willing to do an extra amount of work at any time, and they do it in a cheerful manner, which is very pleasing.

The four reservists who left this division on September 25 to join their regiments on the firing line, were given a very enthusiastic send-off by their comrades before their departure.

Swift Current sub-district has performed a lot of hard work during the year. Inspector Richards is an indefatigable worker.

On the 27th June last, Maple Creek was greatly excited by the arrival of representatives of Messrs. Coste & McAuley, Ltd., who took possession of the Land Office here and filed on 20,000 acres of land that day and 2,000 the following day, paying \$25,000 in fees. The land lies between Lancer, Port Reeves, and Abbey. This was filed on with the object of drilling for natural gas and oil, which Mr. Coste informed me he had for a long time past known to be in that district, and that he expected to find it in large quantities. He intends to pipe natural gas from this point to Moosejaw and Regina.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the hearty support I have received from all ranks in carrying out the multifarious duties throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. HARRIGAN, *Supt.*,

Commanding "A" Division.

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APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. A. E. C. McDONELL, COMMANDING "N"
DIVISION, ATHABASKA.

ATHABASKA, Alta., October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "N" division for the year ending September 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The year which has now closed may be recorded as one of prosperity for this district as a whole. Much progress has been made, while in some sections development has not been so great as in others.

Athabaska has had a comparatively quiet year. Streets and local improvements of all sorts have been steadily pushed forward and two magnificent new hotels have been completed, which afford comfortable accommodation to the travelling public. The Canadian Northern Railway Company run a daily express leaving Edmonton at 8 a.m., arriving in Athabaska at 12.45 p.m., leaving Athabaska at 2.15 p.m., arriving in Edmonton at 7 p.m. This has been much appreciated. We have a daily mail between these points.

The homestead entries at Athabaska from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, number 447, an increase of three over the same period last year. The number of immigrants registered at the Immigration Hall for the same period numbers 342. The future of Athabaska and district depends on the mineral resources; some experts who have visited the north, claim the greatest oil-fields in Alberta will be discovered in this district. The manager of the Midway Drilling Company of Los Angeles, Cal., has completed arrangements to drill in the Moose Portage district, where large holdings are held by different companies. The Pelican Oil and Gas Company have been drilling for oil 8 miles above Pelican, and have struck good prospects. The Great Northern Gas Oil Company are still drilling at House River, and are well satisfied with the results. Numerous companies are drilling and prospecting between Fort McMurray and Fort McKay, and all report as being well satisfied with the results as far as they have gone, but nothing of commercial value has yet been struck in any of the wells.

The opening of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway for the traffic to Sawridge, 160 miles northwest of Edmonton, marks the first step in the railway development of the Peace river country. With regular service to Sawridge three times a week and steamers on Lesser Slave lake making close connection with the railway, Grouard, at the western end of Lesser Slave lake is brought within a day and a half of Edmonton. Peace River crossing is 90 miles, or two days' travel by team beyond Grouard, so the trip from Edmonton to Peace River crossing, 350 miles, can now be made in three and a half days, and all but the last 90 miles in all the comfort and convenience of railway and steamboat travel. This brings the Peace River within easy access to the prospector or land seeker, and will no doubt greatly increase the active interest in the Peace River country. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway is still being pushed on rapidly. The rails are now at Swan

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river and are expected to reach Round lake in December. Until railway communication was assured, there was grave question as to the advisability of settlers facing the difficulty of getting to Peace River and the discomforts of remaining there in isolation for an indefinite period, but with the railway within easy reach of the two most important centres of settlement, and with construction still going forward, the future of the Peace River country and Grande Prairie is assured, and there need be no hesitation on the part of settlers or prospectors in looking for homes or prospects there. With railway access, a vast empire is added to the productive area of Canada. The Peace river is navigable from Hudsons Hope at the foot of the Rocky mountains to the chutes below Vermilion, a distance of 500 miles. That the country on both sides of the river is well suited for farming, both as to soil and climatic conditions is well known. How far back from the river it is so suited remains to be settled, while at Vermilion, 250 miles downstream, there has been a farming settlement for over twenty years. The waters of the Peace come from west of the mountains; it therefore opens as early as the Saskatchewan, and closes as late. Unlike the Saskatchewan it is navigable for the whole season. While prospectors and settlers can easily get into the Peace River region as soon as the rails are laid to within 20 miles or so of the river, there cannot be the economical transport of heavy machinery or supplies until the railway actually connects with the steamers. It is expected that this connection will be made by the end of 1915.

On September 12, the ss. *Grenfell*, owned by the Peace River Trading and Land Company was destroyed by fire 15 miles above Fort St. Johns on the Peace river. This leaves only the Hudson's Bay Company's boats on the Peace. One of these boats, the ss. *Athabaska*, which was run through the Grand Rapids, is now at the foot of the Chutes on the Peace, and it is the intention of the company to take this boat overland and operate it on the Upper Peace river next season. The Hudson's Bay Company are also building a new boat for the run from Fort McMurray to Smith Landing next season.

The town of Peace River Crossing has a population of 700.

The town of Grouard is the business centre for that district. The homestead entries for the year from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, number 900, an increase of 40 over last year for the same period, with 8 scrips. The greatest number of settlers came from the States and are a very good class of settlers.

In the Grande Prairie settlement a large acreage is under cultivation. Stock of all kinds winter well, as there is abundance of good feed, and many horses and cattle are now raised and marketed. The one great want in this district is a railway to get the grain to market. Most of the settlers have large quantities in their granaries carried over from last year. I know one farmer who has forty thousand bushels, and the most of the people are short of cash. The settlers who have taken up land in the Pouce Coupée Prairie, British Columbia, are experiencing the same difficulty, and some are reported to be very hard up.

The A. & G. W. railway has steel laid as far as cache 1, or 40 miles north of Edmonton, and the grade is complete as far as Skeleton lake, a distance of 50 miles farther. The contractors expect to reach lac la Biche by Christmas with the steel. The building of this railway to McMurray will open up a large tract of good farming land. At lac la Biche an important settlement is taking place and a townsite has been selected, where a number of new stores are already doing business.

Fort McMurray promises to be an important point also. I have to repeat my remark of last year with regard to roads. The chief and in fact the only complaint to be heard by everyone is about the condition of the roads. This season has been an exceptionally wet one, all the streams were very high and the bridges on the trail between Grouard and Peace River Crossing were washed away, the Heart river had to be forded for about a month. The Provincial Government have built a good bridge

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over this stream now and repaired the other bridges. This trail is now fairly good. The worst trail in the whole district is between Athabaska and lac la Biche.

The declaration of war had the effect of putting all commercial business on a cash basis, consequently a number of very good settlers who have been in the habit of getting accommodated by the merchants over the winter months will find it hard to make both ends meet. Although I have not had any complaints, I know of a number of people who are in strenuous circumstances.

The Government telegraph line to McMurray is now completed to Pelican and will be in House River by the freeze up, and they expect to reach McMurray this winter.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawals and Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the King's authority and Person—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	2	1	
Offences against Administration of Law and Justice—				
Escape from custody.....	1			1
Bribery.....	1		1	
Contempt of Court.....	2	2		
Offences against Religion and Morals—				
Drunk and Disorderly.....	33	33		
Disorderly conduct.....	3	3		
Vagrancy.....	23	18	5	
Seduction.....	1	1		
" under promise of marriage.....	3	1	2	
" girl under 16.....	1		1	
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	2		
Inmate.....	2	2		
Frequenting.....	4	4		
Common nuisance.....	1	1		
Indecent Act.....	1	1		
Committing non-criminal offence.....	1	1		
Offences against Person and Reputation—				
Murder.....	2			2
Attempted murder.....	1		1	
Attempted suicide.....	1	1		
Assault common.....	31	26	5	
Assault causing actual bodily harm.....	1			1
Intimidation.....	1		1	
Prostitution of Indian woman.....	1	1		
Concealment of birth.....	1	1		
Neglect of support.....	1	1		
Leaving hole in ice unguarded.....	1	1		
Threatening to shoot.....	1	1		
Rape.....	4	1	3	
Attempted rape.....	1		1	
Abduction.....	1	1		
Offences against Rights of Property—				
Theft.....	18	25	17	
Shop-breaking.....	4		4	
House-breaking.....	3	3		
Cattle-stealing.....	11	7	3	1
In possession stolen property.....	1		1	
False pretences.....	9	2	5	2
Dead Beat Act.....	1	1		
Forbidden Acts in respect to certain property—				
Cruelty to animals.....	17	14	3	
Unlawfully wounding dog.....	1	1		
Arson.....	1		1	
Killing dog.....	1	1		
Damaging Government telegraph line.....	1	1		
Breaking fences.....	1	1		
Mischief.....	2		2	
Injuries to trees.....	1	1		

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SUMMARY OF CRIME *Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Conviction.	Withdrawals and Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Indian Act				
Indian drunk.....	6	6		
Supplying liquor to Indian.....	2	2		
Liquor in possession.	1	1		
Trespassing on reserve.....	1	1		
Intoxicating liquor on reserve.....	2	2		
Contravention section 135	1		1	
Offences against Provincial Ordinances				
Masters and Servants Act.....	46	31	15	
Game Act.....	33	31	2	
Stray Animals Act.....	2	1	1	
Neglected and Dependent Children	1	1		
Liquor License Ordinance.....	46	41	5	
Insanity	7	6	1	
Poison Act.....	2	2		
Pool Room Act.....	4	4		
Pedler's Act.....	1	1		
Prairie Fire Ordinance.....	5	4	1	
Michievous Animals	4	1	3	
North West Territories Act—				
Liquor in prohibited Territory....	64	53	11	
Totals	469	350	97	13

Peter Kanasachem—Cattle-stealing.—On October 1, 1913, a treaty Indian named Iamsees, of Swan river, Lesser Slave lake, laid information that Kanasachem had stolen a horse of his and sold the same. Warrant was issued, but at the time Kanasachem was undergoing 6 months, including hard labour, in Lethbridge jail. He was arrested on his release from jail on March 14, 1914, and committed for trial. His Honour Judge Simmons sentenced the accused to 6 months hard labour, on July 15, 1914.

Ivan Pipes—Wire-cutting at Grouard.—On July 14, 1914, Ivan Pipes was arraigned before His Honour Judge Simmons on a charge of maliciously cutting the Government telegraph line. It appears that Pipes was one of a pool who were trafficking in homesteads at Grouard, and it was to their interest that communication by wire with Ottawa should be cut off. The evidence was of a sensational character, disclosing the fact that a considerable amount of trafficking in Dominion lands was being done at Grouard. His Honour found the accused "guilty," but mentioned that he thought others not on trial more to blame than Pipes. He therefore took a lenient view and fined accused \$500. and costs or 3 months including hard labour. Fine and costs were paid.

Asa Hunting—Abduction.—In July, 1913, information was laid against Asa Hunting charging him with abducting Mildred Shaw, a girl fifteen years old. Warrant was issued, but before it could be executed Hunting had disappeared. At the end of October, 1913, information was received by Sergeant Harper, at Lake Saskatoon, that Hunting had been located in the Porcupine country. Staff-Sergeant Harper, Constable Stevenson and Guide Harrington, with three saddle horses and six pack ponies, started for his camp on November 4. Hunting had gone on and, after a long and very arduous trip, he was arrested at Grande Cache, B.C., on December 23, 1913. In the meantime word had been brought to Grand Prairie by two trappers that they had found a gun and rifle, which were identified as belonging to Harper's party near one of Hunting's camps. They also said they had seen the party on November 11 and were informed that Harper was pushing on with a week's grub, as

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he expected to be back with Hunting in that time. On December 15, the trappers returned to this place and there were no signs of Harper's party, but they found the guns. When they reached Grande Prairie they reported the matter. It was thought more than likely that something had happened to the party, as Harper only expected to be away a month or six weeks. A strong and well equipped search-party was immediately organized and left Athabaska December 27, 1913. On arrival at lake Saskatoon, January 5, 1914, word was received that Staff-Sergeant Harper had arrested Hunting at Grande Cache on December 23, and was returning to lake Saskatoon with the prisoner and the girl. The accused was committed for trial, and the case was tried before His Honour Judge Simmons at Grouard, July 14, 1914. His Honour entered a conviction against Hunting and allowed him out on suspended sentence. Hunting and the girl, Mildred Shaw, were married on July 30, 1914, at Grouard.

Marie LePrette—Murder.—The accused, an Indian woman, of Fort Vermilion, was arraigned before His Lordship Judge Simmons and a jury at Fort Vermilion on July 23, 1914, charged with murdering her infant son at Stinking creek, in March, 1913. The evidence for the Crown was very weak, through two of the principal witnesses having died. The charge was reduced to concealment of birth, and accused was found "guilty" and sentenced to two years hard labour in Edmonton penitentiary.

Jas. Spilman—Housebreaking and theft.—This man was arrested at Fort Vermilion charged with breaking into the Hudson's Bay Company's store and stealing sundry articles therefrom, valued at about \$50. He also broke into an Indian's house, stealing goods from there. Altogether there were four charges preferred against him. Accused was tried and pleaded "guilty" to all four charges. His Honour sentenced him to seven years in Edmonton penitentiary on the first charge, and suspended sentence on the other three. On his way to Edmonton he escaped from the escort, but was recaptured. A further charge of escaping lawful custody was preferred against him, on which he was committed for trial.

Edward New—Stabbing case.—This man had a quarrel with a neighbour of his, Joe Anderson, at Swan River settlement, Lesser Slave lake, and stabbed him eight times with a pocket knife. Accused was brought before G. Butler, Esq., J.P., at Grouard for preliminary hearing and was committed for trial, bail being allowed. The wounded man has recovered.

Johnson Murder Case—Lac la Biche.—On July 8, a man named James Rowan came to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks, Athabaska, and made a statement that he and a companion, E. W. Barrett, had found the dead body of Franklin Hiram Johnson in his shack at lac la Biche on July 5, 1914. All three men belong to the I.W.W's. The story was at once investigated and found to be correct. Both Rowan and Barrett were arrested as vagrants and sentenced. An inquest was held on July 28, and a verdict returned that Johnson met his death through wounds inflicted on his head with an axe, and that James Rowan and E. W. Barrett be held for inquiry. Accordingly, Rowan and Barrett were immediately arrested and brought before A. E. C. McDonell, Esq., P.M., for preliminary hearing. After hearing all available evidence, His Worship committed the accused for trial. Investigations are still being vigorously carried on with a view to bringing the crime home to the guilty party or parties. It was a murder of a peculiarly brutal kind.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Between Sawridge, Mirror Landing, and Athabaska, we had a number of bad forest fires due to the dry season in the early spring which were not extinguished until the heavy rains in June.

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The town of Athabaska had two narrow escapes from bush fires. The whole male population was turned out and put them out. The Boy Scouts, under the Reverend Mr. White, turned out and rendered valuable help, for which they were decorated with a medal presented by the people. The Government have a staff of fire guardians and a fire patrol boat on the Athabaska river. These men are constantly patrolling and on the look out.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

No customs have been collected in the Mackenzie River sub-district during the past season, due to the non-arrival of ships at Herschell island.

Indian Department.—Whenever required, we have assisted this department and provided escorts for treaty payments.

Justice.—Our work in connection with the administration of justice under the Attorney General's Department of the province is large and increasing and embraces all departments.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not possess a regular guard-room but most of the detachments have been supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are held. These are, however, only kept for temporary use, except at Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing where prisoners have to be kept to await trial or serve a short term of imprisonment. The following table gives the particulars regarding prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells, October 1, 1913.....	4
Received during year	96
Discharged during year	98
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1914..	2

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

Classification of prisoners—	
Whites	36
Indians	6
Half-breeds	52
Lunatics (white)	3
“ (Indians and half-breeds).....	3
Disposal of Prisoners—	
Time expired	68
Edmonton penitentiary	2
Edmonton guard-room	17
Ponoka asylum	6
Fort Saskatchewan (awaiting trial)	3
Edmonton guard-room (awaiting trial)	2

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial	32
Number of convictions	14
Acquitted	5
Awaiting trial	13

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the scattered nature of the detachments consisting of only one or two men, it has been impossible to carry out drill of any kind. Instructions and training, however, have been carried out as far as circumstances would permit.

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MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

At present there is no rifle range available, and consequently no rifle practice was indulged in. This, however, will be remedied next year as a local rifle association has been formed and a range will be prepared which we will have the use of. The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible. The best score in classification practice being made by Sergeant Cochrane, H.H., with a score of 337.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received, but the following references may be of interest:—

Regt. No. 4279 Sergeant Clay, S.G., accompanied by Regt. No. 5458 Constable Long, F.M., and Special Constable Johnnie, with canoe, left Fort Macpherson on August 18, 1913, to supply Nos. 3 and 4 cabins on the Mackenzie river with rations and dog feed. The route travelled was down the Peel to the junction with the Mackenzie, thence down the Aclovik to the Mackenzie west branch, and from there continued on down to No. 4 cabin which was reached on August 21, 1913, and No. 3 cabin on August 24. He supplied both with dry wood, fish and rations, returning to Fort Macpherson on September 1, 1914.

Inspector J. W. Phillips, accompanied by Regt. No. 4848 Constable Parsons, J., and Interpreter Chikchigalook, with two dog teams, left Fort Macpherson on February 20, 1914, for Herschell island, arriving there on February 28, making the 250 miles in eight days.

Regt. No. 4396 Constable Doak, W.A., accompanied by Staff-Sergeant Dempster, who was on transfer to Rampart House, and D. M. Guishot, as guide, with two dog teams, left Fort Macpherson for Rampart House, Y.T., on 20th February, 1914, and reached Rampart House on March 22. Sergeant Dempster stayed at that point and opened a detachment of "B" division. The route followed was by the Red and Porcupine rivers, after crossing the mountains. Constable Doak remained at Rampart House two days and left for his detachment, arriving at Macpherson on May 19. Distance travelled, 500 miles.

Regt. No. 4848 Constable Parsons, J., accompanied by interpreter with dog team left Herschell island on April 9, 1914, for ss. *Belvedere* for a load of provisions, 80 miles west of Herschell. He arrived at the ss. *Belvedere* on April 12, where he stayed until the 15th April, when he left for Herschell island, arriving on the 17th April. He reports having met three of Mr. Stefansson's party with two dog teams on April 16 at Kommakop, who informed him that they had left Mr. Stefansson on the 9th, who was out on the ice with S. Storkensen and O. Anderson.

Inspector J. W. Phillips accompanied by Regt. No. 5548 Constable Lamont, A., and Interpreter Chickchigalook, with dog team, left Herschell island for Fort Macpherson on 26th May, 1914, arrived Akpagvietsick on 28th May, where he sent the dog team back to Herschell with the Interpreter Chickchigalook, he remaining at Akpagvietsick until the 15th June, when he was met by Sergeant Clay, and arrived at Fort Macpherson on the 26th June, 1914.

Regt. No. 4919 Corporal Joy, A.H., accompanied by Special Constable Hardisty, A., and dog team, left Fort Resolution on March 16, 1914, on patrol to Fort Simpson, arriving there on March 27.

Regt. No. 5536 Constable Churchill, D.; with dog team, left Fort Simpson on patrol to Fort Providence, in company with Mr. S. D. Fawcett's survey party, on the 9th March, arrived at Fort Providence on 15th March.

Regt. No. 4766 Sergeant LaNauze, C.D., left Fort McMurray on June 17, 1914, on the ss. *Grahame* to accompany the Indian treaty payment party on the annual payments. The party was composed of Mr. H. A. Conroy, Inspector of Treaty No. 8, Mr.

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H. J. Bury, secretary, and J. Underwood, cook. Treaty was paid at all the northern posts, which passed off successfully, \$11,750 being paid out. Sergeant LaNauze returned to his detachment at Fort McMurray on the 12th August.

Regt. No. 5536 Constable Churchill, D., left Fort Simpson on the ss. *Carriboo* on 1st June on patrol to Fort Norman. He reports having seen three prospectors, A. Mogel, C. Todhouse, and N. Krintz, who had spent the winter on the Gravel river. They reported that they had found gold but not in paying quantities. They were about to proceed farther north. He returned to Fort Simpson on the 11th June.

Inspector R. Field, accompanied by Regt. No. 4741 Constable Walters, L.M.L., and Special Constable Beaulieu and two dog teams left Smith Landing on February 2 on inspection duty to Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, returning 13th March, making the round trip in 41 days. Distance travelled, 1,200 miles; very cold and stormy weather.

Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., on August 12, 1914, left Fort McMurray on patrol to Fort McKay, and visited all camps on the Athabaska between these posts, returning to McMurray on the 20th August.

Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., with Special Constable Edmundson, left Fort McMurray on 15th September, 1914, on patrol to Portage la Loche, Sask., returning to Fort McMurray on 24th September, 1914. This patrol was made by canoe up the Clearwater river.

Regt. No. 4766 Sergeant LaNauze, C.D., with dog team, arrived at Athabaska from McMurray on 14th February, 1914. This same N.C.O., accompanied by Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., with dog team left Athabaska for Fort McMurray on 17th February, 1914.

Regt. No. 4766 Sergeant LaNauze, C.D., accompanied by Constable Fraser, with dog team, arrived at Athabaska from Fort McMurray on 14th April, 1914, by way of lac la Biche, returning to Fort McMurray by canoe on 6th May, 1914.

Supt. A. E. C. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., with team, left Athabaska for lac la Biche on October 31, 1913, Supt. McDonell and Constable Peters, with team, returning to Athabaska on the 9th November.

On December 27, 1913, Supt. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., Regt. No. 5469 Constable Terndrup, T.W.V., and Regt. No. 5694 Constable Anderton, F., with two teams, left Athabaska for lake Saskatoon, arriving there on the 8th January, 1914. This patrol started out in search of Regt. No. 3775 Staff-sergeant Harper, C.S., and Regt. No. 5591 Constable Stevenson, F., who were reported missing. On arrival at Grande Prairie Supt. McDonell received a wire from the commissioner that Sergeant Harper had been heard from Grande Cache, B.C., and was returning with his prisoner. Supt. McDonell, Corporal Pearson, and Constable Peters, with teams, returned to Athabaska, arriving on the 16th January, 1914, other members returning to their respective detachments.

Regt. No. 3739 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 4252 Constable Stephens, C., with team, left Athabaska on 18th March, 1914, for Wabasca, returning on the 25th March.

Supt. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 4252 Constable Stephens C., with team left Athabaska for Peace River Crossing on the 3rd March, 1914, on a tour of inspection, returning on the 15th March to Athabaska.

Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., left Athabaska for lac la Biche on the 12th March, 1914, returning to Athabaska on the 16th March.

Supt. McDonell left Athabaska for Mirror Landing on the 21st May, 1914, on N. T. boat in connection with strike reported on E. D. and B. C. bridge gang, returning to Athabaska on the 23rd May. Strike satisfactorily settled.

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Supt. McDonell left for Lesser Slave lake on the 2nd July, 1914, on tour of inspection, returning to Athabaska on the 17th July.

Supt. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 4252 Constable Stephens, C., with team left for lac la Biche in connection with the murder of Hiram Johnston. Attended inquest and returned to Athabaska on the 31st July.

Supt. McDonell left Athabaska for Lesser Slave lake on 4th August, returning to Athabaska on the 10th August, 1914.

In addition to the above mentioned, patrols are carried out daily from the different detachments.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, ETC.

On the 1st October, 1913, John Thibeault, a homesteader on N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-67-15 W. 4th meridian, who was out trapping and camped at Goose creek in the Pembina River district about 96 miles north of lac la Biche, left his camp to go and set some traps. He told his partner, Harry Burke, who was sick at the time that he might not return that night. He did not return, but next morning his dog, which had accompanied him, returned to camp and howled. Burk was too sick to go out and look for him, and he got a half-breed named Cardinal to go. He tracked deceased to Goose creek and saw where he had gone through the ice. Cardinal returned to camp and reported to Burke, who returned with Cardinal and got the body out of the water. This case was investigated by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., who considered it purely a case of accidental drowning. Deceased was a Frenchman who had relatives living at Clagstone, Idaho, U.S.A., who have been advised regarding his death. His estate was handed over to the Public Administrator.

On the 7th November, 1913, Roy Granis and Mayland Needham were drowned in Island lake. The only witness to the accident was Phil McMilliam, who stated: On Friday 7th November, I was out hunting with Roy Granis and Mayland Needham at Island lake, about 1.30 p.m. we were returning over the ice. I kept close to the shore, but the others were quite 125 feet away from it, when the ice beneath Needham gave way. Immediately after the same thing happened to Granis. They both cried for help but it was impossible to help them as the ice was unsafe. They both rose to the surface three times and Needham managed to scramble on to the ice but slipped back and, after doing this three times, sank. Granis rose three times but did not get on to the ice. Directly the ice broke I made for the shore to try and get a pole but the ice beneath me also gave way and I was waist deep in water. When I reached shore my two friends were out of sight and there was no possible means of helping them. Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., and Regt. No. 5715 Constable Newnham, E.G., recovered the bodies. The coroner, Dr. Olivier, considered an inquest unnecessary.

On the 5th July, 1914, George Frederickson was drowned in the Athabaska river in trying to take a scow through the Grande rapids. Statements of C. Olsen, Carl Johnson, and K. Swanson, who were eye-witnesses were taken. "We left Athabaska on June 29, with George Frederickson to go to Athabaska lake to go trapping. We had a small scow about 20 x 6. We had about 3,000 pounds on board, provisions, clothes, etc. On the 4th July we reached the Grande rapids and the boat struck a rock and upset and we lost most of the stuff, except five sacks of flour and 150 traps. On the 5th July we tried to take the scow down empty. Frederickson was in the scow with the pole, steering, the rest of us were on shore with a long rope holding the scow back to prevent her going too fast. The scow came to a heavy rapid and swung out to the middle of the river. It was about 14 or 15 feet from the shore at the time. Frederickson jumped in the river with the pole in his hand. The pole was over 10 feet long and all we could see was part of his head and his hat when he rose. He only

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rose once. The water was boiling round and round and also up, we could not attempt to help him as we had all we could do to hang on the rope. We did not hear him say anything. We let the boat go to run down the river but we did not see him any more. The body has not been recovered.

On the 14th August, 1914, David Porteous was drowned in the Athabaska river about 20 miles below Fort McMurray. He was poling a scow in shallow water on a sand bar when suddenly the water got very deep and Porteous toppled overboard and went under the scow. He appeared again about 30 feet from the scow for a short time but disappeared and was not seen again. Percy Campbell and Walter Round, who were on the scow at the time returned to the Athabaska Oil, Limited, well-drilling camp, about 10 miles below Fort McKay the same day and reported the circumstances to Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., who investigated the same day and looked for the body but could not find it. On the 23rd August, 1914, an Indian named Simpson reported that he had located Porteous' body close to where it was drowned, and had secured it to a log. Constable Thorne, with special constable and canoe, left the same day and found the body tangled up in some driftwood about a mile from where he was drowned. He buried it on the west bank of the Athabaska river about 25 miles below Fort McKay.

On the 31st July, 1914, H. E. Edwards, head chainman on W. G. Bossette's survey party of the A. & G. W. railway was drowned in a small lake 80 miles north of lac la Biche. The circumstances connected with the case are as follows: On the evening of July 31, G. Spencer, G. Gough, A. McLean, and H. E. Edwards left camp to go bathing in a small lake 1 mile from camp. Edwards did not go into the water at the same time as the others. Spencer and McLean swam out about 150 feet from the shore and then their attention was attracted by cries from Gough. Gough was only a short distance from the shore and he happened to see Edwards' hand disappearing under water. He went to his assistance and got pulled under water and, not being a strong swimmer, would have probably have drowned had not Spencer and McLean by this time got to the spot and succeeded in pulling Gough ashore. Spencer and McLean dived repeatedly for Edwards but he had sunk in deep water and they were too far away to render assistance before Edwards sunk out of sight. Neither of the three men saw Edwards enter the water nor heard him cry out and it is supposed that Edwards was unable to swim and the bank being very steep he got out of his depth before he could recover himself. The body was recovered by Regt. No. 5671 Constable Gordon, E., on the 9th August, 1914, in the vicinity of the spot where Edwards had sunk in 25 feet of water, and 40 feet from shore. The body was buried 100 yards north of the spot where the accident occurred.

Re Alex. Gourlay, missing, Gourlay being a trapper whom the Indians at Heart lake believe to be dead, as they say he would have returned before if nothing had happened to him. Gourlay left lac la Biche for his camp in March, 1914. Heart lake is 20 miles south of Gourlay's camp. On April 22, 1914, H. G. Dimsdale, engineer of the A. & G. W. railway was being guided to Buck lake by a man named Deshambeaux and they passed Gourlay's camp on the evening of April 22. Gourlay was not at the camp, but inside the camp were two fresh bannocks which had just been baked. Mr. Dimsdale pinned a note on the door flap of the tent asking Gourlay to visit their camp that evening. Gourlay did not come to their camp and they left for Buck lake the next morning. On the 9th August, 1914, Regt. No. 5691 Constable Gordon, E., with Deshambeaux as guide, visited Gourlay's camp. The camp was in the same order as when Deshambeaux passed through in April, except that the bannocks had gone (probably eaten by mice). Mr. Dimsdale's note was still pinned to the tent. The camp had the appearance of the owner having left it casually with the intention of returning. They searched the country in the vicinity of Gourlay's camp, but found no trace of Gourlay. It is very probable that Gourlay fell through the ice some time in April, as there are several small lakes and a creek within a few miles of his camp. Mrs. A. Gourlay has been notified; her address is Methven, Man.

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On July 17, 1914, Gustave Serrailon was drowned in the Athabaska. The deceased, whilst being employed painting the E. D. & B. C. Railway bridge, which spans the Athabaska river at Smith, tried to adjust a plank on which he was working, and slipped, falling in to the river. He swam about 200 yards down the river at about 30 yards from the bank, and suddenly sank. On the 23rd July, 1914, the body was picked up by the crew of the *Northland Echo* and brought to Athabaska. Dr. Olivier, the coroner, considered an inquest unnecessary, and ordered the body to be buried.

On July 13, 1914, B. R. Scott and J. T. K. McDonell found the remains of what was evidently a woman, about 20 miles southwest of Spirit river. They returned to Spirit river and telegraphed Staff-Sergeant Anderson at Peace River Crossing. Regt. No. 5369 Constable Cornelius, E. H., with coroner Shaw, left Grande Prairie on the 19th July, 1914, for Spirit river, where they met Scott and McDonell, also relatives of Mrs. Kornshack. On the 21st July the party proceeded to the scene, which was found as described by Scott and McDonell. The deceased's waist buckle and clothing being identified as being Mrs. Kornshack's, who was lost on July 18, 1913. The remains and property of the late Mrs. Kornshack were turned over to her relatives.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Dominion wolf bounty is paid at Fort Vermilion, Smith Landing, and Chipewyan by the police. The following amounts were paid during the past year:—

	Wolves	
Fort Vermilion..	14	\$280 00
Smith Landing..	34	680 00
Chipewyan..	29	580 00

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of wood buffalo ranging in the Great Slave district, it is difficult to get accurate information. Owing to the low price of fur, I am informed that a number of trappers are turning their attention to wolves. This will be a good protection for the buffalo.

FUR CATCH.

The fur catch during the past season has been large, but owing to the drop in price of fur a number of trappers have kept their fur. A large number of live foxes have been captured, and a number of fox farms have started breeding.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

Reports from the North regarding Eskimos are satisfactory. The Indians throughout this district are looking forward to a hard winter. Fur-bearing animals were plentiful, but the low price of fur of all kinds left them with very little. Moose and all kinds of game have been plentiful. Although there has been considerable sickness amongst some of the bands, no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year. The instructions regarding relief to Indians issued by the department have been forwarded to all northern detachments. Owing to fur being of no commercial value, some of the traders have discontinued fur trading. The Indians in the district of Fort Vermilion will require assistance.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

All detachments have been kept up to authorized strength. At times I have found great difficulty in doing so, owing to the increase in work and being so short-handed.

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HEALTH.

The division has been comparatively free from serious illness.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENTS.

At Athabaska, the headquarters of the division, we are in rented buildings, which is very unsatisfactory. I would strongly recommend that a headquarters post be built at as early a date as possible.

At Lesser Slave lake some improvements have been made to officer's quarters. The old wooden cells in guard-room were replaced by steel cells. New floor put in dining and kitchen of men's quarters.

At Fort Resolution, new quarters were built, logs were taken out and windows and doors shipped for building at Fort Simpson.

Lumber and material were shipped in spring for new building at Fort Macpherson, which was badly needed.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been satisfactory.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is 34. Horse Regt. No. 558 died at Lesser Slave lake from colic.

Horses Regt. Nos. 69 and 506 have been cast, and will be sold.

Horses Regt. Nos. 733, 734, 735, 736, 742, 743, 812, 813, 824, 851, 868 and 805 were received from Regina, and are a good serviceable lot.

TRANSPORT.

I would renew my recommendation for a motor-boat for Peace River Crossing and the Mackenzie sub-district. I would also recommend that three row-boat motors for Fort McMurray, Chipewyan, and Smith Landing be supplied.

GENERAL.

Inspector C. A. Rheault was transferred from "Depot" division to "N" division, and is now in charge of Smith Landing sub-district.

Inspector R. Field was transferred to Lesser Slave Lake sub-district.

A. A. Surg. C. W. Wilson arrived at Athabaska on the 29th August, 1914, from Macpherson, having retired.

Regt. Nos. 5636 Constable Cassin, P. J.; 5691 Constable Gordon, E.; 5645 Constable Jones, A. J.; 5712 Constable Kennedy, M.; 5715 Constable Newnham, E. G.; and 5678 Constable Spicer, W., were granted free discharge to rejoin the colours. They were given a splendid send-off by their comrades and the people of Athabaska.

In closing my report I wish to say that the N.C. O's in charge of sub-districts and all N.C.O's and constables in charge of detachments have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL.

Supt. Commanding "N" Division.

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APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. H. WEST, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION,
BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1914.

The Commissioner,

R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the year ending September 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year, development in this district has been fair. Numbers of new settlers have come in, particularly in the northern part of the district, and these settlers on the whole are convinced that mixed farming will obtain best results; this has already been proved from time to time by older settlers, and their farms speak for themselves as to the truth of their belief. The crop has been a poor one this year, principally owing to drought during July and August, and in the southern part of this district settlers have had to plough their grain in, on account of its being practically useless; the settlers there will in all probability require relief during the coming winter. North and northwest of Battleford, farmers have been more fortunate. wheat averaging 25 bushels to the acre, and barley and oats 20 bushels to the acre.

Stock, on the whole, is in good condition and those engaged in raising it are very successful. The northern part of this district is adapted for stock-raising, having an abundant water supply, and the hay is of good quality. The hay crop to the south has been rather a failure, and settlers who are hard pressed are selling some of their cattle on this account; to a certain extent prairie fires have been the cause of this shortage in hay.

There has been comparatively little building done this year, the hospital for the insane has been completed, it is situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river, and faces the old town of Battleford. At the present time this institution is filled with patients, and steps have been taken to add another wing. The new public school, costing \$100,000, has been completed, and was formally opened during November last. The Government telegraph offices have been completed, and the building was occupied in November last. An attempt was made during the year to connect Battleford and North Battleford by a street railway, but the plans did not mature. In North Battleford the Collegiate Institute was formally opened by Lieut.-Governor Brown on the 12th November, the Deputy Minister of Education also being present; the people of North Battleford and surrounding district were congratulated on their public spirit. In the different towns of this district the usual number of small buildings have been erected.

The new Catholic school, which is situated in the eastern portion of this town, is nearing completion; it was started about two months ago. A few miles west of Battleford strong indications of petroleum have been found, and a company, composed of the prominent business men in this district, has been formed. Leases have been taken on the land in the vicinity of these prospective oil fields, on which drilling operations have recently been commenced.

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There has been comparatively little railway construction work during the year; the extension from Edam to Turtleford has been completed, and is now in operation; this line goes northwest from North Battleford, and is a boon to settlers in this district and is a long-felt want.

The Cutknife.—Battleford branch of the G.T.P. has been completed, but there is no regular service on this line; at Cutknife the line has been extended 17 miles northwest.

The Lacombe.—Kerrobert branch of the C.P.R. has been completed; the work started during April at Monitor, Alta., about 90 miles west of Kerrobert; there is now a mixed train three times a week between Coronation, Alta., and Kerrobert. The G.T.P. line from Biggar to Loverna is completed and mixed trains run twice weekly.

Biggar.—This is a flourishing town of 1,500, and is situated on the main line of the G.T.P., about 60 miles west of Saskatoon; the district surrounding it has developed satisfactorily despite the existing conditions during the year, and everything points to its becoming a town of some importance. The Bank of Commerce has erected a beautiful building there, which gives this town a prosperous-looking appearance; the business activity will compare favourably with other towns of larger population in Saskatchewan.

Wilkie.—With a population of about 2,000 has been growing steadily during the past year. A number of new buildings have been erected, and altogether the town has a solid appearance. The Royal Bank has built a fine brick building in the centre of the town, which is in keeping with other larger buildings already there. A skating rink was built last winter, and was used by the townspeople for recreative purposes. Wilkie is a town which has grown continually since it was formed, and has reached a position of prominence which places it in the list of candidates for the next Saskatchewan city, and indications justify its selection for this honour. The district surrounding Wilkie is very prosperous, well settled, and the land is of a fertile nature.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME

Crime.	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Totals.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder	3	1		2	1			1	4
" attempted	2	1		1					3
Assault common	141	137	7		2	2			146
" indecent	4	1	2	1	1	1			5
" women	1		1		1	1			2
Rape and attempted	1	1							1
Cohabitation	2		1	1					2
Seduction	2		1	1					2
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1		1		2			2	3
" "	3		2	1					3
Non-support of wife and family	1		1						1
Criminal neglect	1		1						1
Intimidation and threatening	2		2						2
Leaving excavation ungarded	4	4							4
Offences against the property—									
Theft	166	119	38	9	10	8	2		175
Offences resembling theft	1			1					1
Horse stealing	5	3	1	1					5
Cattle stealing	8		6	2					8
Cattle killing	2		2						2
Cattle shooting or wounding	4	2	2		1		1		5
Cruelty to animals	28	24	4						28
House and shop breaking	3	1	2						3
False pretences	6	2	2	2	2	1	1		7
Fraud and attempted fraud	7		5	2					7
Forgery and uttering	2			2					2
Embezzlement	2		2						2
Robbery	2		2						2
Robbery with violence	1		1						1
Receiving stolen property	2		1	1					2
Wilful damage	4	4							4
Arson and attempted	2		2		1	1			3
Mischief	15	6	7	2					15
Killing or wounding dogs	4	4							4
Offences against public order—									
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2							2
Pointing firearms	7	5	2						7
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy	80	74	6		1	1			81
Drunk and disorderly	81	81							81
Causing a disturbance	29	29							29
Swearing and obscene language	1	1							1
Indecent acts	2	2							2
Buggery and attempted	3	2	1						3
Incest	3	1	2						3
Keeping house of ill-fame	6	6							6
Inmates	6	6							6
Frequenters	6	6							6
Prostitution	7	7							7
Gambling	5	5							5
Nuisance	1	1							1
Perjury	1	1							1
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of court	6	2	4						6
Escaping from custody	1		1						1
Obstructing peace officer	3	3	3						3
Assaulting "	2	2							2
Representing himself as constable	2		2						2
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	10	8	2		2	1	1		12
Indians drunk	5	5			2	2			5
Trespassing on reserve	1	1							1
Obstructing farm instructor	1	1							1
Liquor in possession					2	2			2

SUMMARY OF CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Totals.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances									
Master and Servants	262	239	231		3	3			265
Game Act	27	25	2		12	12			39
Prairie and Forest Fires	69	52	17		3	3			72
Liquor License	24	23	1						24
Insanity	42	39	3		1		1		43
Horse Breeders	22	22							22
Estray Animals	4	2	2						4
Pound Ordinance	22	14	8						22
Pool Room	1	1							1
Fence	2	2							2
Village	1	1							1
Livery Stable	4	4							4
Veterinary	2	2							2
Public Health	5	3	2						5
Hawkers and Pedlers	1	1							1
Noxious Weeds	1	1							1
Steam Boilers	10	9	1						10
Motor Vehicle	11	10	1						11
Neglected Children	13	12	1		2	2			15
Hotelkeepers	4	4							4
Fishery Act	17	17							17
Lord's Day	1	1							1
Militia Act	1	1							1
Secret Service	3	3							3
Moving Pictures	1	1							1
Totals	1,261	1,052	180	29	39	30	6	3	1,300

SUMMARY of Cases tried before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	90
Number of convictions	28
Fines	3
Sent to jail	16
Sent to penitentiary	6
Suspended sentence	3
Acquitted, charge withdrawn	30
Awaiting trial	32

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

William P. Gordon—*False Pretenses*.—On the 7th December, 1913, an information was laid before F. W. Ball, Esq., J.P., at Kerrobert, by W. A. Aitkin, the Assistant Manager of the General Animals Insurance Company of Canada, charging the above-named that he, during August of the same year, did by false pretenses attempt to secure the sum of \$2,000 from the insurance company. Gordon was arrested in the early part of December at Kerrobert, and he appeared for preliminary hearing before F. W. Ball, Esq., on the 11th of that month, and was committed for trial. The evidence given by Mr. Aitkin showed that Gordon sold a stallion to one M. A. Pettit of Luseland for the sum of \$3,000, and that the amount was paid, that the sale was a

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bona fide one, and that the documents were signed by Gordon and attested by J. McConica, Esq., J.P. Mr. Aitkin came to Luseland, saw Gordon as to the validity of the affidavit bearing his signature, which was admitted by the latter as his. The stallion sold was supposed to be a registered Clydesdale, and on investigation was found to be a Canadian-bred horse. M. A. Pettit was an agent acting for the insurance company, and Gordon really sold the animal for \$625. Together they agreed to insure the animal for \$2,000. Pettit as the owner, Gordon in his affidavit stating that he was sold for \$3,000. The horse died, and the claim papers were put in to the company. On investigation it was found that the horse died through being poisoned by carbolic acid, and facts came to light which led to the information being laid. The accused appeared before the Honourable Justice Newlands on the 9th June, 1914, for trial, and the agent of the Attorney General asked for a remand until the next sittings of the Supreme Court in order that he could interview M. A. Pettit, who is a material witness, but who was in the east at the time, and gave the judge other good and sufficient reasons for an adjournment, which was accordingly granted. This case is waiting trial.

M. A. Petit—False Pretences—On the 4th November 1913, at Kerrobert, W. A. Aitkin, Inspector of the General Animals Insurance Company of Canada, laid information before F. W. Ball, Esq., J.P., charging the above-named with attempting to secure the sum of \$2,000 by false pretences. Warrant was issued and, after inquiry, Pettit was located at Delhi, Ontario, and arrested. He was brought to Kerrobert, the preliminary hearing was heard on December 6, and he was committed for trial. It appears that during the years 1912 and 1913 the accused acted as agent for the insurance company, and at the end of July, 1913, applied for \$2,000 insurance on a Clydesdale stallion named McKinnon, alleging that the price paid was \$3,000 to a Mr. Gordon, of Luseland. Policy was issued during August, and on the 27th of that month, Petit advised the insurance company of the death of the horse. Claim was sent to Pettit to be filled in, to be signed by the seller stating that the price paid was \$3,000; this was returned completed, with Gordon's signature. The insurance company became suspicious and ordered an investigation, with the result that the walls of the stomach of the horse, or part of them, were sent to Regina for analysis, in which, on examination, carbolic acid was found to be present. While in custody in Toronto, Pettit made a statement to Superintendent J. E. Rogers of the Police Department, saying that he bought the horse from Gordon, that he was to pay him \$550 and a note he held against Gordon for \$75. Arrangements were made by Pettit and Gordon to insure the stallion for \$2,000 insurance. On the 19th December, 1913, Pettit appeared before His Lordship Judge Leahy, pleading "guilty" to the charge, he was released on suspended sentence. While in custody at Kerrobert, Pettit made an attempt to escape, badly injuring himself in his efforts, his nerves were practically shattered, and the judge took this fact into consideration, pointing out that the crime had been attempted only, and that Pettit had already been in jail a month, while waiting trial.

William White—Threatening to Shoot Peace Officer.—The facts of this case are as follows: One Steve Caughlan a sheriff's officer, in the course of his duty, made a seizure on the property of one William White. The officer, after reading the warrant to White, proceeded to seize certain grain. In the meantime White went to the town of Salvador, purchased a box of shells, and came to where the grain was being seized, and threatened the sheriff with a loaded shot-gun. White was arrested and appeared for his preliminary hearing before R. Martin, J.P., at Macklin, on the 18th October, and the case was adjourned until the 21st October, 1913, on which date the accused was committed for trial and allowed out on bail. The accused came up for trial at Scott on the 1st of April, 1914, before His Honour Judge Brown, who found the prisoner "not guilty," and discharged him.

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A. D. Smith—Theft of cow.—This man appeared for preliminary hearing on the above charge before W. Stone, Esq., J.P., at Waseca, on the 7th of October, and was committed for trial, bail being allowed. Smith had previously served a term in the Alberta penitentiary and, during his imprisonment, his wife had sold certain of his cattle to enable herself and her family to live. On his release Smith was advised that he could take back any cattle which he found with his brand on, notwithstanding the fact that his wife had already sold them, and the present charge had arisen out of the fact that he took a cow which had his brand on from the possession of one Douglas Jeffrey, the complainant in the case. Subsequently the Attorney General gave instructions that the case against Smith was to be withdrawn. This case was mentioned in last year's report in the case of "Robert Mitchell receiving stolen property."

Fred Paradis—Charge attempted rape.—The victim in this case was a little girl of 4½ years, and the crime occurred at Lloydminster. He was committed for trial on the 11th October, 1913, and eventually appeared before Justice Lamont and was found guilty on a charge of attempted carnal knowledge and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert. This man had been previously tried in the District Court at Edmonton on the 24th of November, 1911, on a similar charge, but the case was dismissed.

This case raised a storm of indignation in the town of Lloydminster, where a crowd assembled with a view to mobbing the accused just after his arrest, one man having a lasso in readiness to drag the prisoner from the custody of the police. Constable Allen, in charge of the detachment, telephoned to Battleford for assistance, and Supt. McGibbon, Staff-Sergeant Jackson and Constable Jackson left for Lloydminster by automobile, and the accused was safely escorted to the guard-room at Battleford to await trial.

Joe Palm—Horse-stealing.—The above accused was tried on a charge of horse-stealing before His Honour Judge Lamont and jury, at Battleford, was found guilty, and on the 22nd of November, 1913, was sentenced to one year in Prince Albert jail, with hard labour. Palm stole a mare from the pasture of one H. Dunsing near Edam on the 17th of August, 1913. The Mounted Police traced the mare to Edmonton, where it was found, and the accused was arrested in that city. He was taken from there to Edam and committed for trial by V. E. A. Mowbray, J.P., on September 19.

M. A. Tuck False pretenses.—The above accused was traced to, and arrested in Vancouver, B.C., on a charge of false pretenses. Tuck was a councillor of the Britannia municipality, and he obtained the sum of \$1,446.30 from that municipality by false pretenses. In the course of his duties as councillor, Tuck had a large amount of money belonging to the council to spend on road work in his district. The foreman of the road kept the time and pay-sheets of the men employed, and the same was sent to the accused to certify as being correct. Tuck added several names above the foreman's signature, forging the names he had added and using the cheques himself. He was remanded for trial by A. C. Forster, Esq., J.P., at Lloydminster, on November 9, 1913, and he duly appeared for trial before His Honour Judge Lamont on the 18th of that month, when he was charged with the following offences: Forgery of time sheets, forgery of signature on time sheets, forgery of name on cheques, uttering forgeries and using same, and false pretenses. There were some seventy-two charges against the accused, but only the above were proceeded with. The jury found the prisoner guilty on all charges, but recommended him to mercy, and he was, on the 27th of November, 1913, sentenced to eight months in Prince Albert jail.

J. W. Hofmann—Theft of Oats.—On the 3rd January, 1914, Mr. John Gordon, of Maidstone, complained to the police that he had had 350 bushels of oats stolen from his granary. Constable Ryder, of the detachment at Maidstone, investigated the case, and after examining Gordon's granary, took a sample of oats similar to

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the ones stolen. Suspicion pointed to Hofmann, and the constable called at his place and was informed by Hofmann that he had got his oats from a man named Hastings. Constable Ryder then went to Hastings place where he obtained a sample of oats, and returned to Hoffman's where he obtained a sample from his oat bin. Gordon, the complainant, examined the three samples and stated that the sample of Hofmann's oats were identical with his own. On the strength of this a search warrant was obtained, and Constable Ryder, on searching Hofmann's bin, found that the oats on top were not the same as Gordon's but after taking a wagon load off the top, a very marked difference was noticed in the appearance of the oats. Hastings, from whom Hofmann stated he had got the oats, said that he had let Hofmann have two hundred bushels as part payment of a debt, but after the search warrant had been executed, Hofman stated that he had bought them from Hastings at 25 cents per bushel. He was brought before W. Stone, Esq., J. P., and Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., at Maidstone, who remanded the accused for trial bail being allowed in the sum of \$1,000. He was, however, arrested again on the information of B. A. Ryder, of Maidstone, on a charge of theft of bob sleighs, and committed to the guard-room at Battleford to await trial on this charge. The prisoner appeared for trial before His Honour Judge Ellwood at Battleford on the 21st of April, 1914, who sentenced him on the charge of theft of oats to two years less one day in the Prince Albert jail.

W. F. Douglas—Attempted Murder.—The above named is now waiting trial in Prince Albert jail on a charge of attempted murder of one Roy Barrett by poisoning him with strychnine. He was, on the 4th July, 1914, committed for trial by H. J. Reid, Esq., at Perdue. The particulars of this case will be shown in next year's report.

Charles Mason—Murder, Alberta Case.—This man is also waiting trial in the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan on a charge of murdering one George Penny by shooting him with a gun. The accused appeared for his preliminary hearing before A. J. Blackwell, Esq., J.P., at Lloydminster, Alta. The particulars of this case will be shown in next year's report.

John Ireland—Murder.—Awaiting trial in Prince Albert jail on a charge of murdering his wife, Jesse Ireland, near Biggar, by shooting her with a gun. He was arrested on the 24th of May, 1914, by Corporal Cadiz, of Biggar detachment, and appeared before D. M. Howard, Esq., J. P., for preliminary hearing, and was committed for trial. Particulars of this case will be shown in next year's report.

Angus Black—Theft of \$252.—The above named, who was a bailiff to the sheriff of the judicial district of Kerrobert, was charged with having received a cheque for the above amount from C. C. Sheltens, at Rosetown, proceeds of the said cheque or payment to be applied on executions registered against the said Sheltens. The accused converted the said proceeds to his own use, he paying the same into his own bank account. He was committed for trial by F. W. Ball, Esq., J. P., at Kerrobert. The accused was tried on the 9th of May by His Honour Mr. Justice Newlands and jury, and was found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and sentenced on the 11th of May, 1914, to six months imprisonment in Prince Albert jail.

E. Pilon, alias L. P. A. Pilon—Misappropriation.—This case was mentioned in last year's report. Pilon was serving his unexpired portion of ticket-of-leave in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, Quebec, and was discharged by expiry of sentence on the 8th of September, 1914. The charge against him of misappropriation was dropped owing to the evidence not being sufficiently strong to warrant a conviction.

Elsworth McKee—False Pretenses.—This case was mentioned in last year's report. This man was sentenced on the 26th of September, 1913, to one month in the guard-

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room at Battleford and, in addition, a fine of \$100 or an additional three months hard labour. On the 25th of October, 1913, the aforementioned fine was paid and the prisoner was released from custody.

Robert Ferguson—Murder.—The above-named Robert Ferguson is at present in Prince Albert jail, waiting trial on a charge of murdering one Willie Lachner, the son of J. W. Lachner of Redford, Saskatchewan, on the 12th of May, 1914.

The accused was, on the 22nd of June, 1914, committed for trial by T. A. Dinsley, Esq., J.P., at Wilkie, Saskatchewan.

The disposition of this case will be shown in next year's annual report.

E. Martell—False pretenses.—The above-named was arrested in Battleford as he was leaving court, from which place he had been discharged on a charge of a similar nature. It appears that during November, 1913, the accused was at the farm of one Sutton, near Jackfish, with one Mrs. Fleury. Sutton asked Mrs. Fleury if she had any cattle for sale, Sutton thinking Martell was Mrs. Fleury's son. Two days later Martell came back alone saying that his mother Mrs. Fleury had decided to sell two yearling heifers, as they had a note to meet the next day and were \$18 short. Martell said his mother would take \$20 cash for the heifers, and that he was to get two pigs when the heifers were delivered for the balance. Sutton then gave Martell \$20 and got a receipt, he being under the impression that Martell was Mrs. Fleury's son. The accused appeared before Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., at Battleford on the 17th December, 1913, and was committed for trial. Later during the month he appeared before His Lordship Judge McLean at Battleford and was sentenced by him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

William Trottier—Attempted murder.—During December last Constable Allen, of Lloydminster detachment, was called out in the early hours of morning by one Oliver Dustow, who reported that the above-named had attempted to murder him, also his sweetheart Florastina Trottier, the accused's sister. Dustow reported that he was shot in the stomach, and that Miss Trottier was wounded in the small of the back. Constable Allen left immediately and arrested Trottier, who was duly warned. In a statement to the constable, Trottier stated that he had fired four shots, but that he did not intend to hit any one. It appears that Miss Trottier and Oliver Dustow were at the house of one B. Gardiffie (uncle of the Trottiers) on the 16th of December. Shortly after 9 p.m. that night, the accused came in. During the conversation Dustow said to Gardiffie that he would like to marry Miss Trottier; this was agreeable to the uncle, also his wife. When asked what he thought about the proposed marriage, Trottier used some unseemly language saying that he thought more of a dog than his sister. This started some words, and the accused got hold of a gun and some shells; he then went outside the house and fired through the window. Miss Trottier and Dustow ran out of the house and the accused fired again hitting his sister in the small of the back and Dustow was wounded in the stomach. Dustow ran home followed by the girl, and from there he drove her into Lloydminster, placing her in the hospital. After much care the girl recovered, and was present at the trial of her brother; Dustow's wound was not serious. Preliminary hearing was held at Lloydminster before A. C. Foster, Esq., J.P., who committed the accused for trial. On April 14 he appeared before His Lordship Judge Ellwood at Battleford, who sentenced him on one charge to seven years in the Prince Albert penitentiary (there were two charges of attempted murder placed against him) and ordered that he be brought before the court again the same night. The accused accordingly appeared and His Honour sentenced him to another seven years on the second charge, the accused went ghastly white thinking he had to serve fourteen years, when he heard this; however, the judge continued, saying that these sentences were to run concurrently, and after explaining the sentence fully to Trottier, the latter left the court greatly relieved.

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Samuel Trottier—Arson.—On the 11th February last, one James Horne, of Frog Lake, Alberta, laid information against the above-named, before W. J. Hall, Esq., J.P., at Onion Lake, charging him that he did wilfully set fire to the dwelling-house built by him near the Lea Park trail. The preliminary hearing was heard the same day, the accused having been arrested by Constable Schermuly, who had heard of the arson while on patrol. It appears that on the 10th February, the accused came to the house of the informant, carrying a bag, which contained a jar with coal oil in it. House was away from home at this time and found the place burned down on his return next day. Trottier was apparently under the influence of liquor at the time, although in the evidence in the preliminary hearing some of the witnesses stated he was sober; however, there is little doubt. Trottier took the jar from the sack and said he was going to break it, that he was going to kill some one that night. He swung the jar around his head and smashed it on the stove and the house went up in flames, he was committed for trial. On the 10th March he appeared before His Lordship Judge Crawford at Edmonton, pleading guilty, he was sentenced to twelve months hard labour in the provincial jail at Lethbridge. This is an Alberta case.

John Peter Hanson—Murder.—On the 25th February, 1914, Sergeant Burke, of Onion Lake detachment, laid information before J. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., that the above named accused did murder one Edward Godfrey Warren, of Fort Pitt. While on patrol from Lloydminster to Onion Lake, Sergeant Burke camped for the night near Fort Pitt, he had been in bed a short time when he was awakened by one Gillis saying that a man had been shot by Hanson; Burke proceeded immediately to Hanson's on foot, the place being about a mile and a half away. On entering the house the wounded man Warren was lying on a mattress breathing very heavily and suffering very much. The man was dressed and put in a sleigh to be taken to Onion Lake hospital, about 26 miles away. The sleigh had been gone but a short while, when it was brought back, as Warren had died. Hanson was arrested for murder. This man is a cripple; being paralytic, and cannot walk, he had to be carried to and from the court during the preliminary hearing and inquest. Inspector Ritchie sat on the case, and the following is a summary of the evidence taken: Mrs. Hanson, wife of the accused stated that she, her husband, and her brother (the deceased) were in the house on the 23rd of February. Mr. Hanson was sitting up in bed with his back to the wall saying it was a comfortable position. Mrs. Hanson lay down also, but soon her husband began to find fault, so she got a book and read, after putting some wood in the stove. While in the kitchen putting wood on the stove there she heard a shot, and her brother, the deceased, cried out that he was shot. Mrs. Hanson saw her husband working with the gun in bed, which stood beside his bed, he having reached for it. Hanson had been handling it all afternoon, exercising with it and moving it in all directions. The accused had practically been bed-ridden since November, 1913, but before the crime he had become used to getting about the house or room by means of a form, along which he would move to get from place to place. The husband and wife had little quarrels at times and the former did not like his brother-in-law, although he was the means of his coming to the Hanson farm, in order to help with the work, as the accused could do nothing. Hanson did not like his wife to have any friends and appeared jealous of Warren. The accused had told his wife at different times that he was a burden to himself and to everyone connected with him, but this was not so. Mrs. Hanson doing her part always, and in such a way so as to relieve her husband from the thought that he was dependent on any one. Several witnesses from time to time heard Hanson state that he would shoot Warren if he ever came back, and to one J. Rice he stated that there were improper relations between his wife and the deceased. This seems to be the reason for the crime, although according to reliable witnesses there is absolutely no ground for such a statement; deceased was about 50 years of age. The rifle with which the shooting was done is a Mauser carbine, .403,

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and the accused used a sporting bullet which made a terrible wound. The other evidence submitted was of a technical character relating to the position of the bed, the gun, shells, etc., etc., and as to the condition of the deceased when he was found. Hanson was committed for trial and taken to Prince Albert jail until the sittings of the Supreme Court. On the 17th April, 1914, the accused appeared before His Honour Justice Ellwood at Battleford. The evidence given at the trial was similar to that taken at the preliminary hearing, except expert evidence. Drs. King and Tutt testified that they considered the accused perfectly sane and fully responsible for his actions; these doctors had made careful examination of Hanson while he was confined in the jail at Prince Albert. For the defence, Dr. Tyreman deposed that while the accused was in Prince Albert jail he had made a thorough examination of him and had obtained a statement from him as to his past life; in this statement the accused said that at the age of 25 years he had contracted syphilis. The doctor stated that as a result of this the accused had suffered a paralytic stroke during November last, in consequence of which he was subject to delusions, but was otherwise quite rational and normal. Mrs. Hanson also gave evidence against her husband at the trial, practically repeating word for word of her evidence at the preliminary hearing; adding, however, that she had a personal fear of her husband, and that after the shot had been fired she had seen Hanson working with the rifle, presumably with the intent of re-loading, when she grappled with him, and got the rifle out of his reach, throwing it into an excavation where the accused could not possibly get it; she further denied absolutely any improper relations between herself and her brother, the deceased. In conclusion of the respective addresses of the defence and prosecution, the jury was charged by His Lordship and retired, returning eventually with a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy. The judge then passed sentence of death, that the accused was to be taken to Prince Albert jail, and on the 17th day of July, 1914, was to be hanged by the neck until dead.

Wm. Abrams—False pretenses.—This case was mentioned in last year's report. Wm. Abrams appeared at the Supreme Court held in Kindersley, Sask., on the 15th of October, 1913, and was, by His Honour Judge Newlands, remanded till the next sitting of the Supreme Court in Kindersley, and was released on bonds to appear thereat.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the fall of 1913 and the spring of 1914, a considerable number of serious prairie fires were investigated by the police, and many convictions were obtained. One of the worst was the fire which occurred on April 15 in the vicinity of Medstead, Sask. This fire was started by a boy named Archie Perry, aged 13, in attempting to smoke a gopher out of a hole, and the fire raged from 4 p.m. on the 15th of April until late on the 19th of April, 1914, when it was extinguished by a rainstorm. In addition to causing damage amounting approximately to \$900, a child aged 16 months, the daughter of G. Hoover, of section 20-50-15 was burnt to death. Mr. Hoover also lost stock, buildings, grain and hay through this fire, and was practically ruined. The boy who was the cause of all this terrible damage has since been sent to the Industrial School at Portage la Prairie. The fire burnt an area of about 176 square miles, nearly the whole of Moosomin reserve being burnt over.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

During the year fifty cases of accidental and sudden deaths were investigated by members of this division.

The investigation of these cases entailed a considerable amount of work on the part of the detachments. Where necessary the public administrators have been furnished with a report, and a complete inventory of the property of the deceased.

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SUICIDES.

Six cases of suicide were investigated during the year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—The usual assistance was rendered to this department during the year, issuing fuel and relief to persons who were destitute; many settlers received assistance in the northern part of this district.

Indian.—The Indian agent was provided with an escort during the payment of treaty in the North.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all Supreme Court sittings and for cases tried at the District Court, which were criminal. Prisoners have been escorted from time to time to Prince Albert jail. Lunatics have been escorted to the Provincial asylum here, police transport being used for the transferring of patients, until quite recently, when other provision was made.

Agriculture.—Investigating cases in which the owners of stallions have not complied with the Act, and the prosecution of any offender. Investigating and reporting upon cases of destitution, of which there have been many. Valuable work has been done in connection with the enforcement of quarantine, particularly at Frog Lake, Alta, and Onion Lake, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where there were outbreaks of smallpox and measles. Sergeant Burke and Constable Schermuly reported fully on each case, and the departments of the two provinces were kept informed regularly of the progress of each case.

Neglected and dependent children.—Many cases were investigated and reported upon for this department, delinquent children were frequently escorted to Portage la Prairie, and the directions of the superintendents of both provinces were duly carried out. The number of children coming under this Act was greatly in excess of last year.

Customs.—Assistance has been rendered this department from time to time during the year, in respect to the locating of owners of cattle, who had failed to pay the required duty.

State of Indians.—The Indians of this district are quiet and orderly; they frequently come to the towns nearest their several reserves, selling wood, fence posts, etc. After transacting what business they have, they leave again for their several reserves. Smallpox and measles broke out on the reserves at Frog Lake and Onion Lake; however, the Indians submitted to what was required of them in respect to the compliance of the Acts, and before long both diseases were completely eradicated. A number of cases were tried and disposed of under the Indian Act, the offences being chiefly, "drunk" and "supplying intoxicants to Indians." Owing to the vigilance of the police, convictions were obtained in nearly every case.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled frequently with all arms, and on detachments when inspected; they are proficient. The annual revolver practice was started in August, but was discontinued in accordance with orders received from headquarters.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There have been no serious breaches of discipline during the year, and the conduct has been very good.

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HEALTH.

Regt. No. 5685 Constable M. O'Leary suffered from a slight attack of tuberculosis; he was transferred to Regina for treatment; otherwise the health of the division was good.

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert. While on duty from Wilkie, Inspector Sweetapple inspected the horses of the post and gave instructions regarding certain animals which required attention.

There are 59 horses in the division, consisting of 16 team horses and 43 saddle horses.

At headquarters..	28
On detachment..	31

Two horses were struck off during the year as follow:—Reg. No. 420 died on patrol at Frog Lake on November 1, 1913. Reg. No. 566 killed on G.T.P railway near Unity on February 2, 1914. From Regina, 17 horses have been transferred during the year. The health of the horses of this division during the year has been good.

The mileage was 128,186.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is a very good library here, which is fairly well stocked with selected literature. There is also a comfortable reading-room, which contains a full-sized English billiard table. The illustrated papers received here from Ottawa are much appreciated by the men.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are satisfactory.

BUILDINGS.

The repairs to the stable which were authorized last year have been completed, and have added greatly to the comfort of the horses.

Sidewalks have been laid and roads graded throughout the barracks enclosure and give the grounds a smart appearance.

A quantity of young healthy trees were obtained by Sergeant Major Nicholson, and were planted on the road leading from the office to the guard-room entrance. When these trees are fully grown, they will certainly improve the post from a scenic point of view. The trees are still alive and have every appearance of weathering the coming winter, although doubts were expressed when they were first planted as to their vitality.

I would respectfully call your attention to the accommodation for prisoners in the guard-room, which has but six cells, and is not up-to-date. We have had a daily average of 18 prisoners and, as you will readily see, the accommodation for them during the night (especially in the hot weather) is not of the best. If a lunatic is admitted into the guard-room, as is frequently the case, a separate cell has to be kept for the patient, and leaves very limited accommodation for other prisoners confined. There is also no female accommodation. There are no facilities in the guard-room for washing or bathing, and a wash-room with a farmer's boiler is required. This would serve the double purpose of washing prisoners, and their clothes.

During the year, alterations to Inspector Ritchie's quarters were authorized and completed, and have been found to be satisfactory.

A few minor repairs have been effected to my quarters, by the post carpenter.

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New quarters for the officers are badly needed, the present quarters are extremely difficult to heat during the winter months.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water pipes have been laid in town, but no connections have yet been made, with the exception of those to the fire hydrants in town.

GENERAL.

I would consider that, from a police standpoint, the year has been a successful one; we had nearly 200 more cases than last year. Many criminals have been brought to justice and, considering the number of cases brought to our notice, the percentage of those undetected is fairly small. After an absence of over twenty years from this place, I find many of the conditions the same as when I left here in 1893. The method of hauling water to barracks in barrels still prevails; however, we are better off in this way than many places I know of, as the water here, which is hauled from an adjoining spring, is of the purest, and this cannot be said of many towns which have an up-to-date water system. Our fire system is somewhat crude, and consists of a small old-fashioned manual-engine. Fire drill takes place every week, and on each occasion this engine is tested.

For some months after the opening of the hospital for the insane at this place, the work of our horses was greatly increased in conveying patients from the station to this institution. Each trip means a distance of 15 miles up and down hill, and our team horses in consequence became very much run down. We escorted 120 patients in six months; this work had to be done at night on account of the arrival of the trains and, irrespective of the condition of the roads, and it frequently meant turning out teams that had already done a good day's work. I am thankful to say that this work is now done by a local motor livery firm, who have the contract on very reasonable terms.

Inspector Ritchie was transferred to headquarters in August, for temporary duty. He has always rendered me great assistance since I have been in this division, and I miss him very much, especially as he has not been replaced by anyone. Since taking command of this division, Inspector Howard, who was in charge of the Wilkie sub-district, has been promoted to the rank of superintendent, and is in command at Fort Churchill. Superintendent Howard was replaced by Inspector Sweetapple, who was transferred from "G" division.

Staff-Sergeant Lett was transferred to this division during the year, and is in charge of the Kindersley sub-district; he was formerly of "Depot" division. With very few exceptions the N.C.O's. and constables on detachment have performed their many duties in a capable and satisfactory manner, and I am pleased to say that I have received the loyal support of the officers, N.C.O's. and constables of the division. In closing this report I would respectfully bring to your notice Reg. No. 4774 Corporal Drysdale, A., who has fulfilled his duties of orderly room clerk in a conscientious and efficient way.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WEST,

Superintendent Commanding "C" Division.

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BATTLEFORD, SASK., September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the “C” Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1914.

At midnight on September 30, 1913, there were 15 prisoners confined in the guard-room undergoing terms of imprisonment, and three awaiting trial. During the year 231 were admitted, making a total of 249.

Compared with last year this shows an increase of 24 in the number of prisoners received.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—		
White	179	
Half-breeds	20	
Indians	13	
Coloured	6	
Persian	1	
Japanese	1	
Chinese	1	
Lunatics (white)	22	
		243
Females—		
Half-breeds	3	
White	1	
Lunatics (white)	1	
Lunatics (coloured)	1	
		6
Total		249

Number of prisoners received in—

October	17
November	21
December	20
January	18
February	16
March	16
April	19
May	15
June	27
July	23
August	26
September	13
	231

The daily average number of prisoners was.....	15
The monthly average number of prisoners was.....	20
The maximum number on any day was February 6.....	23
The minimum number on any day was August 7.....	5
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received was in the month of June.....	27
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in the month of September..	13

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired	109
To Prince Albert jail	22
To Prince Albert penitentiary	2
To other places	19
Released on suspended sentence	4
Released on bail	12

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Cases dismissed	16
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	5
Lunatics to Battleford asylum	17
Fines and costs paid	22
Handed over to United States sheriff	1
To Portage la Prairie Industrial School.....	4
Allowed out on ticket-of-leave	1
Released by order of the Attorney General	2
In guard-room, midnight, September 30, 1914, serving terms of imprisonment	5
Lunatics pending order of Attorney General.....	2

Females—

To Prince Albert jail	2
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	1
Lunatics to Battleford asylum	1
Discharged	2
In guard room, midnight, September 30, 1914.....	..
Total	249

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. O'KEEFE, *Sergeant.*

Provost.

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APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. S. WORSLEY, COMMANDING "E"
DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, ALTA., October, 1, 1914.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The Calgary district has been very quiet from a business standpoint, and, although in the northern parts a sufficient rainfall has been vouchsafed, in the east and south there has been insufficient, and the crops meagre. There have been few settlers coming in except in the Bassano district, where a number of irrigationists from Colorado settled on C.P.R. irrigated lands, and, although they arrived late in the spring, yet from their knowledge of dry farming in a dry year have managed to raise good crops.

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SUMMARY of Crime for the Year ending September 30, 1914.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Withdrawn.	Forfeit bail.	Forfeited
Against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons. . .	20	20				
" " explosives. . .	1	1				
Causing disturbance.	36	33	3			
Discharging firearms.	2	2				
Against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy.	218	207	11			
Drunk and disorderly.	120	115	5			
Swearing and obscene language. . .	7	7				
Indecent acts.	6	6				
" " attempted.	1					1
" " exposure.	5	5				
Buggery.	1		1			
Seduction.	4	1	2	1		
Keeping house of ill-fame.	29	29				
Inmate " "	22	21	1			
Frequenting house of ill-fame. . . .	26	26				
Prostitution.	1	1				
Procuring.	4	4				
Committing nuisance.	3	3				
Gambling.	4	4				
Against law and justice—						
Posing as peace officer.	2	1	1			
Resisting arrest.	4	4				
Perjury.	3	3				
Contempt of court.	2	1	1			
Shooting to prevent arrest.	2	2				
Assaulting peace officer.	6	6				
Against the person—						
Assault, common.	152	132	19	1		
" aggravated.	2	2				
" causing actual bodily harm. . . .	8	5	1		1	1
" indecent.	3	3				
Rape.	2	1	1			
Rape, attempted.	2	1	1			
Attempted suicide.	2	1				1
Murder.	6	6	(two found insane)			
Murder, attempted.	2					2
Attempted carnal knowlg. girl (14). .	3	2	1			
Intimidation.	3	2	1			
Pointing gun.	6	3	3			
Non-support of wife and family. . . .	3	2	1			
Abduction.	2	2				
Cruelty to children.	4	4				
Threatening language.	4	3	1			
Wife desertion.	1	1				
Bigamy.	1	1				
Leaving excavation unguarded. . . .	2	2				
Infanticide.	2		2			
Against the property—						
Theft.	175	147	25			3
Theft from person.	10	6	2			2
Theft by juveniles.	1	1				
Horsestealing.	22	10	7			5
Cattle stealing.	1					1
" killing.	1		1			
" shooting.	7	1	5			1
Cruelty to animals.	13	11	1			1
Injuring cattle.	1	1				
House and shop breaking.	5	3	2			
Burglary.	3	1	2			
Fraud.	11	10	1			
False pretenses.	28	21	1	3		3
Forgery.	7	6	1			
Uttering forged cheque.	1	1				
" worthless "	3	3				
Mischief.	28	23	4	1		

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SUMMARY of Crime for the Year ending September 30, 1914—*Con.*

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Withdrawn.	Forfeit bail.	For trial.
Against the property—<i>Con.</i>						
Receiving stolen property.....	10	3	7			
Poisoning and killing dogs.....	5	2	3			
Robbery with violence.....	1		1			
Defrauding creditors.....	3		3			
Obtaining board by fraud.....	14	14				
Concealing mortgage.....	2		1			1
Misappropriation of funds.....	1		1			
Dogging cattle.....	1		1			
Extortion.....	2		2			
" attempted.....	1					1
Keeping savage dogs.....	2	2				
False declaration.....	1		1			
Fraudulently taking cattle.....	1	1				
Against Railway Act—						
Changing railway signal.....	1	1				
Stealing railway ride.....	24	24				
Trespass.....	3		3			
Against Indian Act—						
Drunk on reserve.....	83	80	3			
Intoxicated.....	5	5				
Liquor to Indians.....	29	25	4			
In possession of liquor.....	4	4				
Attempting to supply.....	2	2				
Truant school boys.....	2	2				
Against the—						
Fisheries Act.....	10	10				
Motor Act.....	6	4	2			
Pool Room Act.....	6	5	1			
Mining Act.....	4	4				
Post Office Act.....	2	2				
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....	3	3				
Rocky Mountain Park.....	117	112	5			
Provincial Statutes—						
Liquor Ordinance.....	63	49	1	13		
Estray animals.....	22	16	6			
Highway.....	5	5				
Interdiction.....	30	26	4			
Game.....	37	33	4			
Veterinary.....	1	1				
Noxious weed Act.....	3	3				
Slaughter house.....	1	1				
Transient traders.....	1	1				
Prairie fire.....	38	31	6			1
Insanity.....	26	22	4			
No record, sale fire-arms.....	1	1				
Masters and servants.....	166	136	24	6		
Public Health.....	4	3	1			
Drug Act.....	6	5	1			
Forest fires.....	1	1				
School Ordinance.....	2	2				
Total.....	1,808	1,561	197	25	1	24

The following statement shows the number of convictions, fines imposed, sentences to jail, suspended sentences to penitentiary, and sentences to death:—

Number of convictions.....	1,561
" fines imposed.....	986
" sentences to jail.....	422
" suspended sentences.....	137
" sentences to penitentiary.....	13
" sentences to death.....	3

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The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts, convictions, acquittals, fines imposed, imprisonments in jail and penitentiary, suspended sentences, sentences to death, number of cases where bail is forfeited, and cases still awaiting trial on the 30th September, 1914:—

Number of cases disposed of by Supreme or District Courts.. . . .	77
“ convictions.. . . .	62
“ acquittals.. . . .	14
“ fines imposed.. . . .	4
“ imprisonments in jail.. . . .	20
“ “ penitentiary.. . . .	19
“ sentences suspended.. . . .	14
“ “ to death.. . . .	3
“ cases where bail is forfeited.. . . .	1
“ cases still awaiting trial.. . . .	24
Total number of cases before Supreme and District Courts	101
“ “ “ disposed of.. . . .	77
“ “ “ still awaiting trial.	24

There have been four murders. One of an American named John Benson, by Jasper Collins; of John Wilson, at Exshaw, by three desperate Russians; of Frank Stuart, at Blackie, and of the murder of his wife by Alex. Anderson. In the two first the perpetrators have paid the penalty, Alex. Anderson having been sentenced to be hanged, on his first trial, was granted another and found insane. The Blackie murderer has not been run to earth, but we hope soon to do so.

Horse-stealing has been prevalent. One great difficulty we experience in this crime is the facility in which horse thieves can dispose of stolen horses and cattle in Calgary at the numerous auction sales that take place. The auctioneers are not bound to keep any record of the sales they make, which renders it most difficult to trace up stolen animals. It would be satisfactory if some law was introduced by which certain records of their transactions were bound to be kept by auctioneers of stock, subject to inspection by the police at any time, and in default, that they should be liable to punishment.

Among the more important cases during the past year are the following:—

Rex vs. Jasper Collins—Murder.—In the spring of 1913, two Americans, John Benson, a lawyer of Braymer, Missouri, and Jasper Collins, a boy whom he had befriended came into Canada and settled near Clemens, north of Brooks. They took up land and built a small shack, and had only been there a few weeks when Collins made a report to the Mounted Police at Parvella that he had gone out to water the horses at a slough about a mile away, and on return had found the shack in flames. He went to neighbours first and reported to them, they went back with him, and found that Benson had been burnt to death. Benson was to have started that morning to meet his wife, who was coming from the States. Collins suggested that Benson had by accident set the place afire. He said he had heard an explosion, and thought that a barrel had been sold as kerosene oil which contained gasoline. These people had been such a short time in the district that they were little known, and Mr. Clemens who held the inquest, believing his story, and neglecting to call a doctor to perform a post mortem, exonerated Collins. Mrs. Benson arrived at Alsask, and the body was later taken back to Missouri by her accompanied by Jasper Collins, no suspicion at that time attaching to him. It appears that when Benson started for Canada, he had a large sum of money, approximately \$4,000, which he, unfortunately for himself, kept on his person. On return, Jasper Collins, began to secretly spend considerable sums of money, and this aroused the suspicion of the people of Braymer, as he had no money when he left for Canada. The body was taken up, and a fracture of the skull and two bullet wounds were found in Benson's body. Collins' house was searched, and a large sum of money in \$20 bills found in his trunk. He shortly afterwards, when being taken to the county jail, confessed to having killed Benson. He was extradited and tried before Chief Justice Harvey, and sentenced to be hanged. He paid the penalty on the 17th February, 1914.

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Rex vs. Alex. Anderson—Murder.—This man murdered his wife and attempted to commit suicide near Cereal, Alta., on the 8th July. Constable Elliott proceeded there and found that Sergeant Sheppard and Constable Baker already had arrested Anderson. He had killed her with a pitchfork, and had attempted to cut his own throat. Peter Dahl, brother-in-law to Anderson, saw him strike his wife on the head with the pitchfork. He went over and led him to the house, when Anderson endeavoured to cut his throat with a razor, and went out bleeding from the neck. Mrs. Anderson died almost immediately. Whilst Anderson was striking his wife, Dahl heard him say "You fooled me in Minnesota, you won't fool me any more." This case was tried in the Supreme Court at Medicine Hat, and Anderson was sentenced to death, 14th November. He was granted a new trial, and the jury brought in a verdict that Anderson was insane, and not fit to stand trial. He was sent to the Ponoka asylum.

The Blackie Murder.—The body of an unknown man was found in a culvert on the Canadian Pacific railway, about 1½ miles from Blackie. The man's throat had been cut from ear to ear, and the body placed in the culvert, and a shovel placed on it. The handle of a razor was found near the mouth of the culvert. A watch chain was also found. The body was found by a farmer on the 10th of May. The skull was badly fractured as though from some blunt instrument. There were a large number of tracks from the mouth of the culvert for about 50 yards along the track. The tracks would suggest that struggling had taken place. There was also the appearance of the body having been dragged towards the culvert. The jury brought in a verdict of murder. It looked at first that it was one of those cases which never come to light, as no one seemed to know the murdered man, and it was thought he was a hobo who had been murdered by one of his own kind. A large number of very clear photographs were circulated broadcast of the murdered man. The only clue was that the shovel was identified by the hardware merchant at Blackie as having been sold several months before. On the 29th of May, C. J. Bierly, contractor, on the Southern Alberta railway, was shown the photograph of the murdered man by Sergeant Cooper. He said it was Bun Stewart, who had worked for Clifford at Bassano; that Stewart always carried money; that he had met him in April with a man named Emil, a Dutchman. Stewart said he had been in Spokane all winter. Offered Emil work, but he never turned up. Stewart had a valuable gold hunter watch. Sergeant Trundle, at an employment agency, found that Emil's name was Emil Olander. Olander was seen in Calgary about the 2nd of May, and said he was going to Alaska to work on the new railway there. A photograph of Olander was obtained. J. T. Thatcher, who sold the shovel, on being shown Emil Olander's photograph said he looked exactly like the man who bought the shovel found in the culvert. Two photographs were shown, and he at once pointed out Olander. A man named Hatcher said he saw Olander in Calgary about 2nd May; that he had a ticket for Spokane. He had a fine gold watch. Olander was a friend of his, and told him he was going from Spokane to Alaska. Sergeant Trundle left for Spokane on the 22nd July, and from there went to Soap Lake. J. L. Stuart identified the photograph of Stuart as that of his son, Frank Stuart, or Bun Stuart. Said his son always carried money, had about \$200 when he left. He also had a very good, gold hunter Elgin watch. From there Sergeant Trundle went to Wilbur, Wash., and interviewed Mrs. Reeves, sister of Bun Stuart. She said her brother had the watch repaired last fall in Spokane at a jeweller's on Riverside. At a jewellers, named D. T. Wetzel, the watch had been repaired for Stuart on December 13, 1913. The number of the case was 98061, and the works 4935-356. This watch was pawned at A. Kalins', on 16th April, by a man who gave his name as A. Jensen. Kalin does not know what has become of the watch as his place was broken into and several watches taken. A man calling himself J. Jensen registered at a small lodging house. To search for Olander, Sergeant Trundle went to Seattle and searched there on the 20th September. He was unable to locate him.

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but was informed that 125 men had been hired in May or June last, and been shipped to Alaska. They could not give names, as their records had all been sent to Enik, Alaska. All these men had been vaccinated by the medical health officer, who said the photograph of Olander was familiar to him. Dr. E. S. Reedy, medicaly examined these men, but he had gone with them. Mr. T. B. Foster of the United States Secret Service wrote to Hon. W. C. Edes, chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission headquarters, Enik, Alaska, enclosing a photograph and description. Possibly this may locate him; if we do the case would be fairly strong.

George Harrison—shooting with intent and theft of an automobile. This man stole an automobile from a garage at Innisfail belonging to Dr. Eliot, at 5 a.m., on the 10th September, 1913. Fred Smith who owned the garage and Fred Scully followed Harrison's trail and came up with him a few miles from Olds. On being approached he fired a number of shots at Smith and Scully, and disappeared in the bush. Constable Martin was telephoned for, and caught up with Harrison; and as the latter endeavoured to draw his revolver, covered him and arrested him. He was tried in the Supreme Court at Red Deer, pleaded guilty to both charges, and was given two years for theft, and three for shooting, in the Edmonton penitentiary.

The Wilson murder.—This daring murder took place at Exshaw, on the morning of 22nd May. John Wilson was the paymaster of the cement works at Exshaw, and he and his assistant Gordon, went to the Canadian Pacific Railway station to get the pay. They received this, which amounted to \$2,314.20, and were returning to the cement works when they were attacked by three Russians, A. Sokoloff, Joe Smith, and Max Mekelik. Sokoloff shot John Wilson twice, and the three made off with the money, which was taken from Gordon. Wilson was found to be dead. A posse was soon organized to go after the murderers, and the fact was telephoned to the Mounted Police, and parties were sent out from Calgary in a motor to endeavour to intercept these men. The Indians were called in to assist, from the Morley reserve, and all detachments notified. The same day the posse came on Max Mekelik, and brought him down with a shot gun. He gave descriptions of the other two, and an account of what had occurred. The Canadian Pacific railway detective and Constable Watt, at Cochrane, arrested Joe Smith with all the money on his person. He made a game fight, but was overpowered. Sokoloff was arrested by the city police in a cellar in a vacant house in Calgary. He was cleverly caught by filling the cellar with water by the fire brigade, and a hole was made in the floor, when he gave himself up. These men had automatic pistols of a most powerful kind. They were tried before Mr. Justice Scott, on the 17th June, and were all found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The assistance we have received from the civilians of Exshaw, the Canadian Pacific railway detective department, and the city police of Calgary, in this case was very considerable. Mr. Justice Walsh complimented all concerned for the manner in which the case had been handled.

Thomas Bishop and William Kimmer—Attempt to kill.—These two men were arrested by Constable Carr on the 30th June, charged with the above offence. It appears that on the 27th June they came to a shack owned by Edward Little, and Bishop said to a dog outside, "I'll finish your master." He then went and asked where the dynamite was kept, which he broke open, and a short time after an explosion took place. Little had had trouble with them before. The explosion threw Little on the floor. These men were very intoxicated, and the case is not strong. It is proceeding at this sessions.

Jask York and Frank Horn—Theft of horses from Munson.—About eleven horses were stolen from the vicinity of Munson. This was reported on the 26th November, 1913. It was taken up by Constable Paris, and Sergeant Townsend of

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this division, and by Sergeant Howell, Sergeant McBrayne, Constable Jackson and others in "G" division. The thieves stopped at a Mr. R. E. Tellings' place, and the next morning a number of his horses were missing. They were followed by the police and, on the 3rd December, the stolen horses were found near Metiskow.

They had seen Sergeant O'Connell, and had decamped, leaving the horses behind. They were eventually arrested in Calgary, and were tried before Chief Justice Harvey, on the 27th February, 1914, and sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Theft of horses from Brooks.—On the 17th July, report was made by one John Eadie, that a hundred head of his horses had been stolen, and that he thought they had been taken south. As our district does not extend far east or south of Brooks, Macleod and Lethbridge were notified to watch for the stolen horses. It was suspected that two brothers named Wood were implicated. The Woods worked for Eadie Brothers, and borrowed a horse to go to Eadie's ranch, and two days after this horse returned riderless, and the following day these horses were missed. For some time after the theft, Macleod and Lethbridge and ourselves had patrols out in all districts. On the 24th July, thirty-five head returned to the range, mostly mares and colts, that could not travel fast. On the 25th July, Constable Wright reported that a contractor had seen the outfit with forty stolen horses on the 16th July, south of the railroad bridge on the Suffield-Retlaw branch of the C.P.R., and that they were asking the shortest route to Haise, Mont. The description of two of these men answered that of the Woods Brothers. Constable Wight went south, following their trail. An engineer named Height stated he saw the outfit on the 16th, 65 miles south of Brooks. One horse identified by Eadie was found at mile 27, Suffield and Retlaw branch, played out. These horses were out of this district on the 16th, and on the 17th the loss was reported to us. It was, however, suspected that a man named Charles Chandler alias Ira Booth, a noted horse thief from Montana, and who was thought to be in this country, had something to do with this theft, and we traced him to British Columbia, but found he had left Alberta prior to the horses being stolen. We are still working on this case.

Rex vs Dawson, Rice and Jensen—Horse stealing.—Three horses were stolen on the 18th December, 1913, belonging to C. D. Whyte and S. J. Craig, of Olds. Richard Jensen brought these horses to one Morgan, and asked him to ship them for him. Earl Rice and Moss Dawson were with him. Sergeant Townsend arrested Rice and Jensen. A bill of sale was produced by Jensen, which read as follows; Three Hills, Alta., December 18, 1913. This is to say that I have this day sold to R. C. Jensen, one 3-year-old colt gelding, and one 2-year-old filly, and one 3-year-old gelding, all bays, free from all encumbrances and unbranded. Leo Afferson, witness E. O. Rice. Claimed that bill of sale was written in Chinese restaurant on the 18th. The proprietor of the restaurant said they had not done any writing on the 18th, but on the 21st. Sergeant Townsend found the impression of the writing on the pad which was similar. On the same day Rice confessed to Sergeant Townsend that on the 19th December he met Dawson with three head of horses, and that they faked up the bill of sale, and that Dawson signed Leo Afferson. Jensen corroborated the story. Dawson was arrested by Constable Thompson at Three Hills. They were tried before Chief Justice Harvey. Dawson and Jensen were given two years in the penitentiary, and Rice twenty-one months in Lethbridge jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Few fires occurred during the year, of a serious nature, and the loss has not been great.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies at all the criminal sittings of the Supreme and District Courts.

Orderlies and coroners' assistants have been supplied at all inquests. Escorts are continually taking prisoners to the penitentiary, the jail at Lethbridge, and the insane asylum at Ponoka.

All criminal summonses and subpoenas have been served by us.

CALGARY, Alta., October 1, 1914

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the guard-room for the past year.

There have been 874 prisoners admitted during the year, being a decrease of 279 on the previous year. The health of the prisoners has been very good, with the exception of the three cases stated. The conduct has also been very good. On April 30, 59 prisoners were transferred to Macleod guard-room, composed of 40 males and 19 females, prior to our moving to our new quarters, leaving us with awaiting-trial prisoners only. The new guard-room is quite a big improvement on the old one, being better ventilated, on account of the large windows, and being very clean. We have 18 cells, but at times we have to double up on account of the numbers that pass through on their way to Macleod and Lethbridge. The food which is cooked in the division mess has been very good. There are 13 prisoners awaiting trial at the present time, the two most serious charges being of attempted murder. Prisoner William Jasper Collins was executed on February 17; prior to his execution he gave a lot of trouble, by kicking, biting and refusing to eat. It was necessary to keep him strapped down and forcibly feed him. In this work I was ably assisted by Constable Dudley, who had had previous experience in South Africa. Prisoner Alex Belshyn who served a term of six weeks hard labour for assault was deported back to Russia, being wanted there for attempted murder. Prisoner George E. Blain, who served a sentence of three months hard labour for vagrancy, was deported to the U.S.A. on April 6, 1914.

Female prisoner Agnes Flynn, committed for trial for murder at Coronation, was in a very weak state when admitted here, having thrown herself off the train and breaking her arm. She was taken to Red Deer for trial on February 25, being here three and a half months, and finally taken to Ponoka asylum as insane.

Joseph Dionne, who was awaiting trial at the end of last year for murder, was tried on October 22, 1913, and the jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" but "insane," taken to Ponoka asylum on November 17, 1913.

Axel Anderson who was also awaiting trial for murder last year was condemned to death, but a new trial was ordered on the grounds of insanity, which verdict was brought in. He was taken to Ponoka asylum on April 30.

Edward and Mary Hose who were committed for trial on a charge of infanticide, were found "not guilty" by the court and released. Wasyl Bynzak was found "guilty" of attempted murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was taken to Edmonton penitentiary on May 28, 1914. Three Russians, Alfred Sokoloff, Joe Smith, Max Manelick were found "guilty" of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on August 26, 1914. These men were taken to the Macleod guard-room on account of there not being accommodation for condemned prisoners in our own guard-room.

Samuel Bruno, who escaped whilst working at large, was caught and sentenced to one month hard labour by the District Court.

A Blackfoot Indian by the name of Big Snake was sentenced to six months hard labour for insulting behaviour at Bassano, was released on a judge's order, having

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served only seven days of his time. A Hindoo was admitted for giving liquor to Indians, he was released, however, on suspended sentence on account of his not eating and breaking his caste.

Three boys were admitted during the year, one being taken to Portage la Prairie Industrial School, and two being taken back to the St. Joseph's Industrial School at De Winton for leaving that institution without permission.

There were 51 prisoners taken to Edmonton penitentiary (this includes those en route from other divisions); 139 prisoners were taken to Lethbridge provincial jail, (this also includes those *en route* from other divisions); 141 males and 12 females have been taken to the Macleod guard-room and female jail, since the 1st May, 1914.

Joe Donnelly, an Indian, who was undergoing a sentence of thirty days hard labour was taken to the isolation hospital with erysipelas, and was discharged from that institution on his recovery.

Joe Ciavorilla, who was also undergoing a sentence of thirty days, was taken to hospital with the same complaint. Prisoner Herman Jensen was taken to the General hospital with typhoid fever; after a long illness he recovered sufficiently to be discharged from that institution. Joseph Dioli, who was undergoing a sentence of thirty days for vagrancy from Red Deer, got to become a general nuisance. He was committed for insanity three days before the expiration of his sentence, and finally taken to Ponoka asylum.

The number of lunatics during the year were 51 males and 11 females, being a slight decrease on the previous year. The reason of a decrease of females is, I suppose, on account of our not receiving them from other divisions. I am glad to state that they are disposed of very quickly, which has taken quite a lot of dirty work off our hands. I attach the guard-room statistics for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C RICHARDSON, *Sergeant*.

Provost.

The following cases which were awaiting trial at the end of last year were disposed of as follows:—

MALES.

Class.	Name.	Crime.	Date tried.	Disposal.
White.....	Dionne, Joseph.....	Murder.....	Oct. 22, 1913..	Verdict—Insane.
	Anderson, Axel.....	Murder.....	April 23, 1914..	" Insane.
	Weiss, Max.....	Fraud.....	Oct. 21, 1913..	6 months hard labour.
	Williams, James.....	Fraud.....	Oct. 21, 1913..	6 months hard labour.
	Kronyk, Nicola.....	Fraud.....	Nov. 8, 1913..	Dismissed.
".....	Cameron, John.....	Attempted rape....	Oct. 25, 1913..	Suspended sentence.
	Martin, Louis.....	Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.	Oct. 30, 1913..	2 months hard labour.
Chinese.....	Tai, Loy.....	Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.	Nov. 7, 1913..	Dismissed.
Negro.....	Gramme, Earl.....	Theft.....	Oct. 31, 1913..	3 years hard labour.
White.....	Coe, Arthur L.....	Theft.....	Oct. 30, 1913..	6 months hard labour.
	Ritchie, Willie.....	Theft.....	Oct. 21, 1913..	6 months hard labour.
	Durnin, Joseph.....	Theft.....	Oct. 30, 1913..	Dismissed.
	Harrison, George.....	Theft.....	Oct. 31, 1913..	3 years hard labour.
	Sandobal, Julie.....	Assault on Peace Offi- cer.....	Oct. 31, 1913..	1 year hard labour.
	Winning, Percy.....	Explosives' in posses- sion.....	Oct. 31, 1913..	6 months hard labour.

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CHARGES.

Class	Name	Crime	
White.	Davis, Mrs. Deane	Murder	Taken to Edmonton for trial Oct. 26, 1913.
Negress	Wright, Alice	Theft from person	Taken to Edmonton for trial Nov. 22, 1913.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS for the year ending September 30, 1914:—

ADMITTED.

Males—

Whites..	632
Half-breeds..	21
Indians..	30
Negroes..	12
Chinese..	5
Japanese..	2
Police..	4
Boys..	3
Lunatics..	51
Total..	760

Females—

Whites..	64
Half-breeds..	6
Indians..	11
Negresses..	22
Lunatics..	11
Total..	114

Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1913..	76
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1914..	20
Daily average..	54.5
Maximum number, February 17..	98
Minimum number, June 27, 1914..	8
Males awaiting trial..	13
Awaiting transportation to Lethbridge..	1
“ “ Macleod..	6
Lunatics..	.....

Lunatics—

Number received in guard-room..	62
Males..	51
Females..	11
Under observation on September 30, 1913..	2

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.

Males—

To Ponoka asylum..	47
Discharged as sane..	4
En route to United States from Ponoka..	2
Total..	53

Females—

To Ponoka asylum..	11
Total..	11

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LIST of the Crimes of Prisoners who underwent Sentences from October 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	Months.	Days.
<i>Males—</i>			
Damage to property.	5	1	6
Forgery.	1	3	.....
Drunk.	10	1	7.2
Stealing railway ride.	1	1	.....
Breach of contract.	3	.....	16.6
Creating disturbance.	6	1	17.5
Resisting arrest.	2	1	.....
Assault on peace officer.	2	1	6
Common assault.	11	1	24.9
Housebreaking.	2	3	21
False pretences.	4	2	.....
Keeping disorderly house.	5	2	6
Theft.	62	1	27.8
Vagrancy.	42	1	28.4
Pose as peace officer.	1	2	.....
Threatening language.	1	1	12
Discharge fire-arms.	1	2	.....
Abuse his child.	1	.....	10
Drunk whilst in charge of auto.	1	1	.....
Escaping from custody.	1	1	.....
Horsestealing.	1	3	.....
Indecent exposure.	1	2	.....
Pointing fire-arms.	1	.....	14
Selling liquor without license.	3	2	20
Assault occasioning bodily harm.	2	4	15
Liquor to interdict.	2	3	15
Obstructing peace officer.	1	2	.....
Carrying concealed weapons.	2	1	21
Attempt to defraud.	2	6	.....
Stolen property in possession.	1	2	.....
Fraud.	1	.....	21
<i>Females—</i>			
Inmate of disorderly house.	6	1	5
Keeping disorderly house.	20	1	22.5
Vagrancy.	20	1	14.2
Selling liquor without license.	5	2	6
Theft.	4	2	1
Theft from person.	2	3	15
Perjury.	2	1	.....
False pretences.	1	6	.....
Forgery.	1	12	.....
Drugs in possession.	1	9	.....
Creating disturbance.	1	2	.....
Neglect to provide for children.	1	1	.....
Liquor while interdicted.	1	1	.....
Breach of the National Park regulations.	1	1	.....
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
<i>Males</i>			
Liquor to Indians.	7	3	14.2
Drunk.	8	1	15
Drunk on reserve.	1	1	.....
Theft.	1	1	.....
Insulting behaviour.	1	6	.....
<i>Females</i>			
Drunk.	4	2	20
Assault.	1	6	.....

DEATHS, SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL, ETC.

On the 27th October, 1913, Staale Tomson left his uncle's farm, which is near Cluny, to go shooting with a .22 calibre rifle, he returned to the farm in the evening staggering; his aunt was the only one home, and she was so frightened at his appearance that she ran for her husband, who was working some distance from the house; she fainted on the way. Her husband returning found his nephew lying on the floor with his mouth full of blood, he died a few minutes after without saying anything. The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body, came to the conclusion that he had accidentally shot himself; no inquest was held.

John Burns on the 19th October, 1913, died at J. Watren's ranch, near Okotoks. Dr. Murray, the coroner, had a post-mortem held on the body, which revealed the fact that deceased came to his death from alcoholic poisoning; decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Robert Findlay, a boy of 15 years of age, on the 11th October, 1913, was driving a team of horses hitched to a load of grain near the C.N.R. at Munson; his team became frightened at a freight train and bolted, throwing Findlay out, the wagon passing over him, killed him instantly.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, when the following verdict was given, that deceased came to his death from injuries received by being thrown from a load of grain.

James Melville Robertson, on the 14th September, 1913, in company with two friends went for a fishing trip on Sylvan lake; on returning Robertson wrapped a .22 calibre rifle that he had taken with him in the boat, in a sweater, tucking it under his arm; on stepping from the boat upon the landing stage it fell and went off, shooting him through the heart and lungs.

Dr. George, the coroner, was notified and decided to hold an inquest, when the following verdict was given, that deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a .22 calibre rifle.

Margaret Ruby Harrison, a child of 6 months, was left by itself in a house on the 11th October, 1913, while her mother went to a coulee to get a pail of water; on her return to the house she found it in flames, and was unable to get near enough to rescue her child. Her husband who had been working away from home at the time, recovered the charred remains the following morning.

Dr. Rose, the coroner, was notified, and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Isaac Luoma on the 11th October, 1913, was found dead on the trail from Red Deer to Sylvan lake; he had been seen by people on the trail driving a team, and was in a drunken condition at the time; he had evidently fallen from his seat in front of the wagon to the ground, the wagon going over him; his wife stated that his team had often left him on the trail before.

The coroner was notified and, after an examination of the dead man, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Harvey Bowes was employed at Hess's camp, 25 miles southwest of Brooks, where a drag-line excavator was in operation; on the 15th October last he was engaged as an engine man, and was taking water from the main engine cooling tank to fill the lighting engine; he evidently went between the tank and the hoisting drum on the gear base, which is 10 inches from the floor; the big cooling tank is 5 feet from the ground, and it is surmised that he, in lifting the pail of water from the big tank, stepped upon the gear base losing his balance, fell upon the main and intermediate shafts, and they practically tore his body in two.

The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

T. P. Brown, on the 12th October last committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine; he had on several occasions threatened to kill himself.

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Dr. Clemens, the coroner, was notified, and an inquest was held, and the verdict was given, that deceased committed suicide by taking strychnine.

Martin Budin on the 29th November, 1913, was engaged in cutting down trees with two others; they had cut down one, and it was leaning against another, which they were working on, expecting both to fall together; the leaning tree suddenly fell, striking Budin on the neck and shoulders, killing him instantly.

The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Herman Hilsman was employed by the Jackson, Kay & Pennycooke Company near Canmore; on the 24th November last he and two others were cutting down trees; they were engaged in cutting down three trees which had lodged together; when these three trees fell they brought down another, which struck Hilsman, crushing in his skull.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, and the following verdict was given, that deceased came to his death from a fractured skull, caused by a falling tree.

George Duggan, an old trapper living in the Gleichen district, committed suicide on the 10th December last by taking strychnine; he told Dr. Farquharson, the coroner, who was present at the time, that he had taken it intentionally. No inquest was held.

Annie Muryn was the 3-weeks-old baby of the section foreman and his wife at Stobart; it died during the night of the 20th November 1913. The coroner was notified and made an examination of the child, said that death was due to ignorance on the part of the parents; no inquest was held.

Walter Muir, a farmer, was threshing on the 19th November last; he was endeavouring to strengthen the supports of a bin of grain, when it collapsed, burying him beneath about three tons of grain; he was soon rescued but found to be dead; he died from suffocation. Dr. Stevens, the coroner, was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

James Edward Rachar was a child of 3 years, when he was accidentally shot on the 20th October last by his uncle, Walter Scharfe, with a .22 calibre rifle; here is another of the numerous accidents caused by not knowing that a rifle was loaded, and fooling with it.

The coroner was notified and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Eric Oberg was found in his shack, near Eckville, dead, by his neighbours on the 21st December last; from an inquiry it would seem that Oberg never took proper care of himself; he was found frozen to death sitting by his stove, his head in a dish on the stove; there was no sign of foul play.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Henry Thorburn was found dead by his father Captain Thorburn on the 29th December last about a half a mile from his home; he had been for some time a patient in the asylum at Ponoka.

The coroner was notified and had a post-mortem held on the body, which revealed the fact that deceased died from cerebral hæmorrhage; the coroner decided to hold no inquest.

John Roppsfelt left his farm on the 3rd January last to drive to Evarts; he was driving a young team, which ran away throwing him out; he died from a fractured skull.

The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Willie Rosson, 6 years of age, was accidentally shot by his brother, age 8 years, on the 4th January last; his brother was carrying a .22 calibre rifle, and noticing that the trigger was cocked, he tried to release it; his thumb slipped and the rifle went off, the bullet entering his brother's back; he died in a few minutes.

The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

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On the 15th November, 1913, Nalita Sirogen was found dead on the C.N.R. tracks 3 miles south of Drumheller; his head was crushed in and his body badly scratched; seventy-five dollars in cash was found on him.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given: that deceased met his death by some moving apparatus on the C.N.R. tracks.

Gustave Roesler and his wife, on the 23rd December, 1913, at their farm, were trying to dehorn a steer; in the excitement he died from heart failure.

Dr. George, the coroner, was notified, and after an examination of the deceased decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Stanley Day, a homesteader in the Dorothy district, had been paying a visit to Bassano, where he indulged in a prolonged drinking bout; on the 15th January, 1914, he left Bassano with a friend named Baker; he was trying to drive across a ditch when his wagon upset, throwing Baker clear, but the wagon box came down on Day's neck, suffocating him.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, and a verdict that deceased came to his death owing to a wagon box falling on his neck, death was due to suffocation. This is another case where drink was no doubt primarily the cause.

Austen Shelton and his brother ran a coal mine near Drumheller; on the 29th January, 1914, Austen was working in the mine, when a rock weighing 1,000 pounds fell from the roof, killing him instantly.

The coroner was notified, and an inquest was held, when the following verdict was given: that the deceased came to his death by being crushed by a rock falling on him from the roof of his mine.

Wm. Golding owned a liquor store in Calgary; he also had a ranch in the Simmon's valley; on the 10th February last he paid a visit to his ranch, and on the 13th February, while pumping water for the stock, he collapsed and died from *angina pectoris*; he had been subject to heart trouble before.

An inquest and a post-mortem was held; the following verdict was given: that deceased came to his death from *angina pectoris*.

Herman Kuhn, a new settler in the country, in trying to walk from Hanna to his homestead near Richdale, was found on the 21st February last in a badly frozen condition along the C.N.R. right of way; he died in the hospital at Hanna on the 23rd; he must have been out in the bad storm that occurred at this time.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

William Bailey was employed at the Brazeau coal mines in handling coal cars; when loaded he had to regulate their speed down grade by placing pieces of wood under the wheels, commonly known as spragging; on the 3rd of March last he was spragging the loaded cars which didn't check their speed enough; he evidently tried to place his weight against them, and was thrown down and pinned under the cars; death was practically instantaneous.

Dr. George, the coroner, was notified, and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Roy Ervine was found dead in his shack near Sterlingville on the 6th of March last, he had evidently taken gopher poison; a cup by his side contained a quantity of strychnine; he was under suspicion of having stolen thirty-five dollars from the Justice of the Peace at Sterlingville.

The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

James Moses Liddy lived with his two brothers on a homestead near Youngstown; he had had a bad attack of pneumonia two years ago, and since then his lungs were affected. On the 28th of March last his two brothers went into Youngstown, and on their return found their brother dead in bed.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body, and an inquiry, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

George Wilson was employed in the Alberta garage, High River; on the 15th of April, 1914, a fire broke out in the garage; all the men employed there managed to get out except Wilson, who was asleep in a bedroom; the rest of the men thought that Wilson had escaped, until his charred remains were found.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict rendered: that deceased came to his death by suffocation and burning.

Bridgette E. Vidal was employed as a governess by R. O. Sykes, of near Cluny; on the 29th of May last she was found dead, and a note at her side read as follows: I took some strychnine; tell my mother I am sorry I had to do this; there is nothing particular on my mind, but I am a burden to myself.' From inquiry it was found that her father died in an asylum in England some years ago from melancholia; a bottle of strychnine which was kept in the house was found near her. The coroner was notified, and a post-mortem was held on her body, which revealed the fact that death was due to strychnine; no inquest was held.

Hugh McLeod died suddenly at Banff on the 21st of April, 1914; he was a resident of Banff, and was known to be a heavy drinker. An inquest was held after a post-mortem, when the following verdict was given: that deceased came to his death from alcoholic poisoning.

Edgar Rush was employed as a janitor of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Hanna; on the 28th April, 1914, he was found dead in his room; he had been under the doctor's care for some time, suffering from tuberculosis.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body found that death was due to natural causes, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

Elizabeth Bino was a child of 21 months; on the 4th of June last, while playing beside a small creek, she fell in and was drowned before aid could be obtained.

The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

F. Ricks, a farmer living near Jumping Pond, had been unwell for some time and had been acting strangely; he had told his family that he would be better dead than alive; on the morning of the 22nd of May last he blew his brains out, with a .44 calibre revolver. The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided to hold no inquest.

Martin Foresak was killed in a false entry of the Drumheeler mine on the 22nd of May last, by a shot fired in No. 2 entry; this false entry was fenced off, and the men had been warned not to go into it; he was killed by flying coal caused by the explosion in No. 2 entry.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given: that deceased came by his death by being hit on the head by fragments of coal.

George Christie was employed at the Grant Smith Company's camp at Brooks, on the construction of the Brooks aqueduct; he was employed on one of the structures with several others; on the 11th of June last a sudden wind storm caused this structure to collapse, throwing the men to the ground, injuring seven and killing Christie.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given: that deceased came to his death by internal hæmorrhage, caused by a collapse of a structure.

H. Saike was a foreman of a section gang on the C. P. R. between Bantry and Brooks; on the night of the 10th of June last, he and two section men left Brooks for Bantry on a motor hand-car; they saw the headlight of a train westbound; the two section men wanted to stop the hand car, but Saike refused; they got too close to the train before they started to take the hand-car off the track; the two section men jumped, but Saike was struck by the engine. An inquest was held and the following verdict given that deceased was killed by being struck by an engine, no blame being attached to any one.

G. Recetti was employed by the Lineham Lumber Company, on the 24th of June, 1914, he was working on a log drive, and fell into the Highwood river, and was washed down stream by the current; the body was recovered 30 miles west of High River.

The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided to hold no inquest.

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Jack W. Kinny was employed in the warehouse of the Bankhead mines; on the 19th of May last, he was found in a box car with a half-filled bottle of carbolic acid by his side.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, when a verdict of suicide, while temporarily insane, was given.

Alex. Sundberg, while working on the Bantry headgates of the C.P.R. irrigation canal on the 7th of May, 1914, fell over the parapet, breaking his back, he died on the 20th of May at the Medicine Hat hospital.

An inquest was held, and a verdict given that deceased came to his death from falling off the parapet of the headgates at the C.P.R. irrigation canal.

H. W. Long was employed as an engineer at H. W. Patton's, of Bassano; on the 1st of July last he went for a swim at the little C.P.R. dam; he took cramps while in the water and was drowned in spite of the efforts of two men to save him; his body was recovered by Sergeant Johnson.

The coroner was notified, and decided to hold no inquest.

Clem Krogman, in trying to swim the Red Deer river, near Parvella, was drowned on the 10th of July last; the river was dragged but up to the present his body has not been recovered.

On the 24th of June last, Dennis Alyward was driving a team and wagon near Parvella; another team was following his; this team became frightened and started to run away, Alyward got down from his wagon and tried to stop them; this caused his team to start, and in trying to get back on to his wagon, he fell and was dragged, two wheels passing over him; he died from the injuries received.

The coroner decided to hold no inquest.

Edward Martin was bathing in the Cold Basin at Banff alone, on the 14th of July last; he was missed by his friends, and on draining the basin his body was found at the bottom; from inquiries made, it was found that he suffered from a weak heart.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death given.

Mrs. Beatrice G. Studer, of near Drumheller, while suffering from a threatened miscarriage, committed suicide by taking a dose of lysol. Dr. Whitmore was attending her at the time, and had only left the room for a short time.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was given.

Philip Luchuk, on the 2nd of July last, while riding on a flat car of a freight train, was thrown off under the cars by a sudden jerk of the train; one of his legs was cut off; he was rushed to the General hospital at Bassano, where he died from the shock a short time after.

An inquest was held, and a verdict given that deceased came to his death from loss of blood and shock, owing to an accident on a freight train.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown and their baby were camping along the Red Deer river just north of Parvella; on the 6th of July last they tied the baby up to some bushes for safety, while they went off to pick some berries; on their return they found that the baby had gone, and found its tracks leading down to the river, the river was dragged but the body of the child has not been recovered.

W. Morrison was found dead near the C.P.R. track at Langdon on the 21st of August last. A post-mortem was held on the body which revealed cause of death as peritonitis.

The coroner decided to hold no inquest.

Peggy Clysdale and her two uncles, Donald and Allan Baker, with several others were picnicing on the Little Red Deer river near Innisfail on the 16th of August last; Peggy went in the river to bathe and fell into a deep hole; her two uncles who were fishing at the time, on seeing the accident immediately jumped in to her rescue; all three being unable to swim were drowned; their bodies were recovered shortly after by the rest of the party.

The coroner decided to hold no inquest.

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Erik Sandvik, a homesteader living near Youngstown, on the 22nd of July last, while mowing hay, had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs; he had been in bad shape for some time; this last attack carried him off.

Dr. Nasmyth the coroner was notified and after an examination of the body decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Fred Walker, in company with his father and a friend, went duck shooting near Gladys on the 1st of September, 1914, it was the same old story, their friend's gun went off accidentally, and shot Fred Walker in the back, killing him instantly.

The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

On the 26th of July, Alexander Talbot went for a swim in the Red Deer river at a place known as Gregory's ford; he was accompanied by three friends; he took cramps and, in spite of the efforts made by his friends, was drowned; his body was recovered shortly after. The coroner was notified, and decided to hold no inquest.

Guiseppe Perotte went shooting rabbits near the Rocky Mountain House on the 9th of September, 1914, his .22 calibre rifle went off in some way, shooting him through the lungs; he died from hemorrhage; from the position of the wound it would appear that deceased was pulling the rifle towards him.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given, that deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a .22 calibre rifle in his own hands.

Joseph Carrier, an elderly man, was killed on the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks near Namaka on the 13th of March, 1914; he was struck by a freight train, the engineer of which states that he saw something lying in the middle of the track; he blew his whistle and applied his brakes; but was unable to stop train before it struck the object, which he found to be a man.

The coroner was notified, and an inquest was held, and the following verdict given; that deceased came to his death by being accidentally struck by a train, while apparently asleep on the track.

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL HEALTH.

We have been called on to assist in cases of infectious diseases and relief of destitute persons.

INDIANS.

The Indians have given little trouble during the past year. A few cases of drunkenness at Gleichen, and about Calgary are about all the crimes the local Indians have committed. They are most law-abiding. Sergeant Irvine, at Gleichen, got a number of convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, and was thanked for his services by the Indian Department.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The men on detachment have had drill on all occasions of inspections by officers.

The annual revolver practice has been carried out, and now that we have received the Lee Enfield carbine, I hope that rifle practice will be taken up energetically.

HEALTH.

The health has been good. Constable Gallagher had what was thought a very serious accident, having, when mounting a horse in a stable, been thrown up against a beam and received an injury to his head. He, however, recovered, and was one of three recruits who returned to their colours.

FORAGE.

All the forage purchased has been satisfactory.

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HORSES.

On October 1, 1913, there were 62 horses in the division, and since then 34 re-mounts have been received.

Seven were cast and sold, one destroyed for a broken leg, two died of inflammation of the bowels and one of heart disease, leaving at present in the division 85 horses.

TRANSPORT.

In good condition, none required.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

In good condition, none required.

CONDUCT.

This has been exceptionally good.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

We moved into the old court-house at Calgary this spring and, for the numbers usually at a division, it suits our requirements well, except for stabling. The jail is very satisfactory, clean, warm, and well ventilated. We are stabling the horses at the livery, about a quarter of a mile away, and it is not satisfactory. The city authorities, however, would not sanction a stable being built, and there was no other recourse.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

This is the great want at our present barracks, as the only place the men have to read is in their barracks rooms, and while in the summer we have two very good grass courts for tennis, which have been much used, it is going to be a very difficult matter this winter. We hope, however, to have a skating rink, which will give the men some recreation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The strength, which is being increased up to 100, will enable us to do much more efficient police work. We have always been short-handed, especially at the post when an emergency occurred, and if a number were required, the men available were always very few, so many being required for guards and escorts. A large number of recruits were taken on in this district towards the extra 500 required on account of the war. They were a most likely-looking lot. The N.C.O's and men of this division have done their work energetically and efficiently during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. WORSLEY, *Inspector, for Supt.*

Commanding "E" division, R.N.W.M. Police.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. S. KNIGHT, COMMANDING
"DEPOT" DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of "Depot" division for the year ending September 30, 1914.

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

During the year, 630 recruits underwent training at the "Depot." Rides were under the supervision of Sergeant-Major Griffin, and foot drills under Sergeant Daly.

Lectures were held daily; those on police duties by Inspector Proby, and veterinary lectures under Veterinary-Surgeon J. F. Burnett. The annual revolver course for 1914 was fired during July, August and September.

A detachment of one officer, ten N.C. O's and Constables was furnished as an escort to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Banff.

A number of remounts have been purchased during the year; these will be shown in the veterinary surgeon's report.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Such new harness as has been required has been purchased and supplied through the supply store; a number of new saddles were purchased and supplied in the same manner.

All repairs have been carried out by the post saddler, and these stores have been inspected at frequent intervals.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year and all repairs have been attended to by the carpenters.

TRANSPORT.

The transport has been overhauled and kept in repair by the post artisans, and repainted during the summer.

HORSES

The general health of the horses in this division has been very good during the past year. The shoeing has been done by the farrier staff, and has been satisfactory.

The following are the gains and losses for the year, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914:

Horses purchased.. . . .	267
Horses cast and sold.. . . .	5
Died.. . . .	1
Burnt.. . . .	1
Destroyed.. . . .	1
Transferred to "A" Division.. . . .	10
" "C" " " " " " " " " " " "	17
" "F" " " " " " " " " " "	11
" "G" " " " " " " " " " "	11
" "N" " " " " " " " " " "	6
Total.. . . .	63

Summary: Gains, 267; losses, 63; net gain, 204.

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RATIONS.

Provisions have been supplied by contract, and have been satisfactory.

CLOTHING AND SHOE.

I would again recommend that in the place of one pair of long boots being issued each year of a man's service, that two pairs be issued the first year, none the second, and one pair the third year of service.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good during the past year; matters will be more fully dealt with in the report of the medical officer. I regret to report one death, that of Constable J. F. Kendrick.

MUSKETRY.

The force has now been armed with the Lee-Enfield carbine, and every man, including the recent five hundred recruits, has fired his course of musketry on the rifle range. Revolver practice has been carried out at the revolver butts. A quantity of ammunition has been issued free to members of rifle clubs in the division.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections have been made by the orderly officers throughout the year, and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Parade for fire brigade is held weekly under an officer. Fire pails are kept filled in all barrack rooms, and Stempel fire extinguishers are scattered throughout the barracks. The hydrants have all been inspected by the city authorities.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has been moved to permanent quarters in "B" block, from the old sergeants' mess.

Grants to the amount of \$1,983.45 have been made during the past year, chiefly for the equipment and maintenance of men's sports.

The following reports from Inspector Spalding, in command of No. 2 guard-room and Sergeant Walshaw in charge of No. 1 guard-room, deal with matters relative to these departments in detail and are attached hereto.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. KNIGHT, *Inspector.*

Commanding "Depot" Division.

REGINA, GUARD-ROOM No. 1, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
“Depot” Division,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of “Depot” Division guard-room No. 1 (a common jail) for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914:

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1913.. . . .	39
“ received during twelve months ended September 30, 1914...	1,067
“ discharged during twelve months ended September 30, 1914.	1,069
“ in cells midnight, September 30, 1914.. . . .	37

The following is a classification of prisoners : —

	Males.	Females.
White.. . . .	906	17
Indians.. . . .	31	1
Half-breeds.. . . .	5	
Negroes.. . . .	4	1
Lunatics.. . . .	84	16
	<u>1,032</u>	<u>35</u>

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

	Received.	Discharged.
1913- -October.. . . .	65	56
“ November.. . . .	61	58
“ December.. . . .	64	74
1914- -January.. . . .	63	66
“ February.. . . .	110	107
“ March.. . . .	69	81
“ April.. . . .	60	56
“ May.. . . .	72	82
“ June.. . . .	162	167
“ July.. . . .	115	118
“ August.. . . .	122	109
“ September.. . . .	104	95
	<u>1,067</u>	<u>1,069</u>

The prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

	Males	Females.
Time expired.. . . .	187	
To Brandon asylum.. . . .	30	2
To Battleford asylum.. . . .	54	11
To Regina for trial.. . . .	29	
Discharged by officer commanding.. . . .	9	
Handed over to Ontario police.. . . .	1	
Transferred to Moosemilk jail.. . . .	22	
“ Wolseley jail.. . . .	12	
“ Regina jail.. . . .	32	
“ guard room No. 2.. . . .	17	
To House of Good Shepherd.. . . .	1	
To Prince Albert penitentiary.. . . .	28	17
To Childrens’ shelter.. . . .	2	1
Released as sane.. . . .	6	1
To Moosejaw for trial.. . . .	18	
To Estevan for trial.. . . .	1	
To other places for trial.. . . .	34	
Released on parole (prisoners of war).. . . .	3	
Extradited to United States.. . . .	3	
Released on bail.. . . .	11	
Released, fine paid.. . . .	7	
Improperly convicted.. . . .	1	
Released on ticket-of-leave.. . . .	5	
Released by Chief Justice.. . . .	1	
Placed in hospital.. . . .	2	
Escaped.. . . .	1	
	<u>1,032</u>	<u>35</u>

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The Daily average number of prisoners has been.....	
The monthly average number of prisoners.....	
The maximum number of prisoners monthly.....	
The minimum number of prisoners monthly.....	
The maximum number of prisoners any day.....	45
The minimum number of prisoners any day.....	23

There were five cases where prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave.

J. Dubois, who was sentenced to three months hard labour on the 2nd July, 1913, for drunk and disorderly, by J. D. Salter, Esq., J. P., of Lanigan, Sask., was released on ticket-of-leave on the 3rd September, after having served two months of his sentence.

Albert Roy, was sentenced to six months on the 28th of June, 1913, for indecent assault, by R. T. Graham, Esq., J. P., at Fort Qu'Appelle. He was released on ticket-of-leave on the 23rd December, 1913, after having served five months and twenty-six days of his sentence.

J. J. Beaven was sentenced to six months on the 2nd August, 1913, for theft, by W. F. Dunn, Esq., P.M., at Moosejaw. He was released on ticket-of-leave on December the 3rd, having served four months and one day of his sentence.

F. Gordon (an Indian) was sentenced to 4 months hard labour on 6th February, 1914, for intoxication, by W. H. Graham, Esq., J. P. (Indian Agent), at the File Hills agency. He was released on ticket-of-leave on the 19th May, having served three months and two days of his sentence.

C. C. Vincent was sentenced to one year hard labour on the 3rd February, 1914, for desertion of his wife, by W. Howard, Esq., J. P., at Lanigan. He was released on ticket-of-leave on the 25th of September, after having served seven months and twenty-one days of his sentence.

There was one escape, Dimitrius Narzon, who was undergoing sentence for "escape from lawful custody." He escaped from the prison ward at the hospital, whilst undergoing medical treatment.

There were two deaths, W. Corrigan, a lunatic, dying a few hours after his arrival. The jury returned a verdict that he died from natural causes, caused by his condition.

George Johnson, a lunatic, dying a few hours after his arrival, the jury bringing in a verdict that he died from sepsis, caused by a self inflicted wound in the throat.

The number of prisoners slightly exceeds that of last year, and although No. 2 guard-room has been closed for the accommodation of prisoners, they are still received here and then transferred to other prisons.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WALSHAW, S. J.

Provost Guard-room No. 1.

REGINA, GUARD-ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Regina guard-room No. 2, for the year ending September 30, 1914.

At the commencement of the year, conditions pointed to an increase in the number of prisoners. In October we gave admittance to 102, the numbers on the 16th of that month reaching 108, almost double our accommodation. Relief was obtained by the transfer of several lots to the provincial jails at Wolseley and Moosomin. During January and April the admittance fell to 42 and 21, respectively, while that of September was only 5, so that while the average for some months is high, that for the year is only 41 over that of the previous twelve months.

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The custody of all "awaiting-trial" prisoners for Regina district increased our responsibility, as at times we had from 12 to 18, some being committed on serious charges, and a few, awaiting jury trials, were in custody for several months.

Early in September 40 prisoners, including those "awaiting trial" were transferred to other jails. The sentenced prisoners left were soon discharged, being time-expired, so that at the end of the month and with the close of the year we had only three sentenced prisoners remaining. This transfer and sending of prisoners to other jails, marks the closing down of this place as a guard-room.

The buildings and grounds being required for other purposes, guard-room No. 2 will soon be a thing of the past.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

During the spring and all summer, from 14 to 20 prisoners were taken to barracks every day (except Sundays) for work there. The remainder were kept employed as follows: Last fall some 8 acres of ground were manured and ploughed. During the winter, hauling straw and care of herd horses. In the spring, hot-beds and hot-house produced vegetable and flower plants, many of the latter being supplied to barracks for planting there. The 8 acres of garden ground was prepared and planted; noxious weeds and grass kept cut and weeds burned. About twenty-five loads of hay cut, eight or ten being sent to barracks, and balance stored here, of which about eight loads remain. On rifle-range, a mound for temporary use was built at the 800-yard firing point.

Target trench was finished by the addition of cement steps at north-end.

A fair sized house was moved about half a mile and placed convenient for use of those using range. In regard to the garden produce, early vegetables were very good, but owing to the drought practically all July and August, with a sharp frost August 26, the general crop is very inferior to that of last year.

PRISONERS' RATIONS.

Ample and of good quality.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

During the winter one of the prisoners awaiting trial on charge of "robbery under arms" made a daring attempt to escape during the night, but fortunately he was discovered in time to prevent his get-away. Apart from this the general conduct of the prisoners has been very good.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

During the month of September, 44 prisoners of war have been admitted and held pending their transfer to other authorities or released on parole.

Consistent with good order and discipline of guard-room, they have been treated with due consideration, and have given us no trouble.

STAFF.

Following the transfer of prisoners to other jails early in September, the staff was reduced to one N.C.O. and seven constables. Sergeant Walshaw was taken to barracks for provost at Guard-room No. 1, while Corporal Jones, R., was appointed provost here. Both N.C.O.'s came here as constables over two years ago and by close and efficient attention to their work earned their promotion.

In conclusion I beg to submit the report of Provost Corporal Regtl. No. 5355, Jones, R., in connection with the receiving and disposal of prisoners at the guard-room for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. SPALDING, *Insptr.*,
Comdg. Regina Guard-room No. 2.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

REGINA, GUARD-ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding.

Regina Guard-room No. 2.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of guard-room No. 2, "Depot" division, re arrivals and discharges, etc., of prisoners during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1914.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1913.. . . .	75
" received during the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.	813
" discharged during the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.. . . .	885
" in cells midnight, September 30, 1914.. . . .	3

The following is a classification of prisoners :—

Males	
White.. . . .	774
Indians.. . . .	7
Half-breeds.. . . .	21
Chinese.. . . .	2
Negroes.. . . .	9
Total.. . . .	813

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

1913—October.. . . .	102
" November.. . . .	90
" December.. . . .	58
1914—January.. . . .	42
" February.. . . .	51
" March.. . . .	53
" April.. . . .	21
" May.. . . .	57
" June.. . . .	108
" July.. . . .	104
" August.. . . .	85
" September.. . . .	5
Total.. . . .	813

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.. . . .	438
Fine paid.. . . .	7
Transferred to No. 1 guard-room.. . . .	39
" provincial jail, Moosomin.. . . .	94
" " " Wolseley.. . . .	31
" " " Regina.. . . .	35
To Swift Current for trial.. . . .	13
Regina for trial.. . . .	127
Moosejaw for trial.. . . .	25
Saskatoon for trial.. . . .	2
Estevan for trial.. . . .	7
Weyburn for trial.. . . .	16
Balcarres for trial.. . . .	2
Wynyard for trial.. . . .	2
Ogema for trial.. . . .	3
Strassburg for trial.. . . .	3
Other places for trial.. . . .	14
Balgonie for trial.. . . .	3
Moosejaw for identification.. . . .	1
" as witness.. . . .	1
Melville as witness.. . . .	2
Regina for sentence.. . . .	1
Released on bail.. . . .	7
" by order of Attorney General.. . . .	3
" " Commissioner of Immigration.. . . .	1
" on ticket-of-leave.. . . .	1
Escaped.. . . .	2
Deported.. . . .	5
Total.. . . .	885

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The daily average number of prisoners has been.. . . .	49.8
The monthly average number of prisoners has been.. . . .	49.0
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received.. . . .	138
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received.. . . .	5
The maximum number of prisoners in one day.. . . .	108
The minimum number of prisoners in one day.. . . .	3

The number of prisoners who have served during the year, or are now doing so is 580, classification as follows:—

Crime.	No.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	21	2	5
Assault and theft	1	8	...
Assault, indecent	7	5	18
Assaulting a peace officer	1	1	...
Attempted theft	3	1	...
Attempting to injure cattle	1	2	...
Burglary	3	5	20
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years of age	1	12	...
Carrying loaded firearms	3	3	10
Contravention of Masters and Servants' Act	3	1	...
Contravention of Liquor License Act	2	4	15
Desertion of family	1	12	...
Drunk and disorderly	87	1	5
Drunk while interdicted	2	1	...
Escaping from custody	5	4	28
False pretences	4	1	22
Fraud	10	1	12
Forgery	6	8	...
Housebreaking	4	5	22
Housebreaking and theft	5	8	6
Ill-treatment of animals	2	1	...
Intent to do bodily harm	1	12	...
Intent to defraud	1	2	...
Indecency	4	1	15
Intimidation	1	12	...
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	4	...
Neglect to assist peace officer	1	...	10
Obstructing a peace officer	4	1	22
Pointing firearms	1	1	...
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted	4	...	26
Possession of firearms	1	...	15
Possession of stolen goods	2	1	15
Receiving stolen property	1	9	...
Receiving stolen cattle	1	3	...
Receiving stolen money and housebreaking	2	14	...
Refusing to pay wages	1	3	...
Robbery from person	1	9	...
Robbery with violence	1	12	...
Starting prairie fire	1	2	...
Stealing train ride	35	...	15
Supplying liquor to an interdicted person	1	2	...
Theft	65	2	23
Theft and possession of firearms	2	5	...
Theft and carrying concealed weapons	3	3	...
Trespass on railroad	38	...	21
Threaten to assault	1	1	...
Unlawfully selling firearms	1	1	...
Unlawfully wounding	1	12	...
Wilful damage	4	2	11
Wilful damage and theft	1	5	...
Vagrancy	222	1	1
Possession of liquor and intoxication	3	2	...
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	20
Total	580		

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There were seven cases in which prisoners were released on bail.

Two prisoners escaped during the year, one Charles Burham, sentenced on September 26, 1913, to six months hard labour for theft, and Harry Wilson sentenced to eight months hard labour for theft and unlawful possession of weapons.

The number of prisoners received this year was slightly in excess of the previous year. During the past twelve months, 813 prisoners have been received, of which 217 were "awaiting trial" prisoners, 80 of whom, after being sent for trial, returned to guard-room remanded. Compared with last year, this shows an increase of 131 "awaiting trial" prisoners received at this guard-room.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

Since the end of August last, only five sentenced prisoners have been received here.

During September, 44 prisoners of war were received at this guard-room, a report of whom I have to

Prisoners of War.

Number received during the month	44
" released on parole	1
" returned to Winnipeg	7
" to Regina for trial	1
" in custody of 4000th Sergeant	1

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. JONES, *Corporal*.

Provost, Guard-room No. 2.

APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, REGINA.

REGINA, November 2, 1914.

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1914.

The number of cases treated was 774, which, compared with last year, shows a decrease of 154. The average number constantly sick was 15.20, less by 3.06 than last year. The average sick time to each man was 6.96 days, which is less than in 1913 by 2.69 days. The average duration of each case of sickness, 7.16 days, is lower than in the previous year by .02 day.

The deaths numbered 4, an increase of one on the previous year, the causes being as follows: 2 from accidental drowning, 1 from Bright's disease, and 1 from hemiplegia.

General diseases.—Eruptive fevers were represented by 2 cases of scarlet fever. Influenza contributed 61 cases. Enteric fever furnished 7 cases, and dysentery accounted for 6 cases. Of Malarial fevers there were two cases of ague. Septic diseases furnished 4 cases of septicæmia, and 1 of erysipelas. There were 3 cases of tubercular disease, all of the lung. Gonorrhœa accounted for four cases, and parasitic diseases for 2 cases of ringworm. There were 25 cases of rheumatism, and 1 case of debility.

Local diseases.—For diseases of the nervous system there were 21 admissions, namely, 2 of hemiplegia, 12 of neuralgia, 6 of headache, and 1 of nervousness. Diseases of the eye: There were 13 cases, iritis furnished 4 cases, conjunctivitis 7, and snow-blindness 2. Diseases of other organs of special sense numbered 9 cases, 7 aural, and 2 nasal. Diseases of the circulatory system: There were 3 cases, namely, 1 of mitral regurgitation, 1 of varicose veins, and 1 of disordered action of the heart. Diseases of the respiratory system: There were 70 cases, consisting largely of coughs and colds, 16 cases of bronchitis, 1 of asthma, and 1 of laryngitis. Diseases of the digestive system: There were 197 cases. Among these were 75 affections of the mouth and throat, 37 of indigestion, 64 of diarrhoea, 6 of appendicitis, 3 of hernia, 6 of colic, and 6 of hæmorrhoids. Diseases of the lymphatic system numbered 5 cases, all of inflammation of glands. Diseases of the urinary system gave one case of Bright's disease, which proved fatal. Diseases of the generative system were 3 in number, all of orchitis. Diseases of the organs of locomotion furnished 16 cases, namely, 5 of synovitis, 8 of myalgia, 1 of hammer toe, and 2 of ingrowing toe nail. Diseases of the connective tissue gave 16 cases of abscess, and 4 of cellulitis. Diseases of the skin accounted for 39 cases, consisting of 29 cases of boils, 6 of eczema, 3 of ulcer, and 1 of erythema.

Injuries.—Of general injuries two deaths are recorded from accidental drowning. There were 256 cases of local injuries mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions and abrasions. There were two cases of fractured clavicle, 4 of ribs, 1 of patella, 2 of ankle, 1 of fibula, 3 of fore-arm, and one each of finger, nasal bones, and metacarpal bone. Dislocations were 4 in number, one each of shoulder, and elbow, and 2 of the thumb. There were 8 cases of frost-bite but none of them serious.

Poisons.—One case of poisoning by accidentally taking insect poison is reported; recovery followed.

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Surgical operations.—The more important were 6 for appendicitis, 2 for hernia, and 1 amputation of toe.

Invaliding.—No men were invalided during the year.

Recruiting.—Five hundred and fifty-two applicants were accepted, eighty-four men were re-engaged, and ninety-two re-engaged after leaving. A large number of these were engaged during August and September for one year only.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of members of the force throughout the year has been satisfactory. Seven cases of enteric fever, distributed very widely apart, and two cases of scarlet fever, represent the more serious infectious diseases. All recovered. Reports received from divisions show that the sanitary conditions have been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Surgeon.

TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, invalided, and constantly sick, of the Royal North-west Mounted Police Force, for the year ending September 30, 1914, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH, 797.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Inval- ided.	Con- stantly sick.	RATIO PER 1,000.			
					Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Inval- ided.	Con- stantly sick.
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Eruptive fevers.....	2			25	2.51			1.2
Influenza.....	61			88	76.54			1.04
Enteric fever.....	7			48	8.78			3.9
Dysentery.....	6			66	7.53			0.8
Malarial fever.....	2			61	2.51			0.1
Septic diseases.....	5			13	6.27			1.4
Tubercular diseases.....	3			64	3.76			8.2
Gonorrhœa.....	4			14	5.01			1.7
Parasitic diseases.....	2			61	2.51			0.1
Rheumatism.....	25			53	31.38			6.7
Debility.....	1			62	1.25			6.1
<i>Local Diseases.</i>								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system.....	21	1		29	26.36	1.25		3.7
Eye and eyelids.....	13			22	16.31			2.4
Other organs of special sense.....	9			26	11.29			3.3
Circulatory system.....	3			12	3.76			1.5
Respiratory system.....	70			66	87.83			8.4
Digestive system.....	197			224	247.18			22.1
Lymphatic system.....	5			66	6.27			0.8
Urinary system.....	1	1		31	1.25	1.25		3.6
Generative system.....	3			24	3.76			3.0
Organs of locomotion.....	16			35	20.09			4.2
Connective tissue.....	20			67	25.09			8.5
Skin.....	39			128	48.93			13.4
<i>Injuries.</i>	258	2		534	323.72	2.51		6.64
<i>Poisons.</i>								
By insecticide.....	1			62	1.25			6.6
General total.....	774	4		1520	971.14	5.01		19.97

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APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY-SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

Regina, November 10, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1914.

While I have been unable to visit all divisions this past year, the weekly reports indicate that the general health and condition of the horses has been satisfactory. The only contagious or infectious diseases reported were a couple of cases of mange, and two mild outbreaks of influenza, in which only a few horses were infected.

The new stables erected for the horses of the Reserve division, I found upon inspection clean and comfortable.

I also had the opportunity of inspecting the new stables at Edmonton, and found them clean, well lighted, and ventilated.

At the different posts which I have visited I have found the hay and oats supplied to be of the best quality.

The shoeing at divisional headquarters is as usual all that could be desired, and I regret to say that the shoeing of the horses on detachment is in a great many cases as bad as it possibly can be.

From October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, 327 horses were purchased. To secure this number, many points in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia were visited, and thousands of horses inspected. Twenty years ago a thousand good saddle horses could have been got together in less than half the time it has taken to purchase our three hundred and twenty-seven, this past year. A great many of the horses we refused were also rejected by the Imperial Remount Commission. The commission advertised for practically sound, quiet horses, from 5 to 9 years old, and from 14 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 3 inches and, as I understand, the horses purchased were to be sent immediately to the front. With the latitude allowed, and the use the horses were to be put to, it can easily be imagined what those rejected were like.

Hundreds of the horses offered for our inspection were evidently by heavy draft stallions, and out of light mares, this cross producing an animal too light for harness work, and not smart enough for cow ponies, the good qualities of sire and dam being lost, while the poor qualities were intensified. Where the owners can find a market for this class of horse is a question that I would not attempt to answer.

Led to believe that a good many saddle horses could be secured in British Columbia, a trip was made to Ashcroft, and north on the Caribou trail to 150-mile House. At Ashcroft, fifteen horses were purchased, but none taken over at the other points. At 150-mile House eight horses were shown; two of this number were suitable, but the price asked was prohibitive. I was informed that there were a great many horses owned in the country north of Ashcroft, but the owners would not take the trouble to break them.

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CASES CASE 100-1010

During the year 1892 three horses and one mule were sent to the
Cases treated during the year:

Diseases of the circulatory system.. . . .	3
" " respiratory system.. . . .	
" " nervous system.. . . .	
" " digestive system.. . . .	
" " muscular system.. . . .	11
" " genital system.. . . .	
" " urinary system.. . . .	7
" " organs of special sense.. . . .	
Parasitic diseases.. . . .	
Abscesses.. . . .	
Tumors.. . . .	
Wounds.. . . .	
Alters.. . . .	
" " (operated)	
" " (unoperated)	

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT,

Veterinary Surgeon.

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APPENDIX N.

INSPECTOR J. W. PHILLIPS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

MACKENZIE RIVER, Sub-district, Fort Macpherson, N.W.T., February 3, 1914.

The Officer Commanding "N" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district:

CUSTOMS.

No customs duties have been collected at Herschell island, no ships having arrived in these waters.

CRIME.

Nil.

ARMS.

The arms and accoutrements of both detachments are in good condition.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings occupied by us at Herschell island are in good condition and, except for a few minor repairs which are needed, are comfortable; these repairs will be effected as soon as the lumber and shingles consigned to us from the outside arrive.

The detachment building at Fort Macpherson which we rent from the Hudson's Bay Company, is in a very dilapidated condition and, in accordance with the commissioner's instructions, I have forwarded to you a plan for a proposed new building for this post, together with a requisition for lumber and furnishings.

DOGS.

There are seven train dogs on charge at Herschell island, two of which are very old and will shortly have to be condemned; one dog was transferred to Fort Macpherson, and another owing to sickness had to be destroyed.

Dogs are scarce at the island this winter, owing to so many having died last spring from some contagious epidemic, consequently the price of dogs is very high; a good train dog cannot be purchased much under forty dollars. At Fort Macpherson we have only five dogs on charge; one dog was destroyed owing to sickness and two dogs were purchased. Two of the Fort MacPherson dogs will shortly have to be replaced, as they are getting too old to work. It will also be necessary to purchase, this summer, a train of young dogs for this detachment; I find that one team is not sufficient for the patrol and other duties performed at this post. One team alone is kept busy around the detachment doing routine work, viz., hauling wood, ice, etc.

TRANSPORT.

The whale-boat at the island was scraped and painted last spring, and is now in fair condition; the Peterboro canoe is also in good shape, it also was painted last spring. One toboggan was received from Fort MacPherson last summer; the other toboggans here have been repaired and should last another year; the sled (Yukon) is becoming very rotten, and will shortly have to be condemned. At Fort MacPherson

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the whale-boat has become unfit for further service, and as per the instructions received from the commissioner, I purpose purchasing a new boat to replace the one at this detachment. The canoe also at this post has been painted and repaired and will be used for another year or so. I have, however, requisitioned for another canoe for this detachment, as I find that one is not sufficient for the summer work at this post and, when the fall fishing is on, the detachment is left without a boat of any kind. Toboggans at this post have been overhauled and are now in good serviceable condition.

As stated in previous reports from this district, a schooner (gasoline) is urgently required; she should draw not more than four feet of water, and her length be about 35 feet; by having a boat of this nature we could patrol to Bailey island and other points on the MacKenzie river, and for transporting freight, wood, fish, etc., she would be invaluable to us. It would be possible at times to purchase a boat of this kind at Herschell island; an advantage in having a craft of the nature I have described is that it only requires two men to handle it.

Fish and Game.—Last summer the natives made a good catch of white whale at Tent island, forty-eight being killed there, and at White Fish station, fifty-two were killed. This is the largest catch the Eskimos have made for a number of years. Very few fish were caught at Herschell island on account of the ice being packed in last summer. The natives killed about one hundred seal last summer, and an equal amount has been killed to date this winter. Natives have also killed six caribou, one sheep, and eight polar bears; white foxes are scarce this year, only about fifty having been killed to date.

At Fort MacPherson last summer fishing was more or less a failure; this is attributed by the Indians to the very high stage of water; with the fall fishing they were more successful, and a considerable amount of green fish were put up. Fur-bearing animals have been fairly plentiful this winter, mink especially, so large numbers of these animals have been killed in the vicinity of the Fort and in the MacKenzie River delta. A few caribou and moose have been killed on the Peel river.

Provisions.—We have sufficient provisions at Herschell island to last until next July. Our supplies for last year are on the ss. *Belvedere*, and she is frozen-in 80 miles west of the island, and unless anything unforeseen happens, these supplies should be delivered at the island sometime this summer.

The provisions for Fort MacPherson were delivered in good condition, and they are of excellent quality.

Fuel.—There is no coal on charge at Herschell island, and it was impossible to haul wood with the whale boat on account of the pack ice; two loads only were hauled and about ten loads piled up on the mainland. The detachment dogs have been kept busy, from freeze-up until I left for MacPherson, hauling wood and we then had enough ahead to last the detachment until I return in February. At Fort Macpherson wood was rafted down the Peel river last August, and we have sufficient to put us through this winter; green wood has also been hauled this winter by the detachment dogs; I find that by burning green with the dry wood a considerable saving is made.

Eskimos and Indians.—There are seven families wintering at Herschell island, the remainder of the Island natives are wintering at the ships in American waters. The health of the natives has been exceptionally good, one old man named Kinocotoc, who was brought in from Bailey island last June, died. The native woman, Inonyani, who was insane and in Dr. Wilson's care last winter, died at Kittogaryuit last spring. Native Avautok, who was suffering from urinary fistula, and infections of long standing, went insane and died last December.

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About two hundred natives were at the island last summer awaiting the arrival of the ships, they were unable to depart from the island until the 14th September, on account of the ice.

Owing to the non-arrival of the ships they were hard pressed for food, but managed to pull through all right. There had been three births, all males, two of whom have since died.

At Fort MacPherson the Indians are healthy and in good shape, only one death having occurred since last report; about one hundred and fifty Indians were at the Fort to meet the arrival of the ss. *Mackenzie River* last July. Sickness has been prevalent amongst Indians at Arctic Red river, five deaths having occurred there during the last seven months. At this latter place an Indian named Sylvester Deetehook went insane; he was brought into Fort MacPherson and committed to the custody of his brother, Remi Deetehook. There has been practically no destitution amongst the natives throughout the district; in only one instance has assistance had to be given them.

Dog feed.—About five hundred fish were caught by the members of the detachment at Herschell island last spring; this was done when the ice first moved out; we were unable to put the nets in again as the bay and cove were either full of drift or pack ice the whole of last summer. Two hundred and fifty fish were caught by us at Canoe river, 90 miles south of the island.

One hundred and fifty pounds of flour were traded for nine seal, the natives having no food except seal meat, and would not accept money in payment for same. It was impossible to get to our usual fishery at Shingle point last year on account of the ice.

At Fort MacPherson the same difficulty was experienced in getting fish for dog feed, the most we could purchase here was 1,520 dry fish, at Arctic Red river we were fortunate in securing from the Rev. Lecuyer a further quantity of 1,500 pounds. Sergeant Clay, Constable Doak, and Special Constable Greenland were engaged for a month at Arctic Red river putting up green fish for winter use; they did exceptionally well, procuring 3,400 fish; thus we have sufficient fish to supply all patrols from here, and to provide the shelter cabins with an emergency supply.

Wreckers and Traders.—The gasoline schooner *North Star* (Captain Anderson) and Anna Olga (Captain Stein) who left Herschell island on the 26th of July last, bound for Nome, Alaska, were frozen in at a lagoon near Demarcation point, 40 miles west of the island; they are in good winter quarters and have sufficient provisions to put them through until navigation opens this year. The ss. *Belvedere* (Captain Cottle) was frozen in at Ice Reef, Alaska, 80 miles west of Herschell island, in the latter part of last August; she is about 1 mile from a sand-spit, with heavy ground ice on the outside of her. The fact of this ground ice being there is considered by whaling captains to be advantageous to the *Belvedere*, when the ice breaks away this summer. She has the crew of the wrecked schooner *Elvira* on board, making a total of fifty-nine men. Her provisions will be sufficient to ration both crews until next August, without broaching the supplies consigned to us. Captain Cottle is of opinion that he will be able to deliver the police supplies at Herschell island some time next summer.

The gasoline schooner *Polar Bear* (Captain Lane) is frozen in 12 miles west of the *Belvedere*; she has a crew of twenty men, and has sufficient supplies on board to last until next August.

The schooner *Alice Stofen* (Captain Slater) left Herschell island last summer for the eastward, accompanied by the yacht *Argo* (Captain MacIntyre); both of these boats were on a trading trip, they were last reported as passing Warren point. The schooner *Rosie H.* (Captain Wilkie) who wintered last winter at Bailey island is still

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there; a crew was sent in from Seattle last year to take her out, but they were unable to do so on account of the ice.

The schooner *Polar Bear* (Captain Bernard) is still in port, probably at Coronation gulf; we have received no news of this boat to date.

The Rev. Mr. Fry, of the Church Missionary Society, who left Kittegaryuit in August, 1912, with the sloop *Messenger* with the intention of visiting the Eskimos at Coronation gulf, did not reach his destination; I understand that he got as far east as Cape Parry, and has now returned to Kittegaryuit.

The gasoline schooner *Albatross* was wrecked at Seward, Alaska, 21, 1913, off Cape Barrow, Alaska; she came as far east as Demarcation point, and as she was then leaking badly through encountering heavy fields of ice, the captain decided to land at this point cargo consigned to the English mission, and also supplies consigned to Messrs Mason and Annette (miners). I am informed that Captain Peterson has sold the supplies above mentioned to Captain Anderson, of the *Polar Bear*; he then sailed west with the idea of getting out before navigation closed; on the 21st the ship was abandoned and, as before stated, she became a total wreck on the 24th. Some of her cargo was salvaged and was taken over by Captain Cottle of the ss. *Belvedere* and Captain Lane, of the *Polar Bear*. The four-masted schooner *Transit* (Captain Brookland) was wrecked off point Barrow, Alaska; this schooner had on board lumber, shingles, and coal consigned to us at Herschell island, I understand that these supplies were put ashore on the beach near Point Barrow.

Canadian Arctic Expedition: Dr. Anderson, in command of the Canadian Arctic expedition (southern party) is wintering at Collinson point, Alaska; he has with him the schooners *Mary Saxe* and *Alaska*. I have been in communication with Dr. Anderson, and he reports that he is in good winter quarters and well provisioned; his ships were not damaged by the ice last year, and he will not require any assistance from us.

On the 31st December last, Mr. V. Stefansson, who is in command of the expedition, arrived at Herschell island from point Barrow, and reported that on the 20th of September he had left the ss. *Karluk* which was at that time frozen in at the mouth of the Colville river, Alaska; he was accompanied by two white men and three Eskimos, their object being to go to the mainland to hunt caribou, (The *Karluk* had at this time been frozen in for over a month.) Mr. Stefansson was of opinion at that time that the *Karluk* was frozen in for the winter, and that it would be a good idea to procure some fresh meat; the distance from the mainland to the *Karluk* was about 20 miles, when Mr. Stefansson's party was about half-way across to the mainland, a strong southeast wind sprang up, and he and his party were obliged to go into camp on an island. The following morning was bright and clear and the ice had broken up and gone out to sea; on looking for the *Karluk*, Mr. Stefansson states that not a sign of her was to be seen. Mr. Stefansson at once proceeded to point Barrow, Alaska, and ascertained from the natives there that they had seen what they thought was a steamboat about 10 miles off shore in the ice; these natives also reported that they had seen a schooner without a bowsprit out in the ice off point Barrow.

Eskimos of the Mackenzie River delta later reported that a ship had been seen off Richards island, in October, but Mr. Stefansson was unable to get the latter report confirmed.

It is certain that had the *Karluk* got as far east as the Mackenzie River delta, that the natives hunting around that locality would have seen her. Whaling captains state that if the *Karluk* is in the ice off point Barrow, the chances are that she will never be heard of again, scores of ships have been caught in this same place, and were lost; wreckage from ships lost in this locality has been found upon the Norwegian coast.

This is the first time since the whaling fleet visited these waters in 1889 that they were unable to get as far east as Herschell island.

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Mining.—There are no mines in operation in this district. Messrs. Mason and Annette (prospectors) were in the mountains southeast of Kay point, but on account of the deep snow there, were obliged to leave that part last August.

Patrols.—The Dawson patrol with mail, Sergeant Dempster in charge, arrived here on the 1st of February, 1913; both men and dogs were in excellent condition on arrival; the following patrols have been made in this district, reports on which I attach: Athabaska to Herschell island, Herschell island to Analux, Herschell island to Canoe river, Herschell island to Fort MacPherson, Fort MacPherson to coast, Fort MacPherson to Arctic Red river, Fort MacPherson to Trail creek.

Health.—The members of the two detachments in this sub-district are in excellent health. Acting Assisting Surgeon Wilson attended the sick natives at Fort MacPherson and at Arctic Red river; the doctor did not visit Herschell island, as there was no sickness.

General.—The weather conditions in this district last summer were unprecedented; storms were of frequent occurrence, and the ice in the vicinity of Herschell island was a source of danger to navigation, and a great inconvenience to us.

The winter to date has been mild, and the snowfall below the average.

The non-commissioned officers and constables in this sub-district have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work, and I would especially mention Reg. No. 4279 Sergeant Clay, S.G.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, *Insp.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

MACKENZIE RIVER, SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT, July 2, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police, Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district for the period of January 1, to June 30, 1914.

Customs.—No customs have been collected in this sub-division, due to the non-arrival of the ships at Herschell island.

Crime.—Only one case of a serious nature has been brought to our notice, this was a case of attempted murder by an Indian woman, married to a white man; the evidence, however, at the preliminary hearing did not warrant the accused being sent out for trial.

There were two cases of common assault, convictions resulting in both cases. Complaints have been made that trappers are using poison in the Mackenzie River delta; this matter is being investigated.

Fish and Game.—The Eskimos in the vicinity of Herschell island have been shooting enough seal for their own requirements. A few sheep and deer have been killed. Ptarmigan are very plentiful this year.

At Fort MacPherson it has been an exceptionally good season for moose, the Indians having killed in the neighbourhood of seventy on the upper Peel.

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Fur.—The catch of all kinds of fur has been up to the average, but the slump in the prices paid for skins somewhat discouraged the natives in hunting this spring.

Arms and Accoutrements.—The arms and accoutrements at both detachments are in good order.

Buildings.—The buildings at Herschell island are in good condition. The barracks require to be painted and papered this spring.

We are still occupying the old quarters at Fort MacPherson, but in compliance with the commissioners' instructions, new barracks are now being erected in accordance with the plans forwarded last winter. The logs were taken out this spring and the building is now ready for the lumber requisitioned for in February last. Should this lumber arrive by first boat we should be in a position to move into our new quarters this fall.

Dogs.—At Herschell island we have eight dogs on charge; three were purchased during the winter, one of which has since died.

One old dog has been condemned and destroyed. This post required more dogs this winter to haul wood, ice, and provisions, so I purchased the dogs above mentioned.

At Fort MacPherson we have at present only three dogs on charge, two dogs having died of distemper contracted at Rampart House, Y.T. Six more dogs will be required at this detachment this winter.

Provisions.—There has been ample provisions at both detachments, with the exception of a few articles. The Armour Clad bacon is a decided success, not one pound of which has had to be condemned.

At Herschell island we were called upon to supply provisions to members of the Canadian Arctic expedition who were engaged hauling their supplies from Collinson point to the delta of the Mackenzie river; at Fort MacPherson, also, special issues of rations have been made to assist the expedition in their work of the survey of the Mackenzie River delta.

Transport.—The whale-boat at Herschell island is in serviceable condition, and will be painted this summer; the Fort MacPherson whale-boat has been condemned. All canoes have been overhauled and painted this spring at both detachments. Three new toboggans will be required this fall for the use of the sub-district.

Fuel.—At Herschell island we have no coal on charge, and we have consequently been obliged to haul wood from the main land, 8 miles from the detachment and from the southwest sand spit, 12 miles distant. Advantage has been taken of every day that it was possible to travel for wood hauling. At Fort MacPherson we have had sufficient wood for fuel. A year's supply of wood was taken out this spring by the members of the detachment.

Health.—The health of the members of both detachments has been excellent.

Eskimos and Indians.—During the winter there has been from seven to ten families of Eskimos wintering at Herschell island, the remainder were trapping in the Mackenzie River delta. Two old men, both of whom have been sick for some time, have died since last report. Three deaths have also been reported from the delta. Four births have been reported from the delta. At Fort MacPherson there has been two deaths and one birth since last report.

Dog-feed.—Three sacks of flour were traded for seal-meat for dog-feed at the island. These seal when cooked with cornmeal, flour, and split peas have been sufficient. It has been necessary to feed heavily, as the dogs have been worked very hard, hauling wood and tripping. At Fort MacPherson we have had sufficient fish for dog-feed. All patrols, leaving here have been supplied with dry-fish, and the shelter cabins have also been supplied.

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Whalers and Traders.—Captain M. Anderson, who wintered in Canadian territory sold his entire outfit, including the schooner *North Star* to the Canadian Arctic expedition. D. O'Connor, who wintered at Demarcation point, also sold his trading outfit to the expedition and left for Nome, Alaska, per dog-team. The Scogale Mercantile Company, Dawson, have opened trading posts at Fort MacPherson and Arctic Red River, their supplies being brought in from Dawson last fall via the Yukon and Porcupine River routes. The Paulsen Whaling and Trading Company wintering at Demarcation Point, have not been trading this spring.

Mining.—Messrs. Mason and Annette, of MacRae party, are again prospecting at the MacKay Point river, and Bert, who left this party two years ago for San Francisco, rejoined the outfit this spring.

Patrols.—The following patrols have been made since last report: Myself, Constable Parsons, and interpreter to Fort MacPherson to meet the Dawson patrol; myself and Constable Lamont to Fort MacPherson to meet the ss. *Mackenzie River*; Constable Parsons and interpreter to ss. *Belvedere*, and returned with a load of provisions; Constable Doak and Special Constable Guischat to Rampart House, Y.T., and return; Constables Long and Doak to Point Separation, investigating *re* setting out of poison; Sergeant Clay, Constable Doak, and Native Albert Ross to Akapaviatsiak, by whaleboat; also several patrols have been made to Arctic Red river; I attach reports covering these patrols.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—The members of this expedition have been working on the coast during the past winter. Mr. Stefansson made a trip to Fort MacPherson to meet the winter mail, and returned to Collinson point. On the 22nd March, Mr. Stefansson started on a trip out on the ice, to the northward, to take scientific observations and soundings, and to attempt to discover a new land or the polar continental shelf; he was accompanied by the following: Messrs. Johnson, marine biologist; McConnel, secretary; Wilkins, official photographer; Bernard, Castleton, Crawford, Storkerson, and Anderson, with four sleds. On the first day out Bernard fell on the ice and severely injured his head, having to be sent ashore on the 23rd, accompanied by Wilkins and Castleton, who were to rejoin the party on the following day; this they were unable to do on account of the ice breaking off during a gale which sprang up on the night of the 23rd, and drifting off-shore to the eastward. On the 16th of April, Constable Parsons met Messrs. Johansson, McConnel and Crawford at Kommakop, (25 miles west of Herschell island), as they came off the ice with two trains of dogs. This party reported to Constable Parsons that when the ice broke off on the 23rd March, they had drifted 80 miles east in one night, they had left Mr. Stefansson eight days previously, Storkerson and Anderson were remaining with Mr. Stefansson, and since then the party returning had been travelling to the westward all the time, coming off the ice at Kommakop. (This easterly drift is unusual, being at most times to the westward). Since then we have heard nothing of Mr. Stefansson.

Some very valuable work has been done by the scientific staff of the southern portion of the expedition. Meteorological observations have been kept up, temperatures with thermometers and thermographs, when possible, barograph records continuous, anemograph records three times daily, and records on the automatic tide registering apparatus during the greater part of the year. Some tidal observations were also taken at Martin point in March, and at Demarcation point in May, simultaneously with the observations at Collinson point. Mr. Kenneth, G. Chipman, and John R. Cox, topographers, have taken a large series of astronomical observations, solar and stellar, including a series of lunar occultations, with the double purpose of securing an

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accurate rating of their chronometers, and for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the technique of taking observations with rapidity and accuracy while working at very low temperatures. They also secured a large series of records at Collinson point, and also checked up their time at the monuments of the international boundary (141st meridian). In the fall and winter they thoroughly surveyed the Collinson Point region, and sounded the bay and harbour. Dr. J. J. O'Neill did some geological work in the mountains and on the Salirochit river in the fall, and in February started for his work east of the boundary, he succeeded in making a geological reconnaissance survey of a large part of the Herschell Island river, and Mr. Cox later made a traverse and survey of the ground covered by Mr. O'Neill to tie in his points by astronomical observations. Mr. O'Neil is, at present in the Mackenzie delta, where he will do geological work, accompanying Mr. Chipman. Mr. Chipman and Cox, topographers, completed the survey of the Arctic coast from Demarcation point to Herschell island, and will this summer make an attempt to tie in the international boundary with Herschell island, which the International Boundary party failed to do in the summer of 1912, on account of unfavourable weather. Mr. Cox, after completing the Herschell Island River survey, surveyed the coast as far east as Escape reef, and about 10 miles west of Tent island, at the western edge of the Mackenzie delta. Mr. Cox has a gasoline launch at his disposal, and is surveying the east branch of the Mackenzie delta, and as many other channels as possible, before going to Herschell island to join the schooner *Alaska*. Mr. Fritz Johannson, biologist, has been engaged both in land and marine work at Collinson point, and also with Mr. Stefansson's ice party. After his return from the ice he went to Demarcation point to take tidal observations; he is at the same time paying attention to his other lines of botany and entomology, which, with shore dredging, will take up his time during the summer. Mr. Diamond Jenness, ethnologist, of the southern party, came ashore from the *Karluk* with Mr. Stefansson in September last, spent part of the winter studying linguistics and native customs amongst the Eskimos, in the neighbourhood of cape Halkett, and later at point Barrow; he spent some time at Collinson point, but not finding a very fruitful field there, went down east as far as Demarcation point, spending some time at the sealing camps at Icey reef in the spring, and a little time with the Siberian Eskimos on the ss. *Belvedere* and the *Polar Bear*; he has returned to Collinson point to do some archaeological work there, and intends to do similar work during the summer at the ancient village site at Barter island, Alaska, formerly a trading rendezvous of the eastern and western Eskimos. Unless unforeseen circumstances prevent, the present plans of the expedition are for the schooner *Alaska* with the southern party to proceed eastward as soon as season and ice conditions will permit, to carry on work in the Coronation Gulf region, wintering probably in Dolphin and Union straits. The schooner *North Star* will proceed to Banks island as soon as possible, and proceed up the west side of Banks island and if practicable, to Prince Patrick island to establish a base in the event of men from the ss. *Karluk* coming in there, as well as to look for Mr. Stefansson and the members of his ice-exploring party, in case they are not heard from on the main land before the season of navigation. The *Mary Sachs* will carry some auxiliary supplies for the southern party to Dolphin and Union straits, and then cross to the south or southwest side of Banks island, to establish a base for Mr. Stefansson. M. Henri Beuchat, anthropologist, and Mr. W. M. MacKinley, meteorologist and magnetic observer, who were to have accompanied the southern party are on the ss. *Karluk*. Mr. D. Jenness will endeavour to cover M. Beuchat's work as fully as possible, and the meteorological work will be carried on as well as possible by other members of the expedition.

As Mr. MacKinley's magnetic instruments are with him on the ss. *Karluk*, the southern party will not be able to make magnetic observations. Mr. George H. Wilkins will, probably accompany the schooner *North Star* instead of going to the eastward as originally intended.

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GENERAL.

The natives have been able to get a certain amount of food from the various traders along the coast, which, with the few deer and seal killed by them, has been sufficient.

Act. Surg. Asst. Wilson has attended to the sick natives at and around Fort MacPherson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, *Inspector,*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

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APPENDIX O.

INSPECTOR C. JUNGET—REPORT ON MINE DISASTER AT HILLCREST, ALTA.

BELLEVUE, ALTA., June 24, 1914.

The Officer Commanding, "D" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Macleod.

Re HILCREST DISASTER.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that about 11 a.m. Friday, the 19th inst., I received a telephone message that a serious explosion had occurred in the Hillcrest mine, and that assistance was needed. I immediately left Pincher Creek by motor car, bringing with me the Pincher Creek detachment, Corporal Searle and Constable Kistruck. On arriving at Hillcrest I assumed charge of the police operations. Corporal Mead having taken the first steps as regards handling the crowd and the dead that were being rescued from the mine. I learned that the explosion had occurred in the mine at about 9.30 a.m., and that 237 miners had entered the mine at the morning shift at 7 a.m., that 48 had come out of the mine alive, all more or less suffering from the poisonous gases, some of them to the extent that they were more dead than alive and were only brought to by the usual pulmotor treatment. Rescue parties from practically all of District 18 U.M.W. of America were at work and were bringing out bodies, it being evident from the first that none of the 189 men left in the mine were alive. Corporals Mead and Grant took charge of the wash-house, and Constable Hancock the Union Hall, to which place the bodies were brought after being washed, whereas the other members of the Pincher Creek sub-district, as well as Constable Wilson, from Macleod, were posted at the entrance of the two mines and other places to keep the crowds back and keep order in general, the men taking turns. These duties continued until Monday, the 22nd inst., when practically all the bodies were out of the mine and buried. The bodies would be taken out by the rescuers, brought to the wash-house, and handed to either Corporal Mead or Corporal Grant, who first searched for their check number as means for identification and then took charge of the property found on them and locked the same up, giving the corresponding check number to the time keeper; this was invariably found on their bodies. The police then, with volunteer miners, stripped the bodies, washed them, and wrapped them in white cotton cloth, whereupon they were transported to the miners hall in the village, where they were placed in rows on the floor.

I met you by appointment, on your arrival from Macleod, early Saturday morning, and suggested to you that the bar of the local hotel be closed, and you wired the Deputy Attorney General, with the result that the hotelkeeper received instructions that his license was suspended until Monday night; this has later been extended till next Friday night the 26th, and this prompt action of the department greatly strengthened our hands. You yourself on Saturday saw how the men worked in this connection, what an awful task it was to handle these bodies being rescued from the mine day and night, the majority of them mutilated, some to the extent that both legs and heads were blown off, and will realize how much it taxed the men who were practically there night and day till after the funeral of the victims on Sunday and Monday.

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At the time of writing, things are getting quite normal again, there being practically only one body left in the mine yet, although there is some little discrepancy in this connection, it being claimed by some that there is still three to be accounted for.

The coroner, Mr. Pinkney, empanelled a jury on Saturday morning who viewed the bodies and have been adjourning from day to day, and have viewed the bodies as they have been brought to the surface. The actual inquest is not likely to take place until the 6th July, or perhaps later, and will, as you will realize, be a long affair by lawyers representing the operators and the miners' union and the Attorney General's Department. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and it is doubtful if it will ever be known. The Hillcrest mine, which is considered a C.P.R. mine, has always been considered one of the best and smoothest run mines in the pass, there having been less friction between the operators and the miners than any place else. It was considered that it had been the best outfit of miners, and they were mostly English-speaking persons who were wiped out. The work of relief is progressing satisfactorily under special committee and the police have had very little to do in this connection.

I reported verbally *re* this disaster to the commissioner at Pincher Creek yesterday, who was pleased to inform me how much he appreciated the work of the police under these trying conditions, and instructed me to bring to his notice in my report the names of the members of the force who had acted conspicuously in this connection. I beg to state that the men on duty in the wash house, night and day, mainly, Reg. No. 5117 Corporal Mead, F.J., and Reg. No. 4554 Corporal Grant, A., as well as Reg. No. 5201 Constable Hancock, W.F.W., who attended to the bodies as these were brought to the hall in town, did work that is hard to realize, and which earned for the force the praise of not only the citizens around, but officers of the miners' union, some of them being the rankest socialists and the enemies of any police or military forces and, as some officials of the local union were saying, "We have no use for the police, but we cannot help respecting its members when we see them working under such trying conditions." The work of handling the mutilated and battered bodies to the number of 188 was a gruesome job, and I believe the men who did this work deserve recognition for their services.

You also, by wire, had asked the Trust and Guarantee Company to send their representative here, and Mr. Murray, of their department, arrived here on Saturday night, and I think he will eventually take charge of the miners' effects and their estates, although some of the Union officials do not care for the Trust and Guarantee Company to take over the estates of the dead miners, as they claimed they were very slow in winding up the business of the miners at the Bellevue explosion, nearly four years ago.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Inspector.*

Commanding Pincher Creek Sub-District.

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner, Regina.

I arrived at Hillcrest on Saturday morning, and remained there all day; I fully concur in what Inspector Junget says about the hard work done by the members of his sub-district, especially Corporal Mead, Corporal Grant, and Constable Hancock. All the arrangements I found to be excellent and working smoothly.

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*

Commanding "D" Division.

Manitoba, June 26, 1914

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APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR F. H. FRENCH, LE PAS TO CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY.

LE PAS, MAN., March 13, 1914.

"RE" CHURCHILL PATROL.

The Officer Commanding,

"F" Division, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Le Pas to Churchill Patrol:—

On December 27, 1913, the following patrol party left here carrying police mails and Indian treaty moneys for Fort Churchill: Inspector French, Corporal Jones of "M" division, Constable White, on transfer from Depot to "M," Special Constables G. Bancroft and McGillivery, of "F" division. Our sleigh and dogs were shipped to the end of the steel, at which we arrived on the night of December 27. Our outfits were unloaded and, on the morning of the 28th December, we left for Setting lake. We had good trails, but all the dogs were very soft. We arrived at Setting on December 29, and left again on the 30th to Thicket Portage. Before starting it was reported to me that the snow was very deep farther north, and that it would be very hard for our dogs with the loads we were carrying. On receipt of this information I took two extra dogs from Setting lake. This gave us two teams of six dogs each, and one train of five dogs. After leaving Setting lake there were no more trails, and it was a case of breaking trail all the way through two feet of soft snow. We arrived at Thicket Portage detachment on January 1 in a blinding snowstorm. On January 2, I sent Corporal Jones, Special Constable McGillivery and one dog team to McMillan's cache for rations for the trip north from Split lake to Churchill. (See report January 1, 1914, *re* no supplies at Split lake.) On January 3, we left Thicket Portage and had to break trail all the way to Split lake. There were heavy snowfalls every day and the weather was very mild, giving us considerable trouble, on the Grass river, with slush and flood water.

Constable White was a great hindrance to us at this time, as he kept playing out. I had to let him ride for three days on the top of my load, as he was unable to keep up with the teams. My team was heavily loaded and it made it doubly hard for them.

We arrived at Split Lake detachment on the evening of January 7, and met Constable J. B. Joyce, with two "M" Division dog teams, and two Chipewyan Indians from Churchill. Constable Joyce had brought out the Churchill mail and a destitute by name of W. Will, whom the police were seeing out of the country. Constable Joyce informed me that Constable Withers had left for Thicket Portage with W. Will on January 6.

On January 8 I met Mr. Hope and Mr. Pritchard, who had arrived from Churchill and who were on their way to Winnipeg. On January 8, Constable Withers and Special Constable Spence, with two Depot Division dog teams returned to the detachment, having heard from some trappers that we had gone through.

On January 11 the following patrol party left Split lake for Churchill: Inspector French, Corporal Jones, Constable White, Joyce, Special Constables G. Bancroft, McGillivery, Spence, and two Indians from Churchill, three "F" Division dog teams, two "M" Division dog teams and one Depot Division dog team. My reason for taking the Depot Division dog team is as follows: Constable Joyce reported to me that

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the police fish cache at the Paddle Portage had been destroyed by wolves, so I took this team of dogs intending to hire an Indian at Sandy Bar to haul fish with them as far as the Paddle Portage, and then return with them. On arrival at Sandy Bar I found it was impossible to hire an Indian, so I had to take the Depot Division dog team through with me, which came in very handy when our dogs started to die. From Sandy Bar we had to break trail for 225 miles through soft snow. The hard bottom of Constable Joyce's toboggan trail could be followed and made good footing for our dogs. On January 15, "Bluecoat," Indian guide from Churchill, was breaking trail ahead of the dogs; Constable White and myself were breaking trail behind him half a mile; this was on the Big Churchill river. We saw him take the Paddle Portage at about 11 a.m., and did not see him again until we arrived at Churchill. If we had not had our own guide from Split lake we would have been in a very awkward position. As it was, we were very short handed, and only had one man for trail breaking.

On January 19 two "F" Division dogs died on the Barren Lands, and on January 20, one "M" Division dog was left for dead on the Churchill river.

On January 20 at 5 p.m. we arrived at the Churchill barracks. I handed over the mail and moneys to Superintendent Demers. On January 29 another "F" Division dog died, and several others were in a very thin and weak condition. The trip through to Fort Churchill was, generally, a good one, but very hard on men and dogs owing to the deep soft snow. This patrol was made from Le Pas to Churchill in nineteen travelling days.

On February 2 the following patrol party left Churchill: Inspector French. Special Constables Bancroft, McGillivery, with two "F" Division dog teams, Special Constable Spence with one Depot Division dog team, and Constable Rogers and native "Goose," with one "M" Division dog team. Constable Rogers came with us as far as Patrol House No. 2, carrying our dog feed. It was 42° below zero, with a strong northwest wind when we left Churchill, and it kept getting colder. We arrived at Patrol House No. 2 on February 4, and on the morning of the 5th, Constable Rogers returned to Churchill, we pushing through to the Big Churchill river. As there were only four men on the return party it only left us one man for breaking trail, and owing to the depth of snow and the small snowshoes which we had, one man was as good as useless. We had only been on the road two hours when I saw that it would be impossible to make through to Split lake with only one man at the head of the dogs. I talked the matter over with Special Constable Bancroft, who has had considerable northern experience, and as I had a first-class train of dogs, Special Constable Bancroft undertook to drive my team of dogs and his own, which is by no means an easy feat to perform.

I then went ahead with Special Constable Guide Spence and broke trail, and by doing this we were able to make fairly good time. On February 8 Special Constable Spence showed strong signs of becoming mentally unbalanced, which I think was due to the continual strain of hard work and the intense cold. After he had shown these signs, I kept him ahead of me all the time, not being able to trust him behind me; and around the camp fires we had to watch him all the time, and at night particularly, as I was afraid he might leave the camp and wander off. After we struck Harvey's Indian camp, Special Constable Spence recovered his mental balance, but was very sick for three or four days at Split lake.

The snow was 5 to 8 feet deep on the level, and very soft; our old trail was completely obliterated, and we were only able to make about 20 miles from daylight to dark. On February 3 and 5 two more "F" Division dogs died, and on February 7, we struck the Churchill river. It was 52° below zero, with a strong northwest wind. Our dogs were frozen wherever the harness pressed on them. It was at this point that our ration of deer meat and bacon ran short; we still had, however, plenty of bannock, syrup, butter, tea, and sugar. On February 9 and 10 it was extremely cold, the ther-

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nometer dropped to 65° below zero, with a strong wind. The dogs froze their legs and feet, and all the members of the patrol were badly frozen about the face and hands. On February 11 we arrived at Harvey's Indian camp at Sandy Bar. It was certainly a welcome sight to see this Indian camp and to get a meal of deer meat. We rested our dogs here for one day, and arrived at Split lake on February 14, having taken thirteen actual travelling days from Churchill.

On February 18, the following patrol party left Split Lake: Inspector French, Special Constable Bancroft, Special Constable McGillivery, and two "F" Division dog teams. We arrived at Natawanan on February 19, and on February 20 we struck southeast and hit cache 21 of the Hudson Bay Railway. We patrolled west and called at the different camps, arriving at Thicket Portage on February 22, and rested our dogs there until February 24. We left Thicket Portage and patrolled west, and arrived at the end of the steel on February 27, when we loaded our dogs and outfit and shipped them through to Le Pas, at which place we arrived on February 28 at 9 p.m.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Special Constable Bancroft; under the most trying circumstances he was always ready for work and trying to help others. Special Constable McGillivery was also a good man on the patrol, and never complained.

This patrol was entirely by the police, no Indians were hired as guides at any time. Everything being done with as little expense as possible.

This patrol travelled approximately 1,300 miles, out of which 172 miles was done by railway.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. FRENCH, *Inspector.*

Commanding Le Pas Sub-district.

CONDITION OF COUNTRY, LE PAS TO CHURCHILL.

The Officer Commanding,
"F" Division, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a general report on the country through which I passed on the Churchill patrol under the following headings:—

Indians.—From Thicket Portage to Split lake we called at four Indian winter camps. These Indians belonged to Cross lake, and all seemed to be in a prosperous condition, and reported a good fur catch. At Split lake there is an Indian reserve consisting of 310 souls; the majority of these were away at their winter camps when I passed through. From Split lake north we passed two Indian camps, belonging to the Split Lake band. These Indians were in good circumstances, having plenty of deer meat and fish, and all had made a good fur catch. The Indians were all very hospitable to us, and made room for us in their camps.

Fur and game.—The fur catch this season up to date through the north country has been an exceptionally good one. Between Thicket Portage and Churchill I saw over forty black and silver foxes which had been sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. There was also a very large catch of red and cross foxes, mink, otter, marten and beaver.

Game was very plentiful, particularly the Barren Land caribou to a point 75 miles north of Split lake, and from there on to Churchill there is not a sign of any tracks of deer or moose.

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The Indians at Sandy Bar informed me that in the fall Barren Land caribou came south in hundreds, and owing to the exceptionally deep snow had been unable to get back. The Indians around Split Lake district were living on practically nothing else but caribou meat.

Mining and prospecting.—At Wintering lake there have been over a hundred claims staked on a copper dyke which runs for over 18 miles. Some fifteen of these claims are owned by the F. L. Hammond Company, and assessment work has been done on them. The rest of the claims in all probability will revert to the Government, as the assessment work is not being done. The assays of the Hammond Company's properties has gone as high as \$30 to the ton in copper. This company intend putting in a diamond drill as soon as the steel gets to Thicket Portage.

Hudson Bay Railway construction.—The steel is laid on the Hudson Bay railway to mileage 86, and tracklaying has again started. The dump is practically completed to mileage 150, and the contractors state that they will have the steel at Manitou rapids, mileage 240, by next December.

The right-of-way is cut and cleared to mileage 200, and beyond that there are gangs of men working clearing and burning the right-of-way. I came over the right-of-way from mileage 230 to the end of the steel, and all the way along I passed men picking out rock and clay cuts. McMillan Brothers, sub-contractors, have caches every ten miles, and these caches were stocked with a first-class line of supplies. McMillan Brothers have these caches built right through to mileage 300. There are about 130 teams hauling freight to the different caches, with the result that there is a splendid tote road all along the right-of-way. Mr. Pratt was sent in by the Dominion Government with a gang of 200 men and 30 teams of horses. This party is to cut a tote road through to Nelson, and the 200 men are to be left at Nelson to work on the harbour construction and docks. At the present time McMillan Brothers have about 800 men between mileage 150 and mileage 240. These men are engaged in taking out rock and clay cuts and cutting the right-of-way. Mr. McMillan informed me that by June he would have 2,500 men on the works.

Harbour Construction.—On my patrol into Churchill I met Captain Freakley, harbourmaster at Nelson, and he gave me the following information: At the present time there are about 250 men employed at Nelson, and 200 on the road in, bringing the total up to 450. These men are employed on the laying of spur tracks on the narrow-gauge principle for a small locomotive which is used for hauling materials from the lighters to the different points where it is required for the construction of the docks. At the present time it is not the intention that steel will be laid west of Nelson. Captain Freakley further informed me that as soon as the boats arrive next spring that there would be five or six hundred men employed in the construction of the docks and harbour. He also stated in his opinion more police will be required at that point.

Wireless Stations.—The wireless station at Nelson is completed, and messages are now transmitted regularly between Nelson and here.

Magisterial Work.—There were no magisterial duties attended to on this patrol, as no complaints were made to any member of the party.

District.—The district through which we travelled was practically all muskeg, marshes, and spruce swamps, with an occasional high elevation of land with a vegetable growth of small spruce. Throughout the patrol I did not see any merchantable timber or arable land. The country is only fit for trapping and fishing.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. FRENCH, Inspector,

Commanding Le Pas Sub-District.

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APPENDIX Q.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR, FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT McMURRAY,
ATTENDING TREATY PAYMENTS.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, September 1, 1913.

“N” Division.

PATROL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with detachment instructions, I left Chipewyan on the 2nd June, per the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Grahame*, on patrol to Fort McMurray, to attend the annual treaty payments at that place, and to cancel permits, etc. I arrived there, after an uneventful voyage up the Athabaska river, on the 4th inst., and there met Sergeant Clay, who was searching for the bodies of Messrs. Campbell, Gimbey, McQueen, and Pepin, who had been drowned at the Boiler rapid, a week or so previously. The bodies of the first two men were recovered during my stay, and buried where they were found.

The Hudson's Bay Company's river transport arrived on the 5th June, numbering 26 scows in all, with quite a number of passengers, including Inspector Phillips and party on transfer to northern points. The Indian treaty party, in charge of Mr. H. A. Conroy, also arrived with the transport.

I noticed practically no signs of disorder caused by liquor, but am not surprised at this, as the mere fact of the police being handy acts as an effective damper to the ebullient spirits of the average Athabaska voyageur, who has been indulging not wisely but too well.

The remarkable McMurray land boom appears to be wearing well, as prices for land are still sky high, and homesteaders are continually arriving.

None of the several oil-boring companies operating in this district had arrived at the time of my stay at McMurray, but I understand that, undeterred by some years of failure, they are to recommence work on a larger scale than heretofore. Such perseverance should bring its reward.

The treaty was paid on the 7th June and, as usual, passed off quietly.

The Roman Catholic Mission scows arrived on the same day, Mr. Justice Noel and party, and Mr. J. K. Cornwall and party being on board. Among the latter's party was Emerson Hough, the well-known American novelist, and Mr. LePertie, who is taking moving pictures of the various phases of northern life.

The *Grahame* left on the 9th June en route for Smith Landing, heavily laden with freight and passengers. Chipewyan was reached on the 11th June, at which place the treaty party and myself disembarked.

Treaty was paid at Chipewyan on the 13th June, about \$3,000 being given out.

The Indians here were, as I expected, full of complaints about the close season for beaver.

I left Chipewyan, accompanying the treaty party, on the 17th June, per scow towed by the tug *Primrose*, en route for Fond du Lac, Colin Fraser's steamer *Keewatin*, starting at the same time for the same place.

We were held up by wind at point LaBrie, about 15 miles out, and from the high headlands at this point, could see the shimmer of ice far off to the east.

On the 19th we got to point Bretagne, about 60 miles from Chipewyan, and there found that the ice a little farther on was still solid; we were therefore obliged to turn

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back to Chipewyan, at which place we arrived on the same evening. This is the first time in the history of the treaty party that they have failed to reach their destination.

At Chipewyan I received your orders to accompany the treaty party to Nelson, so accordingly I left for Smith Landing per the tug *Primrose*, on the 21st June, our party being further augmented by Mr. T. W. Harris and family, this gentleman having been appointed Indian Agent at Fort Simpson. The Slave river was exceedingly high, and full of driftwood; in fact I have never before seen this river so high. We arrived at Smith Landing at midnight on the 21st June, and paid treaty there on the 23rd inst; on the 24th we drove across the portage to Fort Smith, and immediately on arrival paid treaty there.

On the 25th June, the ss. *Mackenzie River* left for the north, absolutely crammed with passengers and cargo; the cabin accommodation on this boat is only about 40, and we had over 100 on board.

Fort Resolution was reached on the early morning of the 1st July, after we had been held up for four days at the mouth of Slave river by wind.

While crossing the Great Slave lake to Resolution, one of the scows towed by the steamer, sprung a bad leak, and almost swamped.

We only remained a couple of hours or so at Resolution, and took advantage of the calm day to steam across the lake to Hay river, at which place we arrived the same afternoon. The steamer must have looked very gay and festive on entering Hay river, as on every available place were spread gaily coloured blankets, rugs, shawls, ribbons, and dry goods of all descriptions, which had been damaged by water in the swamped scow, and were drying in the brilliant sunshine.

As the day was Dominion Day, these decorations were peculiarly appropriate, although I am afraid the proprietors of them did not take much comfort from that patriotic fact. At this point Mr. Indian Agent Bell remained to pay treaty to the Hay River and Resolution Indians, while the rest of us continued on our steamer journey, reaching Fort Providence 2nd July, passing en route the Roman Catholic Mission steamer *Ste. Marie*, with a broken propeller, in harbour at the Demarais islands. At Fort Providence we were met with a harrowing tale of starvation, which, however, lost considerable of its horrors when, on investigation, it turned out to be merely an absence of tobacco and flour. I have never before seen such prosperous-looking starving people. We arrived at Fort Simpson, which is prettily situated on an island at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers, on the evening of the 3rd July.

On the 5th July, Mr. Indian Agent Harris, Treaty Doctor McDonald, and myself, left per Hudson's Bay Company's scow for Fort Nelson, to attend to the treaty payments there.

We reached the foot of the Liard rapids, about 30 miles up the river, on the 7th July, having travelled thus far in a continual deluge of rain, almost tropical in its density.

The Liard river was high, and tracking was therefore laborious. The rapids can hardly be called dangerous, but are extremely swift, and necessitate much hard pulling to get the heavily laden "sturgeon head" boats up.

Fourteen men were on the line, and even then we only advanced inch by inch, to the accompaniment of fierce yells from the steersman of "yazi manichoo," "a little harder boys."

However, inch by inch finally amounts to miles, and by 12 a.m. of the 9th, the whole 15 mile stretch of rapids were behind us at last.

All along the river, numerous forest fires were raging, due I am sure to the rank carelessness of the Indians.

I took every possible opportunity to warn Indians about this matter, and several times turned them back to extinguish their camp fires.

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The actual damage to timber caused by these fires would not amount to much, as very little valuable timber grows on this portion of the Liard river, which is chiefly timbered with poplar and willow.

On the morning of July 10, the Nahanni mountains were first seen towering up against the near horizon; this range is a spur of the Rockies, and extends for a considerable distance north.

It is a range of very even height, with few predominating peaks. Tracking was extremely hard, and even dangerous in this stretch of the river, as the high shale banks were continually falling away, by tons at a time.

The river changes considerably in character from this point; the current slackens down perceptibly, and instead of the precipitous sandstone cliffs we had encountered up to the present, the banks are now low and muddy, and thickly fringed with small willows and poplars and, at the time of my trip, infested with hordes of most vicious mosquitoes.

The mouth of the Nahanni, a fairly large tributary of the Liard, was passed on the 12th; this is a torrential mountain stream, issuing from the heart of the Rockies, and said to be full of dangerous rapids.

We arrived at Liard on the 16th, in a drenching downpour, passing en route the Flett and Firesteel rapids, both being insignificant riffles.

Fort Liard is situated on the south bank of the Liard river, about 180 miles from its mouth, and consists at present of two inhabited and one empty house, the first named belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company and the Roman Catholic Mission, in charge of Mr. F. McLeod and Father Vacher respectively.

These concerns are nearly a mile apart, and represent the entire resident population of the place. It is a poor fur post, and few Indians trade here. Practically all of the latter were in to see the arrival of the boats, and my time was, as usual, fully occupied in listening to and settling the petty squabbles of the past year.

Liard is an excellent garden spot, and wheat has been grown with considerable success by the Roman Catholic Mission; the season is earlier than on the Mackenzie river, and the summer frosts are unknown.

We left on the evening of the 18th, and reached the mouth of the Nelson river on the 23rd, tracking was very bad, as the water was rapidly rising.

The Nelson is a large deep stream, with a somewhat sluggish current, running into the Liard about 60 miles above Fort Liard. It runs almost due south through an excellent country, well adapted, according to all reports, for wheat growing, and so in years to come may become an artery in a new northern wheat belt.

About 25 miles up, an imposing range of very high sandstone cliffs cuts across the river; these cliffs are as regular and level-looking as though cut by hand, and are said to be about 75 miles in length.

The Nelson river will always be memorable to me, on account of the phenomenal rainfall encountered.

Every day and all day, a drenching downpour, rendering tracking toilsome and slow, and camping unpleasant.

Several small streams empty into the Nelson river, the Deer, Snake, and Horn rivers, all evidently flowing through a somewhat muskegy country, judging by the colour of their waters. Occasional patches of excellent timber are encountered on the river, but of no great extent, so I do not think that there is a great lumber district there.

There are practically no fish in the river, nor any signs of mineral along its banks, although I am informed that there are some very large deposits of coal farther upstream.

Fort Nelson was reached on the 30th inst., consisting of a Hudson's Bay Company's post, a Roman Catholic mission, and a couple of other houses; it is prettily situated on the high south bank of the Nelson river, not far from its junction with the Siceanee.

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The fertility of the soil at this place is amazing, we had new potatoes as large as one's fist, and other garden truck in a like advanced condition.

Pea vine and blue joint are all over the country, and grow very long.

The country around teems with game of all descriptions. Mr. E. B. Hart, a British Columbia Government mapping explorer, whom we met here gave us a most tempting description of the sportsman's paradise he had passed through between Atlin and Fort Nelson. The mountains were teeming with sheep and goat, moose, caribou, and bear being plentiful on the lowlands, while the creeks were full of speckled trout and other fish.

Two bands of Indians trade at Fort Nelson, the Slavis and the Siccanees. The latter band enjoy rather a bad reputation, but I am bound to say that I cannot see any real reason for this; true, they are not Christians, but that is no great disadvantage, as they are honest, and I think will prove to be law-abiding.

Their chief, Big Foot, voluntarily brought up some of his young men who had committed small offences, to be dealt with by law, and even brought up his own son, Belly-full, who had become engaged in a matrimonial tangle.

The Siccanees hunt in the mountains entirely, and only come into the Fort twice a year. The chief was very anxious for the company to raise the price of fur, and remarked that they could raise the price of goods also, an extremely easy way of equalizing matters for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Prices of goods are very high at Nelson, but transportation is certainly slow and expensive; flour is \$25 per cwt., bacon 75 cents a pound, and other goods in like proportion.

Mr. Harris paid treaty on the 31st July; in all \$1,200 was paid; 14 deaths were recorded, as against 6 births.

The chiefs and head men of both bands asked many questions regarding the law, and finally said that the law was a good thing, and they would make their young men obey it. I was very favourably impressed with these Indians, the more so as I had anticipated a rather cantankerous crowd. A big Indian dance was held in our honour, on the evening of treaty day; the dance was very little different from other Indian dances, being merely a series of ungraceful shuffles, but the accompaniment by tom tom, and by an Indian chant in throbbing minor chords, had a very musical effect.

We left on the afternoon of the 1st August; the high bank was lined with the entire populace, bidding us a vociferous farewell, punctuated by numerous rifle shots. I am afraid to estimate how many rounds of ammunition were fired off on this occasion. Fort Liard was reached at noon of the 4th, the mouth of the Nahanni was passed on the evening of the 6th; and finally Fort Simpson was reached about midnight of the 7th August. On the 14th the ss. *Mackenzie River* arrived from Good Hope, and left the same day for Smith, Dr. McDonald and myself being on board.

Providence was reached on the 16th, Hay river on the 17th, Resolution on the 18th, and Fort Smith on the 20th August. At Smith Landing I was lucky enough to find the *Grahame* still there, so proceeded to Chipewyan on board, leaving Smith Landing on the 22nd, and arriving at Chipewyan on the 25th, after an uneventful trip up the Slave river.

This patrol therefore commenced on the 2nd June, and finished on the 25th August, having covered by canoe, scow, and steamer, a distance of 2,500 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR,

Sergeant.

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APPENDIX R.

SERGEANT C. S. HARPER, LAKE SASKATOON TO GRAND CACHE, B.C.,
TO EFFECT AN ARREST.

LAKE SASKATOON DETACHMENT, January 26, 1914.

To The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, Athabaska.

Re PATROL TO ARREST ASA HUNTING, WANTED FOR ABDUCTION.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on receipt of your telegram dated 31st October authorizing me to proceed after Hunting.

I hired Richard Harrington as guide and packer at \$5 per diem, who stated that he knew where Hunting's hay camps were, and six pack horses at \$1 per diem. The hire of these horses covered insurance as to death or accident.

I took with me a month's field rations purchased at the Peace River Trading and Land Company; this I reckoned would last me six weeks or two months at a stretch.

Harrington assured me that if we found Hunting at his hay camp we could get back in six weeks at the latest. I decided to take Reg. No. 5591 Constable Stevenson with me, as a man was necessary to assist guarding prisoner when caught.

On the 4th November, Constable Stevenson, R. Harrington, and myself left lake Saskatoon with pack train and three police horses, Regt. Nos. 612, 25, and mare Regt. No. 69, the latter of which I used as a pack animal.

We packed 500 pounds of oats with us, as Harrington stated that there were some camps we should have to tie up and feed, there being no feed in that vicinity.

On the 6th November we crossed the Red Willow river, and on the 8th crossed the Wapiti river. These rivers had not frozen over, and the ice in the middle and sides made crossing difficult. On the 11th November we made Nose creek and met two Half-breed trappers camped there, Charlie Joachin and Francis Mosier. Here I found our trail lay for about 40 miles along the bed of Nose creek until we went up Nose mountain, and as the creek which is a big one and was half frozen had to be crossed frequently en route, I decided to make a cache of the bulk of our provisions and leaving three pack horses as a relay on our return with Charlie Joachin to look after I took three pack horses and three saddle horses and pushed on light. In this way we could lead a horse apiece and if it came down to a fine point we could use the saddle horses as pack and walk.

It took us from the 13th to the 21st November to make the top of Nose mountain, about 40 miles from our cache at Nose creek, from the 15th to the 18th we had a cold spell and heavy snow, which obliterated the trail and made the rustling for horses bad. We had to feed a lot of our oats during this time.

The ascent of Nose mountain, which is about 2,500 feet high, is very steep and difficult owing to snow, especially the last 500 feet. One of the pack horses lost its footing and rolled down about 50 feet until caught by a tree, hurting itself so that we changed off with a saddle horse and walked. Another pack horse's front cincha broke and the horse bucked itself clear, without hurting itself by good luck. At the time I did not think that we could have got the horse up.

On top of the mountain we hit the old Jasper trail, which is a blazed trail. Snow here was waist deep in places and we followed along the edge of the mountain for 50

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miles until we dropped into the Porcupine River valley on the 25th November. We fed the last of our oats on the mountain, as there was very little rustling for the horses.

There was good feed on the Porcupine valley, and we had to lay over two days and rest the horses, who were nearly all in.

Harrington and myself made a trip on foot up Chicken creek to see if we could see any tracks, but without result.

We decided to push on to Hunting's hay camp, which we made on the 2nd December. We found about 3 tons of hay in a corral, but there were no signs of recent tracks. We fed our horses on this hay and that night a bunch of Indians and half-breeds who had been trapping in the vicinity of Two lakes told me that they had not seen Hunting for two months, but they had seen his tracks.

I hired Philip Delorme and horse at \$5 per day to come with us and show us these tracks. None of the other men would come for any money.

On the 6th inst., we saw the tracks which were made by a white man, but about a month old.

On the same day we got to Hunting's second hay camp and found he had evidently got burnt out, as there was only the charred remains and no recent signs of tracks at all.

The trail led over the mountains to Grande Cache and Philip Delorme told us that it was impossible to go on that way with horses as the snow was too deep over the mountains and, on Harrington's advice, I decided to follow our old tracks back again to the Porcupine flats and hit into the Smoky river over the Jasper trail, which went over Porcupine mountain, as I felt convinced that Hunting was in the country somewhere, and that he could not take a girl out of it once he had got her in, owing to the difficulty of travel.

On the 4th December we lost a pack horse that tumbled off a cut bank in the mountains, so we packed our saddle horses and walked.

On the 6th December we ran out of all food except tea and sugar, and Philip Delorme told us he had a cache of dried moose meat on the Porcupine. I sent him on to get it and he returned with a sack full. This is what we lived on until the 12th of December. The more you boil it the harder it seems to get. On the 11th December we climbed the Porcupine mountain and made the Big Smoky river on the night of the 12th inst.

There is an Indian encampment here in the Smoky River valley and good feed for the horses and no snow.

I found these Indians practically out of grub, except lynx and rabbits. They let us have 20 pounds of flour and some sugar, which was all they had, but informed us that Avon Moberly at Grande Cache some 30 miles farther on had lots. They had all seen Hunting and the girl about two months before, but did not know where they had gone.

As our horses were all in, I decided to leave them on this good feed and on the 14th December, Harrington and myself, accompanied a party of Indians who were going to Grande Cache to trade fur. I left Constable Stevenson behind with the horses at one of the Indian tepees.

We made Grande Cache that night at about 11 p.m., having to cross the Smoky river on foot three times. The water took us about the waist and then froze our clothes, and we were all in when we got there.

Grande Cache is a trading store kept by a half-breed named Avon Moberly. It is in the main range of the Rockies, and is difficult to get to.

Moberly brings his supplies by pack train from Hinton; about a half dozen shacks belonging to Indians and this store comprise Grande Cache.

To my delight I found that Hunting had been there three days before to purchase food but none of the people around here knew which way he went. Hunting told Moberly that he would come back again in ten days' time to get more food.

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This is the first definite news we had of Hunting being in the country and was encouraging, after being so long away. I bought \$45.75 worth of provisions for our return trip (all Moberly could spare) and had to hire two horses and men to take it back to the Smoky flats, where our horses were. The trail between Grande Cache and these flats is very dangerous and slippery, and I had to pay \$35 for their services. I sent word to Constable Stevenson to come on to Grande Cache. He arrived on the 20th December, and on the 21st I hired Philip Delorme, who knew the country thoroughly, and with him and Harrington I started out on foot for the Muddy river, where Hunting was supposed to be.

I left Constable Stevenson at Grande Cache to guard that place if Hunting should come there while I was away.

On the 22nd, Delorme, who had climbed a hill to one side of us, returned with word he saw smoke of a camp fire about one mile ahead. I told Harrington and Delorme to stay and to come up if I called. I walked on and crossed the Muddy river and, going into a bunch of spruce, came onto a teepee made of poles and spruce boughs. I went inside and saw the girl Mildred Shaw cooking some food. I asked her where Hunting was, and she said he was out visiting some traps and would be back soon. She thought I was a trapper but when I told her I was a policeman come to take her back she started in screaming for Hunting. I picked her up and took her into the bush as I thought Hunting would come up on the run.

I left her with Delorme and Harrington and myself ran on to the side of the mountain to see if we could see him coming and saw him coming along the Big Smoky river with his gun under his arm. Harrington and I ran down and hid in the spruce wood and, when he came opposite, I shouted to him to throw his hands up. Hunting offered no resistance and made no remarks beyond asking where the girl was.

I warned him in the correct manner and took his gun, a 38-55 Winchester away from him.

We reached Grande Cache on Christmas Eve, and lay over Christmas day, during which I wrote a telegram to the officer commanding on chance that some Indians would leave for Hinton, which was about ten days' travel from Grande Cache.

I gave two orders on the Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton, one in favour of Avon Moberly and the other to Philip Delorme, as I had no money with me. I enclose these two bills, in detail, under separate cover. We returned to Hunting's camp, where he had two horses running, and took these with the blankets, kit, etc., and returned over our old trail to the Smoky River flats, where we left our horses, which place we reached on the 29th. We only found about 10 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of corn meal and a little sugar at Hunting's camp; what they lived on principally was rabbits which the girl caught in snares. Hunting had been unable to catch any fur, and we found none with him. After paying back to the Indians on the Smoky the grub we had borrowed when we first struck there, we climbed Porcupine mountain on our return trip, leaving on the first of January, 1914, and reached the Porcupine river on the 3rd, here we stayed two days to rest the horses before we climbed Nose mountain. We found our old tracks covered in with snow. We had no oats, and feed was scarce; what there was of it was frozen. None of us thought the horses would pull through, but we had to go on as our own food was limited. Our little wedge tent was no good on our return trip, as it would only hold three, and was too cold. We camped in the open, making windbreaks of the tent and Hunting's canvas and spruce boughs, the girl having one for herself. One of us had to keep awake all night to keep the fires going and to watch Hunting and the horses, which were given to straying long distances from the camp in search for food. It was very cold on top of Nose mountain, as a high wind blows there all the time. On the 8th we dropped down on to Nose creek, where forage was more plentiful. It took us four days to make our cache from the foot of the mountain. Here we again ran short of food, having only dead lynx, which we caught in a snare, tea and two cupfuls of

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tapioca per diem; this for three days before we reached the cache, which we reached on the night of the 12th. Here we met Constables Cornelius and Gordon and Patrick Woneada, who brought out relief supply of food and medicine. They arrived at the cache just a few minutes before we did.

I had sufficient food cached here to have taken us to the settlement, but the new supplies were very welcome, especially the oats, bovril, and medicine, as Hunting had frozen both feet slightly and we all had pretty bad colds. The relief horses also were in good shape and, with the two horses that were left as a relay at the cache (one had died during our absence) we were able to let our horses travel the rest of the way with empty saddles. We reached Beaver Lodge settlement on the 18th, and returned to lake Saskatoon on the 20th, when I sent a telegram to you.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The police horses I took with me all returned, but two of Harrington's pack horses died during the trip. The term of my agreement with him was that he should take all risks for \$1 per day per head. I should like to note the loyal support given me by Constables Stevenson and Harrington, as there were times on the trip when things looked black. The health of the party was good and the exceptional weather was the only thing that saved the horses. Avon Moberly told me that he had been frightened to refuse Hunting food, as he thought he might shoot some of his, Moberly's horses, but he only gave him a small quantity at a time, not sufficient to take him out of the country, as he expected the police out after him. He expressed himself as glad that he was caught as the Indians regarded Hunting as a menace to the community, and were all afraid to trap in the direction in which he was supposed to have gone. I am very sorry for all the anxiety I have put everybody to, owing to our continued absence, but I could not send word before I did, and it was no good coming back while the man was in the country; another thing, I looked on it as a matter of life and death to catch Hunting before the cold weather struck us as the people I met stated that they had very little food and were poorly clad, which was true, and the opinion of Constables Stevenson, Harrington and myself is that they would have frozen to death if we had not gone for them. I attach a tracing of a map of that district, showing our trail, which will supplement this report. I was fortunate to obtain this map before I started out. It is drawn to scale and was made last year by the Government surveyors. I also attach copy of the diary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

C. S. HARPER,

In charge of detachment

CERTIFIED true and correct copy of the diary of the patrol into the Porcupine country to arrest Asa Hunting, wanted for abduction of Mildred Shaw.

Nov. 4, Tuesday.—The following party left lake Saskatoon this morning for the Porcupine country: Regt. No. 3775 Sergeant C. S. Harper, Regt. No. 5591 Constable Stevenson, F., Dick Harrington, guide and packer, with saddle horses Regt. Nos. 25 and 612, and Mare Regt. No. 69, with six hired pack horses, a month's provisions for three men, and 500 pounds of oats. Made Finn's stopping-house at night, bought sheaf oats, no forage used, one of the pack horses went lame through stepping on a nail in board. Weather fine. Mileage, 12 miles.

Nov. 5, Wednesday.—Fine. Made Shaw's homestead, Beaver Lodge, stopped there the night. Mileage, 12 miles.

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Nov. 6, Thursday.—Left Shaw's in morning, crossed the Red Willow river and camped on a creek about 5 miles beyond. The Red Willow was frozen on both banks and was open in the centre. Had to be chopped out before horses could cross. Pack mare very lame. Mileage, 10 miles.

Nov. 7, Friday.—Dull, snow sky. Pack mare's lameness better. The pack trail we followed led through muskeg country covered with windfalls. Camped for the night on the First Beaver meadows, feed good. Just after starting one of the pack horses went through the ice in crossing a creek and caulked himself in the chest; deep cut, but did not hurt it for the travelling. Delayed us about two hours. Mileage, 18 miles.

Nov. 8, Saturday.—Snow in early morning, dull all day. Crossed the Wapiti river, very steep banks to go down and up, river half frozen, camped for night at Second Beaver meadows. Mileage, about 10 miles.

Nov. 9, Sunday.—Camped at spruce wood, no feed, tied horses up and fed oats. Mileage, 10 miles.

Nov. 10, Monday.—Fine, travelling through muskeg half frozen, pack horses bogged down frequently, and had to be repacked, camped for night in the middle of the muskeg, fed oats. Mileage, 5 miles.

Nov. 11, Tuesday.—Made Nose creek at night, fine pasturage. Met two half-breed trappers, Charlie Joachin and Francis Mosier. Blowing a blizzard all day, but not very cold. Mileage, 8 miles.

Nov. 12, Wednesday.—A very fine day, laid over and dried kit. Made cache of provisions and made arrangements with C. Joachin to keep an eye on three horses we were leaving behind us as a relay for our return trip, as we intend travelling light and each to lead one pack horse.

Nov. 13, Thursday.—Fine day. Left cache at Nose creek with three pack horses and three saddle horses, so that each man could ride and lead a pack horse. Made night camp at Mirror lake, good feed for horses. Snow deep, crossed Nose creek three times. Mileage, 8 miles. Lost diary by side of one of the creek crossings during one of the struggles to get horses across. Told C. Joachin who was returning to look out for it.

Nov. 14, Friday.—Fine, chinook. Had to cross creek fifteen times; camped in spruce wood for night, oats issued at night, snow deep. Mileage, 8 miles.

Nov. 15, Saturday.—Snow-storm all day, made about 5 miles, crossed Nose creek twenty-three times, many of these were difficult, not much feed for horses.

Nov. 16, Sunday.—Blowing blizzard all day, did not shift camp. Snow 3 feet deep.

Nov. 17, Monday.—Very cold, made about 5 miles farther to better feed.

Nov. 18, Tuesday.—Cold, made about 8 miles along creek to foot of mountain, could not see trail on account of snow, camped night in some deserted Indian shack.

Nov. 19, Wednesday.—Blizzard, laid in camp all day. Harrington and saddle horse went to find trail up mountain, returned in the afternoon.

Nov. 20, Thursday.—Fine, left Indian shack and made about 12 miles, and camped on top of Nose mountain, stiff climb

Nov. 21, Friday.—Fine, made about 15 miles along top of mountain, strong cold wind, little feed for horses.

Nov. 22, Saturday.—Fine, made about 10 miles, snow very deep, no feed for horses, at night fed oats.

Nov. 23, Sunday.—Blizzard at night. Horses wandered back about 5 miles on trail; after catching them we made about 5 miles, camped in muskeg, no feed, tied horses up and fed last of our oats.

Nov. 24, Monday.—Fine but cold wind, made Chicken creek by noon, good feed, camped and fed horses. Mileage, 5 miles.

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Nov. 25, Tuesday.—Left at noon, made Porcupine river, camped on flats, good feed. Mileage, 8 miles.

Nov. 26, Wednesday.—Fine. Left Stevenson and horses on flats, and Harrington and myself walked about 6 miles to some flats farther down the river to see if we could see any Indians camped there, without result, returned to camp at night.

Nov. 27, Thursday.—Left flats and moved to mouth of Chicken creek.

Nov. 28, Friday.—Fine, Harrington and myself walked to where Hunting put up hay, found hay stacks, but no fresh tracks around them, returned to our camp at night.

Nov. 29, Saturday.—Moved camp to Hunting's hay stack, turned our horses on it.

Nov. 30, Sunday.—Laid over to let horses feed on hay. Harrington found some fresh tracks, followed them up and found party of Indians and half-breeds returning from trapping at Two lakes. Philip Delorme stated he had seen tracks of a white man near Sheep river, supposed it to be Hunting's, hired him and horse at \$5 a day to show them to me. He would not come any cheaper, as he said his horse might die owing to deep snow and no feed.

Dec. 1, Monday.—Baled Hunting's hay to pack for forage for trip to Sheep creek, laid over to let horses rest and feed.

Dec. 2, Tuesday.—Fine, made about 8 miles, very rough country.

Dec. 3, Wednesday.—Fine, made about 15 miles and camped on 16 base line.

Dec. 4, Thursday.—Horses pulled out at night and pulled back to Hunting's hay, sent Delorme back to get them and camped. Delorme returned at night.

Dec. 5, Friday.—Fine, made about 15 miles and camped on east fork of Sheep creek. One of the pack horses slipped over a cut bank, was killed; packed one of the saddle horses, and went on.

Dec. 6, Saturday.—Cold, made Hunting's second camp on central fork of Sheep river. No fresh tracks.

Dec. 7, Sunday.—Returned to base line camp, Constable Stevenson and Delorme to Two lakes, caught us up at night. Eat last of rations.

Dec. 8, Monday.—Sent Delorme ahead to get some dried moose meat from his cache. Camped on Porcupine flats for night. Rations, dried moose meat and tea.

Dec. 9, Tuesday.—Rested horses. Rations same as yesterday.

Dec. 10, Wednesday.—Made 6 miles to Copton creek, sent on Delorme to get flour and salt from Smoky settlement of Indians.

Dec. 11, Thursday.—Made 10 miles to Prairie creek, climbing over Porcupine mountain, Delorme met us at night with 10 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of sugar, salt, etc., he had obtained from Indian on Smoky river.

Dec. 12, Friday.—Fine, made the Smoky River flats. Fine feed, no snow. Mileage, 15 miles.

Dec. 13, Saturday.—Fine, cold, laid over at Smoky. Cut a hole in the ice and caught fifteen big salmon trout.

Dec. 14, Sunday.—Harrington and myself, with bunch of Indians, left on foot for Grande Cache to purchase provisions, leaving Constable Stevenson and horses camped on Smoky flats. Got there 11.30 p.m., 30 miles. Found out that Hunting and girl had been to Grande Cache for food three days before. Stopped night at Breed's house named Pollet.

Dec. 15, Monday.—Rested at Pollet's.

Dec. 16, Tuesday.—Walked to Avon Moberly's store, stopped there the night, report that Hunting had been there confirmed.

Dec. 17, Wednesday.—Purchased supplies and hired Pollet and two saddle horses to take it back to Smoky River flats, sending a note to Constable Stevenson to come on to Grande Cache.

December 18, 19 and 20.—Around Grande Cache trying to discover which way Hunting had gone, owing to the absence of snow could not see any tracks, came to the

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conclusion he must be somewhere along Muddy river, as it was the only part of the country where some one had not visited. On the 20th inst., Constable Stevenson arrived from the Smoky flats.

December 21, Sunday.—Fine. Harrington and myself and Philip Delorme left Grande Cache for the Muddy river. Made about 15 miles and camped at a trapper's cabin. Trapper away.

December 22, Monday.—Fine. Left cabin at daybreak, and at noon arrested Hunting and the girl, who were camped where the Muddy river ran into the Smoky. Brought prisoners back to the trapper's cabin.

December 23, Tuesday.—Stopped at trapper's cabin. Heavy blizzard.

December 24, Wednesday.—Fine, warm. Made Grande Cache with prisoners.

December 25, Thursday.—Christmas day. Sunday routine. Rabbit for dinner. with rice pudding and slap-jacks, tea.

December 26, Friday.—Hunting, Constable Stevenson, and myself went back to Hunting's camp to get two horses belonging to Hunting, bed, provisions, etc. Stopped for night at trapper's cabin.

December 27, Saturday.—Fine. Left Hunting's camp with horses, clothing, etc., and made trapper's cabin for night.

December 28, Sunday.—Returned to Smoky Crossing and camped, got the girl from Grande Cache.

December 29, Monday.—On trail to Smoky flats, made about 16 miles, girl riding.

December 30, Tuesday.—Made Smoky flats, about 12 miles.

December 31, Wednesday.—Fine. Preparing outfit for return trip to lake Saskatoon.

January 1, Thursday.—Fine. On trail, made Prairie creek for night, 12 miles.

January 2, Friday.—Cold, made Copton creek, 14 miles.

January 3, Saturday.—Made Porcupine crossing, 5 miles, stopping on account of feed.

January 4, Sunday.—Cold. Laid over to rest and feed horses.

January 5, Monday.—Cold. Horses hit the trail, found them about noon, made 5 miles in the afternoon.

January 6, Tuesday.—Cold and snow, made Chicken creek, 12 miles, and camped.

January 7, Wednesday.—Cold, made Nose Mountain, 15 miles.

January 8, Thursday.—Made about 12 miles, camped on Nose mountain.

January 9, Friday.—Very cold, left Nose mountain, dropped on to Nose creek. Mileage 14 miles.

January 10, Saturday.—On trail, made about 10 miles, food short.

January 11, Sunday.—On trail, made about 18 miles, only very little food.

January 12, Monday.—On trail, made about 20 miles, made our cache just at dark, met relief party under Constable Cornelius, which had reached there 10 minutes earlier.

January 14, Tuesday.—Laying over at cache to rest horses.

January 15, Wednesday.—Laying over to rest horses.

January 16, Thursday.—Dull, snowing. Camped for night at Muskeg lake. Mileage, about 20 miles.

January 17, Friday.—Cold, camped for night on north bank of Wapiti river, hard job to get horses up Wapiti hill, on account of ice.

January 18, Saturday.—Made Red Willow settlement, camped at Beck's shack for night. Mileage, 15 miles.

January 19, Sunday.—Made Finn's stopping place, 15 miles.

January 20, Monday.—Made Saskatoon lake, 12 miles. Sent wire to officer commanding.

Certified correct.

C. S. HARPER, *Sergeant.*

In command of Patrol.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

APPENDIX S.

STAFF-SERGEANT C. PRIME, PRINCE ALBERT TO GULL LAKE, TO
INVESTIGATE CASE OF SUICIDE

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

PRINCE ALBERT May 15, 1914.

Re PATROL TO GULL LAKE NORTHWEST OF PRINCE ALBERT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith patrol report on trip made to the above-mentioned place, in connection with the alleged suicide of the trapper, Stephen Nicholls.

On the morning of April 28, 1914, I left Prince Albert, with team and camp outfit, accompanied by Constables Lush and Barker, and one Thomas Webb, acting as guide. Our trail led in a northeasterly direction to Candle lake. The first day out we made 24 miles. The following morning we started to get into muskegs, which at this time of the year were getting into very bad condition. The second day out, we were making very slow progress. The team was mired several times, and we had considerable difficulty in getting them out. On in the afternoon of this day, we were confronted with a very bad muskeg. I decided to try and cut a trail around it. Constable Barker, who was assisting to cut the road, had the misfortune to cut his foot with the axe. On examination, I found Constable Barker had severed an artery, which was bleeding profusely. I got Constable Barker to the nearest settler, dressed his wound, and had the settler return to Prince Albert with him, the following morning.

Up to this time, we had only made 34 miles in two days. The trail was gradually getting worse. There were only two other settlers beyond where we camped the second night out. From this place on our trail was nothing more than an old Indian trap-line, which followed a chain of sloughs to Candle lake. It was apparent to me that it would be impossible to get to our destination, by either team or pack-horse, as every day the muskegs were thawing out more, and getting softer. I therefore decided to pack a blanket and provisions on our backs and continue the journey on foot. I constructed pack straps out of the circingles we had with us, and on the morning of April 30, myself, Constable Lush and the trapper Webb started on our 70-mile journey on foot. We made caches on the way for the return trip. This helped to lighten our packs a little. I afterwards realized that the course I had taken was the only means at this time of the year to get through to our destination. The walking was very heavy; we were wading through water every day, and I do not think there was 2 miles of the trail that was dry walking. We had a number of small rivers and creeks to cross, and some of these were difficult owing to the swiftness and volume of water in them.

On Sunday, May 3, 1914, we finally arrived at our destination, very exhausted and our feet badly scalded from being almost perpetually in water. My boots had failed to stand the continual ploughing through water, and had given out. I found it necessary to have to take possession of a pair of deceased's rubber over shoes, with which to make our return journey.

After completing our investigation, we made 20 miles the next day. This brought us back to the shore of Candle lake. Our feet did not improve and

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Constable Lush's toes were bleeding from the scalding. I decided to rest here for a day before continuing our homeward journey. Up to this time we had had two or three days heavy rain, and a heavy snowstorm. This, as may be readily imagined, did not improve to any great extent, conditions for our return journey.

Feeling much refreshed by this rest, we once more resumed our homeward walk.

Crossing Candle lake on foot, the ice being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick at this time, we reached the farther shore without any mishap. This is a most beautiful lake being 17 miles in length, and 10 miles in width at its widest point. At the south end is a nice sandy beach. This place would be an ideal summer resort but for the unfavourable mode of travel, which one is forced to adopt to reach it. It is surrounded by spruce trees, and the water is very clear.

We found our return journey even more difficult, owing to the fact that the warm rains had thawed the muskegs to a much greater depth. We found our caches undisturbed, and, with extremely thankful hearts, reached our horses again on May 11.

We started out at once for Prince Albert, and were forced to go through the similar performance, of getting mired regularly, and spending considerable time and energy in an effort to get on terra firma once more.

We reached home in the evening of May 12.

Having to carry packs was a serious handicap, as we had to go through so many muskegs. This made the walking difficult. Also, our improvised pack straps only consisted of those which I constructed out of the circingles.

Deceased had property in three different places, which necessitated additional walking.

Mileage: By team, 64 miles; on foot, 200 miles; total, 264 miles; time taken, fifteen days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

C. PRIME, *S. Sergt.*

PART II
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

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PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"Depôt"	Regina	1	1	2	6	1	1	6	11	24	534	13	600	295	
	Arcola							1					1	1	
	Assiniboia									1	1		2	1	
	Avonlea										1		1	1	
	Balcarres									1			1	1	
	Balgonie										1		1	1	
	Big Muddy									1	1	1	3	5	
	Broadview									1	1		2	1	
	Canora										2		2	1	
	Carnduff										2		2	1	
	Craik									1			1	1	
	Elbow										1		1	1	
	Estevan									1	1		2	1	
	Esterhazy										1		1	1	
	Expanse										1		1	1	
	Filmore										2		2	1	
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	1	
	Gravelbourg									1	2		3	3	
	Holdfast										1		1	1	
	Indian Head								1		2		3	2	
	Kamsack								1		1		2	2	
	Kipling										1		1	1	
	Lampman										1		1	1	
	Langenburg										1		1	1	
	Langton										2		2	1	
	Melville										2		2	1	
	Milestone										1		1	1	
	Montmartre									1			1	1	
	Mortlach										1		1	1	
	Moosejaw							1		1	3	1	6	4	
	Moosomin								1		3		4	2	
	Nelson House										1		1		
	Nendorf									1	1		2	2	
	Northgate									1	1		2	2	
	North Portal									1	1		2	1	
	Norway House								1		1	1	3		
	Ogema										2		2	1	
	Outlook										1		1	1	
	Ottawa				2			4					6		
	Pelly										1		1	1	
	Punnichy										1		1	1	
	Radville										1		1	2	
	Sheho										1		1	1	
	Split Lake										1	1	2		
	Strassburg								1				1	1	
	Town Station									1	2		3	1	
	Tribune										2		2	2	
	Tugaske										2		2	2	
	Weyburn				1						4	1	6	5	
	Willow Bunch									1	1		2	2	
	Wood Mountain				1					1	4	1	7	7	
	Yellow Grass										1		1	1	
	Yorkton				1					1	5		7	4	
	On Command							2	5				7		
	Total "Depôt" Division.	1	1	2	11	1	1	14	21	40	605	19	716	374	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"A"	Maple Creek..			1	1			2	3	2	14	4	27	33	
	Cabri..										1		1	1	
	Chaplin..										1		1	1	
	East End..										1		1	1	
	Gull Lake....								1		1		2	2	
	Herbert....										1		1	2	
	Harlem Trail..										1		1	2	
	Kelvinhurst...										1		1	1	
	Neville									1			1	2	
	Prussia.....										2		2	2	
	Shaunavon.									1	1		2	2	
	Swift Current.				1					1	1	1	4	5	
	Ten Mile.....								1				2	3	
	Town Station..										1		1		
	Vanguard										2		2	2	
	Wallow Creek									1	1	1	3	4	
Total "A" Division.....				1	2			2	5	6	29	7	52	63	
"B"	Dawson.....			1				2	3	1	11	2	20	13	
	Carcross										1		1		
	Dawson Town Station..									1	3		4		
	Forty Mile.....										1		1		22
	Granville.....							1					1	2	
	Indian River.										1		1	1	
	Mayo.....										1		1	1	
	Rampart House.....								1				1		
	White Horse Town Station								1				1		
	White Horse.....				2				1		13	1	17	6	
	On Command.....										1		1		
Total "B" Division.				1	2			3	6	2	32	3	49	23	22
"C"	Battleford.....			1				3	1	2	17	4	28	26	
	Alsask										1		1	1	
	Biggar..								1				1	2	
	Cutknife										1		1	1	
	Edam.....										2		2	2	
	Hafford.....								1		1		2	2	
	Kerrobert.....										1		1	2	
	Kindersley.....							1			3		4	2	
	Lloydminster										1		1	1	
	Loverna.....										1		1	1	
	Macklin.....								1				1	1	
	Maidstone ..										1		1	1	
	Meota.....									1			1	1	
	Onion Lake.....								1		1		2	3	
	Radison.....										1		1	2	
	Rosetown										1		1	2	
	Unity										1		1	1	
	Wilkie.				1						4		5	6	
	On Command.....				1						2		3	2	
Total "C" Division.....				1	2			4	5	3	39	4	58	59	
"D"	Macleod.....			1	2	1		3	2	3	20	5	37	28	
	Big Bend.....										2	1	3	3	
	Blairmore									1	1		2	1	
	Bellevue.....									1	1		2	2	
	Beaver Mines										1		1	1	

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"D" <i>Con.</i>	Cardston.....							1			1	1	3	2	
	Claresholm.....				1					1	2		4	3	
	Carmangay.....									1	1		2	1	
	Coleman.....									1	1		2	1	
	Lundbreck.....										1		1	1	
	Monarch.....										1		1	1	
	Nanton.....										1		1	1	
	Peigan.....									1		1	2	1	
	Porcupine.....										1		1	2	
	Pincher Creek.....				1				1		1		3	1	
	Stand Off.....								1		1	3	5	5	
	Twin Lakes.....										2		2	2	
	Vulcan.....										1		1	1	
	On Command.....							1					1		
	Total "D" Division.....			1	4	1		5	4	9	39	11	74	60	
"E"	Calgary.....			1	1			2	3		12	4	23	17	
	Banff.....								1		1	1	3	3	
	Bankhead.....										1		1	1	
	Bassano.....								1		1		2	1	
	Brooks.....									1			1	1	
	Canmore.....								1		1		2	1	
	Carbon.....									1			1	1	
	Cochrane.....										1		1	1	
	Crossfield.....										1		1	1	
	Drumheller.....										1		1	1	
	Exshaw.....										1		1	1	
	Gleichen.....								1		1	2	4	4	
	High River.....										1		1	1	
	Hanna.....										1		1	1	
	Innisfail.....									1			1	1	
	Irricana.....										1		1	1	
	Munson.....										1		1	1	
	Nateby.....								1		1		2	1	
	Nordegg.....										1		1		
	Okotoks.....									1			1	1	
	Olds.....										1		1	1	
	Parvella.....										2		2	4	
	Red Deer.....				1					1			2	1	
	Rocky Mountain House.....									1			1	1	
	Strathmore.....										1		1	1	
	Trochu.....								1		1		2	3	
	Youngstown.....										1		1	1	
	On Leave.....									1			1		
	Total "E" Division.....			1	2			2	9	7	33	7	61	55	
"F"	Prince Albert.....			1	1			2	2		9	4	19	20	
	Allan.....										1		1	1	
	Asquith.....										1		1	1	
	Beaver Lake.....										1		1		
	Big River.....										1		1		
	Blaine Lake.....									1	1		2	2	
	Cumberland House.....										1		1		31
	Dinsmore.....										1		1	1	
	Duck Lake.....								1				1	2	
	Hanley.....										1		1	1	
	Hudson Bay Junction.....										1		1		
	Humboldt.....								1		1		2	2	
	Isle a la Crosse.....								1		1		2		3

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"F" <i>Com.</i>	Melfort							1					1	1	
	Saskatoon.....				1					2	5		8	5	
	Setting Lake.....										1		1		
	Shellbrook.....								1				1	1	
	Tisdale.....										1		1	1	
	The Pas				1					1	3		5		
	Thicket Portage										1	1	2		
	Vonda										1		1	1	
	Wadena										1		1	1	
	Wakaw										1		1	1	
	Watrous.....										1		1	1	
	On Command.....										1		1		
	Total "F" Division.....			1	3			3	6	4	36	5	58	42	34
"G"	Edmonton.....			1	1			2	2	5	13	6	30	29	
	Andrew.....										1		1	1	
	Beaver Crossing.....									1			1	1	
	Coalspur.....										1		1	1	
	Camrose.....									1	1		2	2	
	Castor.....										1		1	1	
	Clyde.....									1	1		2	2	
	Coronation.....									1			1	1	
	Daysland.....										1		1	1	
	Edson				1						4		5	4	
	Fort Saskatchewan..								1		1		2	2	
	Hardisty										1		1	2	
	Jasper										1		1	1	
	Lacombe.....									1	1		2	2	
	Lac St. Anne.....										1		1	1	
	Morinville								1		1		2	2	
	Pocahontas....										1		1	1	
	Provost.....										1		1	1	
	Stekler.....				1						1		2	1	
	Stoney Plain.....								1				1	1	
	St. Paul de Metes ..										1		1	2	
	Tofield.....									1			1	1	
	Vegreville.....							1					1	1	
	Vermilion.....									1			1	1	
	Wainwright.										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin.....								1				1	1	
	On Command..		1		1			1	1		5		9	1	
	Total "G" Division.....		1	1	4			4	7	12	39	6	74	65	
"K"	Lethbridge.			1	1			1	4	1	17	2	27	18	
	Coutts.....								1		2		3	4	
	Empress..									1	1		2	2	
	Grassy Lake.....								1		1		2	2	
	Irvine.....							1			2		3	3	
	Manyberries										1		1	1	
	Medicine Hat.....				1				1		3		5	6	
	Medicine Lodge..									1		1	2	1	
	Milk River.										2		2	3	
	Pendant d'Oreille....									1	1	1	3	2	
	Sutfield										1		1	1	
	Sundial										2		2	2	
	Stirling										1		1	1	
	Warner.....										1		1	1	
	Wild Horse.										1		1	2	
	Writing on Stone.....										1		1	1	
	On Command.....													8	
	Total "K" Division.....			1	2			2	7	6	35	4	57	58	

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914. *Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"M".	Fort Churchill.			1					1		7		9		32
	Fullerton.								1		1		2		16
	Fort Nelson.								1		1		2		1
	On Command.			1	1			1		1	3		7		
	Total "M" Division.			2	1			1	3	1	12		20		49
"N".	Athabaska.			1				1	1	1	5	2	11	9	
	Chipewyan.								1			1	2		5
	Dunvegan.										1		1	1	
	Fort Macpherson.								1		2		3		3
	Fort McMurray.								1		1		2		3
	Fort Resolution.											1	2		5
	Fort Simpson.									1	1		2		4
	Fort Vermilion.								1				1	1	
	Grande Prairie.										1		1	1	
	Herschell Island.				1					1	2		4		3
	Lac la Biche.										1		1	1	
	Lake Saskatoon.							1			1		2	5	
	Lesser Slave Lake.				1				1		2	3	7	8	
	Mirror Landing.													1	
	Peace River Crossing.							1			2	1	4	5	
	Sawridge.										1		1	1	
	Smith Landing.				1						2		3	2	5
	Sturgeon Lake.										1		1	1	2
	Wabasca.										1		1		4
	Total "N" Division.			1	3			3	6	4	24	8	49	26	34

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District.	1	1	2	11	1	1	14	21	40	605	19	716	374	
Maple Creek District.			1	2			2	5	6	29	7	52	63	
Dawson District.			1	2			3	6	2	32	3	49	23	22
Battleford District.			1	2			4	5	3	39	4	58	59	
Macleod District.			1	4	1		5	4	9	39	11	74	60	
Calgary District.			1	2			2	9	7	33	7	61	55	
Prince Albert District.			1	3			3	6	4	36	5	58	42	34
Edmonton District.		1	1	4			4	7	12	39	6	74	65	
Lethbridge District.			1	2			2	7	6	35	4	57	58	
Hudson Bay District.			2	1			1	3	1	12		20		49
Athabaska District.			1	3			3	6	4	24	8	49	36	34
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1914.	1	2	13	36	2	1	43	79	94	923	74	1268	835	139

PART III.

YUKON TERRITORY.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SEPT. J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING "B"
DIVISION, DAWSON, Y.T.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "B" division for the year ended 30th September, 1914, as follows:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

The large mining companies are working to their full capacity; 1913 was a record year for the length of time the dredges worked, and the working time during the present year will be even longer. Owing to the exceptionally heavy rains which have continued almost daily since June, the season has been an ideal one for the miner who, in previous years, has often suffered from the scarcity of water.

The Threadgold Company is still clearing ground in the vicinity of Granville and Quartz creeks, but no further work has been done.

The Mayo district is booming, a considerable quantity of ore has been mined and sent to smelters outside with extraordinary showing in gold, silver, and lead.

A reported find near Rampart House took a few prospectors to that part of the country, but the result was not encouraging.

There was a stampede to the Sixty-mile, and a large tract was staked. The Yukon Gold Company took options on these and did a considerable quantity of drilling, but without finding sufficient to authorize the expense of putting in a dredge.

The Pueblo Mine struck a very rich vein at 400 feet late this summer.

Business generally throughout the Yukon has been good. Crops, where farming is done, have been good; oats have been ripened in the vicinity of Dawson. At the Hay ranch, at Tagish, 100 tons of hay have been put up; the majority has been sold to an Atlin firm at \$40 a ton.

Owing to the purchase by the White Pass Company of all the steamers formerly belonging to the Northern Commercial Company, and so doing away with all competition, rates have gone back to the old prices, in some instances advancing. This has increased the price of most commodities over that of last year, when the two companies were competing for the transportation business. In spite of this, there has been considerable tourist travel.

Should the present war, in which the Empire is involved, unfortunately be prolonged to next summer, it is likely that this travel will be greatly increased, as European travel will be cut off.

CRIME.

The following is a list of cases, entered and dealt with during the year:—

LIST OF CASES entered and dealt with in Yukon during the year 1913-14.

Classification.	Awaiting from last year.	Cases Entered.	Convic- tions.	Dismissed or with- drawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the person:—					
Assault, common.....		23	14	9	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....		5	3	1	*1
Intimidation.....		3		3	
Threatening life.....		2		2	
Threatening to extort money.....		2	1	1	
Murder.....		2	1	1	
Offences against property:—					
Theft.....		11	6	5	
Theft from dwelling.....	1	6	6	1	
False pretenses.....					
Cruelty to animals.....		1	1		
Wilful damage.....		2	2		
Offences against public order:—					
Carrying concealed weapons.....		1	1		
Against religion, morals, etc.:—					
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	52	49	4	
Keeping common gaming house.....		1	1		
Gambling.....		9	9		
Frequenters in gaming house.....		22	8	14	
Vagrancy.....	1		1		
Swearing in public place.....		2	2		
Keeper of bawdy house.....		2	1		1
Cheating at play.....		2		2	
Living on avails of prostitution.....		1		1	
Offences against the Indian Act:—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....		10	8	2	
Having liquor in possession.....		8	6	2	
Intoxication.....		13	12	1	
Having liquor in Indian cabin.....		1	1		
Against Yukon ordinances:—					
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....		2	2		
Selling liquor without license.....		10	10		
Selling liquor to drunken person.....		1	1		
Interdiction.....		1		1	
Drunk while interdicted.....		2	1	1	
Insanity.....		3	2	1	
Having diseased hogs in storage.....		1	1		
Having diseased hogs in possession.....		1	1		
Pollution of streams.....		1	1		
Wages.....		9	8	1	
Unlawful export of foxes.....		1			1
Administration of law and justice:—					
Obstructing peace officer.....		1	1		
Resisting arrest.....		3	3		
Against the Immigration Act.....					
Entering Canada by stealth.....		3	3		
Against the Shipping Act:—					
Stowaways.....		2	2		
Against city by-laws —					
Hawking without license.....		1	1		
Ringing false fire alarms.....		1	1		
Totals.....	3	224	171	53	3

* Out on bail, left the country.

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The following is a brief résumé of the most serious cases, two only really come under that heading:—

On the 11th June a body was found floating in the river at Whitehorse. It was trussed with willow, bound to it lengthwise, three at the back and two in front. The post-mortem showed clearly that it was a case of murder, and at the inquest it came out that the deceased was an Italian named Dominico Melis. A verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown was returned. Warrants were issued for the arrest of George Ganley and Romolo Caesari. They were both arrested near Dawson by Detective Sergeants Mapley and MacBrayne. These men were sent to Whitehorse, and later Caesari was committed for trial on the charge of murder by Police Magistrate Geo. L. Taylor. The case against Ganley was dismissed. A bench warrant was obtained to retain the latter in custody as a witness.

On the 11th June, Alfred Goss was arrested in Whitehorse on a charge of assault inflicting grievous bodily harm. There was a strong suspicion that if not actually implicated in the murder of Melis, he at least knew something about it. On the charge of assault he was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour, together with a fine or further term of imprisonment if not paid. This enables us to hold him for further investigation, and to give evidence at the trial of Caesari if necessary.

On the 14th July, Joseph André was arrested at Forty-mile by Sergeant Thompson charged with stabbing Louis Lavoie in the back with a knife. No defence was made, the accused admitting his guilt. He was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 18th April, Dan Sullivan was arrested by Detective Sergeant Mapley on warrant charging him with assault causing actual bodily harm to Pat Dugan. The latter was struck on the elbow with a draw knife and a piece taken out of the joint. The case was adjourned and accused admitted to bail, himself in \$500, and two sureties of \$250 each. Sullivan jumped his bail and was traced to Eagle City, Alaska, where we lost track of him.

On the 29th September last year, W. A. Fuerst was convicted of theft of gold dust from a dwelling-house at Carmacks and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour by Police Magistrate Taylor at Whitehorse. The case was appealed on a technicality and a new trial ordered. The prisoner was again tried by Mr. Taylor and pleading guilty, was given the same sentence, the time he had already served to count on new sentence.

On the 20th August, Willie Mellish, a boy of 12 years of age, was arrested for theft from dwelling-house. For some time various sums of money had been stolen from a cabin in Dawson during the absence of the owner. Reg. No. 5586 Constable Campbell, H., was detailed and cached himself in the house. About 7 p.m. he heard some one enter through a window and found this boy standing beside a bureau with money which had been marked and left on top, in his hand. A purse previously stolen was found on him. The boy confessed to having entered the cabin five or six times previously and stolen money. He unscrewed the mosquito netting screen from a window, entered the house, took whatever he could find, and went out by the door, then replacing the window screen. The screw driver used was cached under a plank. He had been convicted of theft from a till in a store about two years ago. There is no reformatory here and the boy was released on suspended sentence, the father guaranteeing to look after him.

About 2 a.m. on the morning of the 21st September, two masked men entered the Boss Bakery, South Dawson, and held up the baker, Alfred Landry, tying his hands and feet and placing a gunny sack over his head. About this time a man named Oril Genest entered the bakery to get a pail of water, and he was assaulted and struck on the head with the butt end of a revolver and rendered unconscious. The two men obtained about \$80 from the till and from Landry's pockets, but they fortun-

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ately overlooked a roll containing \$250 which he had in his vest pocket. Both men were much excited, and could not give a very comprehensive statement of what did take place, nor a good description of the hold-up men.

The trial of Romolo Caesari, for the murder of Dominico Melis commenced on the 24th instant. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and he was sentenced by Mr. Justice Macaulay to be hanged on the 5th February, 1915.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

A large number of letters have been received inquiring for missing relatives. Every effort has been made to obtain the required information, but when inquiries are made for persons who were supposed to come north as far back as eighteen or twenty years ago, it is not to be wondered at if the information cannot always be given.

INDIGENTS.

Any assistance given is charged to the Territorial Government. A number of Russians who were lured north from Vancouver by one of their own countrymen had to be assisted. Unfortunately this man kept just inside the dividing line of fraud and could not be got at.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers in this division are all in good condition. Those in use are inspected weekly.

There are two 7-pr. muzzle-loading guns and two maxims in the division; all are in good condition, although the 7-prs. are long out of date. One maxim has gun carriage, as well as tripod equipment.

The annual revolver practice was held, and returns forwarded. Some of the ammunition is very poor, a large number of mis-fires being the result.

INDIANS.

Drunkenness amongst the Indians in this vicinity has not been so prevalent as in the past, some stiff sentences of imprisonment without the option of a fine have made them more chary of getting into the hands of the police. Even heavy fines do not deter these people from drinking. At Whitehorse this system is followed, and the cases are more frequent than in Dawson.

The Rev. John Hawksley has been appointed to the charge of the Indians in the territory. This has relieved the police of a considerable amount of work, although in all outlying districts we still deal with them.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, RENEWALS, ETC.

Extensive repairs and improvements have been made in the post this year. Authority was received to paint all the frame buildings and colour those built of logs; to replace the old worn out wooden shingles with steel ones; to line the quarters occupied by the officer commanding, Inspector Tedford and Staff-Sergeant Bell with beaver board, and to re-floor part of officers' quarters where required; to re-floor the down-stairs part of the barracks and canteen building and paint the same throughout inside. With the exception of the inside work in the barrack building, this work has all been completed, and the old town station has been made into one room and lined with beaver board for use as a barrack room, to increase the accommodation. The quarters were also "jacked up," new supports and joists put in some places where the old ones had warped and sunk. The whole of this work was done with police and prison labour. We were fortunate in having a prisoner, who was a painter and decorator, and who had worked in San Francisco after the fire in lining the houses

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with beaver board. He was a skilled artisan, and has done splendid work. The quarters look well, and will be much warmer than formerly. To have hired men at Yukon prices for this work would have cost in the neighbourhood of \$2,000.

There has not been time to paint the inside of the barrack building yet, but this will be done before winter.

Authority was also received for painting the barracks at Whitehorse. This work is not yet completed, and part of it may have to stand over until next year.

The sewerage system authorized to be installed last year was completed late in November and works well. The sanitary arrangements of the post are now excellent. The delay arose through the necessity of getting the water system installed, the same men having to do both.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good standing. Only a small profit is put upon the goods, but all stock is paid for. It is much appreciated by the men.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Quality of all articles received has been good. I hope to receive the articles requisitioned for before close of navigation.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been excellent.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments has been diminished by the withdrawal of the men from the White River and Kluahne districts, which I did not consider any longer necessary. One has been established at Rampart House, and one placed at Indian river.

Two more detachments will be placed on the Dawson-Whitehorse trail this winter, in addition to the usual one at Pelly Crossing.

Reg. No. 5529 Constable Pearkes, G.R., was placed at the Summit between Whitehorse and Skagway during part of the summer to assist the immigration officer there, and did excellent work.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The number of men in the post does not admit of drills.

DOGS.

We have now twenty-seven dogs in the division. This is two over strength authorized, but in order to obtain the last four dogs the team of six had to be purchased. Two of these will be sold as soon as possible. All these dogs are large, young, and well broken. Twenty-two (22) are at Forty-mile, and five (5) at Rampart House.

FORAGE.

Local contractors supplied this which was of excellent quality. Price is higher than last year owing to there being no competition now in transportation. The Dawson contractor obtained the contract for Whitehorse also, his prices being considerably lower.

FIRE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Owing to the Dawson City Water and Power Company raising the price for water supply, and cutting off the supply entirely on the consumers refusing to pay increased

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rate, a system was put in supplying the barracks, Government House, Good Samaritan hospital, administration building, and two private houses on the line. The old rate of \$80 per month was charged, and a hydrant put in the barracks at a rate of \$75 per month. This, with the stand pipes in quarters, to which rubber hose is attached, at all times, gives good fire protection. In addition there are a number of fire extinguishers and fire buckets.

Owing to the continuous wet weather this summer there were practically no forest fires.

In Dawson, forty-seven fire alarms were rung during the year, viz., thirty-eight fire and nine false alarms. Approximate damage done \$5,465, not including the office building.

About 8.20 on the morning of Sunday the 8th of March the headquarters offices here were discovered to be on fire. The fire had apparently started in the coal chute at the back of the building. The offices were log with cotton lining and ceilings and everything was as dry as tinder. The whole inside of the building was a mass of flames when discovered and was a total loss. Quick action in getting the barrack hose out and prompt response of the city fire brigade deluged the interior with water and so soaked some of the records that they were not legible. Contents of safes were practically uninjured.

The fire did not start from the furnace or pipes, as the under part of the floor was not even scorched.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The coal furnaces installed last year have proved satisfactory. The coal supplied this year on contract is of better quality than last, being mined from a greater depth, and some improvements have also been made in the machinery at the mine.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Since receipt of the new harness requisitioned for, we are well supplied. All harness and saddlery is in good order.

GAME.

Game is very scarce this year. A few caribou were in the hills about 40 miles west of here, but there are almost no grouse or ptarmigan. The cold, wet summer no doubt spoilt the eggs and killed off most of the young birds. Moose are fairly plentiful in the Stewart river district. Ducks and geese are also in fair numbers.

Fox farming is doing well, and a large number of foxes have been caught and sold.

A Territorial Ordinance was passed this year prohibiting the exporting of any live fox not born in captivity, or which had been in captivity for at least two years, and also preventing the hunting, killing, or taking of any fox under one year of age, between the 1st April and 1st June. This will, to a great extent, prevent the depletion of foxes in the territory, which would otherwise have occurred through cubs being captured and sold to fox farmers outside the Yukon.

Tagish Jim, an Indian, sold his foxes for \$1,000, and bought a gasoline launch.

HEALTH.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lachapelle deals fully with this subject in his report, attached hereto.

I regret to report that Inspector A. E. Acland is in hospital at Whitehorse with typhoid fever. He was admitted on the 28th August. He is progressing favourably.

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HORSES.

There are twenty-three (23) on muster roll. Of these, two are good ponies. All horses are in good conditions and fit for work.

INSPECTIONS.

Detachments have been inspected by an officer as frequently as possible during the year. The headquarters post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and daily by the orderly officer.

PATROLS.

The Dawson-Macpherson patrol was made during the winter of 1913-14. Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster, W.J.D., was in charge as far as Fort Macpherson, and from there he went on to Rampart House where he has since been. Reg. No. 4212 Corporal Hocking, W., went with the above patrol, returning from Fort Macpherson to Dawson. Indians with dog trains were hired for this patrol. Quick time was made. The snow was comparatively light last winter. This patrol takes nearly three months on the round trip, including time spent at Macpherson. Corporal Hocking's report is attached hereto.

Frequent patrols were made from Dawson and Whitehorse during the year.

MINING.

This has been successful during the year. The abundance of water has greatly helped both the companies and the individual miners. A strike was again reported on the Sixty-mile and some good prospects found. The Yukon Gold Company took options on the claims located and did a considerable amount of drilling. The result apparently was not sufficiently good over the whole ground to warrant the expense of putting in a dredge.

The district around Mayo is still progressing. Mr. W. McWhorter has shipped several hundred tons of remarkably rich ore to the smelters, and intends getting about a thousand tons to the Stewart river this winter ready to ship on the opening of navigation next year.

The White river district is without doubt very rich in minerals, but is more for large companies than for individual miners. The Chisana gold fields, just across the line, have been a disappointment. Some good "pockets" have been found, but the metal is not spread over any considerable area.

The Five Fingers Coal Company have made still further improvements in their plant and are mining at a greater depth. The quality of the coal is excellent. About 2,000 tons have been shipped to Whitehorse for use of the railway and mines.

The Lone Star mine paid this year. The Bear Creek Mining Company, Limited, showed satisfactory returns from a small four stamp-mill.

There is but little change in the various mining districts from those reported last year. Numbers of men are scattered through the various creeks and most are making at least good wages. A strike was reported on the Porcupine this summer, but it has not amounted to much up to the present. A number of men who went on the small stampede have come out for winter supplies and are returning there to prospect further. Both the large companies, the Yukon Gold Company and the Canadian Klondike Mining Company have many years before them, before their ground is worked out. A considerable number of miners are still in the White River district and some more are going in after the freeze-up. A number of claims were lately staked on the Snag, a tributary of the White, in consequence of one miner striking good pay.

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Shipped to Alaskan points steers.. . . .	510
sheep.. . . .	180
hogs.. . . .	90

Refrigerated meats—

Arriving in Dawson, steers.. . . .	300
sheep.. . . .	500
hogs.. . . .	110

Attached are reports from Inspector E. Telford, in command of the Whitehorse sub-district during Inspector A. E. Ackland's absence through illness; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Lachapelle, and Reg. No. 4212 Corporal Hocking, W., on Macpherson patrol.

On the outbreak of the war with Germany and Austria, recruits were called for for one year's service to strengthen this force. Although good terms were offered they were not sufficient to induce men to throw up good positions in this country to join for ordinary police duty. Only five men joined, and three of these were ex-constables. Had the police been allowed to go on foreign service there would have been no difficulty in getting recruits, both ex-members and others. This division almost to a man volunteered for service immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, and heard with great regret that none of our force were to be allowed to go to the front. Five Imperial reservists: Constable R. Dooley of the Munsters; Greenaway, W., Coldstream Guards; Hull, F., Royal Horse Artillery; Harvey, H. T., Worcesters; and King, H. R., 21st Lancers, were called to the colours and left here on the 21st instant.

Mr. Jos. W. Boyle, general manager of the Canadian Klondike Mining Company is equipping a battery of fifty men with quick-firing guns—Maxims or Colts—for service at the front. They sail in a few days, before navigation closes.

Since the destruction of the office building in March last the "old court-house" just outside the barrack grounds, has been used. It has good accommodations but is rather far away if anyone is required. This building is heated by wood burning furnaces—about 150 cords of wood are likely to be required. The stairway to upper part has been partitioned off and the heating pipes cut off, so possibly a less quantity will suffice.

Under "Mining," I omitted to mention that the "Engineer Mine," although only small, is doing well. It employs about twenty men.

The Treadgold Company has closed the hydraulic work at Granville. Men are now employed widening and strengthening the sluice ditches; about eighty men are employed.

There has been a small stampede to Hunters' Cabin creek; coarse gold was found at a depth of 5 feet on discovery, and twenty-five claims have been staked. The creek is not believed to be rich, although fair wages may be made.

In conclusion, I would bring to your notice the assistance I have received from all ranks. A great deal of work has been done in the post in addition to regular police duties, and all have thrown themselves heartily into and taken an interest in the work.

Inspector E. Telford has given me the greatest assistance at all times, and is now in Whitehorse in command during the illness of Inspector A. E. Ackland.

A great deal of extra work has been thrown upon the office staff, more particularly in the case of Reg. No. 3247 Staff-sergeant Bell, A.L., on account of the greater part of the records, etc., having been lost in the fire which destroyed the headquarters office in March last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,-

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.*,
Commanding "B" Division.

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DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
" B " Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for year ending this date, as follows:—

I regret having absolutely no data for my report prior to the 9th March, 1914, as all records, books, etc., were destroyed on the 8th March, 1914, in the fire which destroyed the " B " Division offices.

The health of all ranks during the year has been excellent, no serious cases arising, and no deaths occurring.

Reg. No. 3045 Staff-sergeant Joy, G.B., was in hospital for four days with an attack of tonsilitis. He made a good recovery and was returned to duty.

Since the 9th March I treated thirteen cases, all of which made good recoveries and were returned to duty.

During the same period, with exception of P. P. No. 5 (Smith) I treated seventeen cases in the guard-room. P. P. No. 5 (Smith) was in hospital for forty-five days, suffering from goitre and varicocoele. I operated on him for these ailments, and also cut off a growth from the thumb of the right hand. He made a good recovery. I attach list of cases treated, both in the force and in the guard-room.

The sanitary condition of the barracks and the guard room is good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. LACHAPELLE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

LIST OF CASES treated in Barracks to 30th September, 1914.

Ailment.	No. of cases.	No. days treatment.	Remarks.
Sprains	2	20	Made good recovery.
Influenza.....	3	11	"
Indigestion ...	1	1	"
Tonsilitis.....	1	7	"
Arthritis	1	1	"
Abscess	2	5	"
Bronchitis.....	3	5	"
Totals	13	50	"

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LIST OF CASES treated in the Guard room to 30th September, 1914.

Ailment.	No. of cases.	No. days treatment.	Remarks.
Goitre	1	15	Made good recovery.
Infected sores	4	1	"
Neuralgia	1	1	"
Otorrhoea.....	1	1	"
Metrorrhagy	1	3	"
Alcoholism	1	5	"
Insomnia	1	1	"
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	"
Bencorrhoea.....	1	2	"
Bronchitis.....	1	1	"
Insanity	2	30	"
Sprains.....	1	1	"
Varicocele.....	1	30	"
Totals.....	17	125	"

Certified correct,

J. O. LACHAPELLE,

Act. Asst. Surgeon.

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
 "B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
 Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the "B" Division guard-room, used as the common jail and penitentiary for the Yukon Territory, for the year ended 30th September, 1914:

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1914.....	11
Received during the year, male.....	78
" " female.....	3
Lunatics, male.....	3
" " female.....	..
Total.....	95

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1914.....	3
Daily average.....	7.285
Maximum in any one day.....	12
Minimum in any one day.....	3
Number of lunatics received.....	3

Of these three lunatics, two after being held for examination for several days failed to show any sign of improvement, and were transferred to the asylum at New Westminster, the other after a short detention recovered and was discharged:

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SYNOPSIS OF PRISONERS CONFINED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

Offence.	Years.	Months.		Total.
	4	12	3	
Housebreaking and theft	1	1	.....
Assault with intent, etc. .... .	.....	1	.....
Liquor to Indians..... .	.....	.....	1	
Total..... .	1	2	1	4

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality. .	Male.	Female.	Total.
English	5	.....	5
American	11	.....	11
French	2	.....	2
French Canadian..... .	3	.....	3
German	3	.....	3
Scandinavian	14	.....	14
Scotch	4	.....	4
Canadian.. . . .	12	.....	12
Irish	8	.....	8
Japanese	1	.....	1
Indian..... .	9	2	11
Slavonian..... .	1	.....	1
Australian	4	.....	4
Italian.. . . .	1	.....	1
Belgian	2	.....	2
Hungarian.	1	.....	1
Negro . . . . .	.....	1	1
Total	81	3	84

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

Prisoners conduct has been very good; there were only four minor breaches of discipline, and these were all dealt with by the officer commanding, as warden of the jail and penitentiary. Two penitentiary prisoners were released on the expiration of their sentence; this leaves only one convict, and his sentence will expire in December next. It is gratifying to notice that crime among the native sons is apparently on the decrease; there having been only eleven convictions against the Indians compared with twenty-three in 1913.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail has been up to the standard, being good and ample in quantity. All the cooking is done in the division mess and the food is carried over and distributed in the jail.

The prisoners have, amongst other things, whitewashed and painted the barracks and jail buildings, cleaned and repaired drains, ditches, repaired and built fences and delivered coal, and dug trenches for the new water system.

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JAIL BUILDINGS.

The buildings are in good repair, and their appearance is considerably improved and brightened by the repainting of them this summer. The coal furnaces installed last fall which replaced the old wooden ones, proved their worth last winter, it being no trouble to keep the jail at an even temperature, this being an impossibility before; this and the installation of a water system and flush toilets in the jail, has made it most convenient and as comfortable as it is possible for such a place to be.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The clothing is of good quality and has all been supplied from the quartermaster stores, except underclothing for one prisoner whose girth was abnormal; this was purchased locally.

LUNATICS.

The number of insane patients shows a decrease of one compared with 1913, and eight compared with 1912. One of these was a very old man and suffered from senile decay, and as there did not appear any hope of his recovery he was transferred to New Westminster asylum. The other had had family troubles for several years, and this combined with recent business troubles seemed to have preyed on his mind to such an extent that he broke under the strain, and as he, after being held under medical examination for some time, did not appear to improve in the slightest, the judge deemed it advisable to recommend his removal to the asylum. The third man after being held here for eight days, recovered and was discharged.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. JOY, *S. Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 3045.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. TELFORD, COMMANDING WHITE HORSE SUB-DISTRICT.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., 17th September, 1914.

The Officer Commanding.

"B" Division R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as annual report of the White Horse Sub-District of "B" Division, for the year ending September 30th, 1914:—

I arrived from Dawson on September 7th and took over command of the Sub-District from Sergt. Head, Inspector Acland having been placed in hospital on August 28th, suffering from Typhoid Fever.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Business has averaged about the same as last year, at one time the Chisana diggings were thought to be going to benefit this district, but any travel into that district has practically ceased, via Whitehorse and Kluahne. The Copper mines having shut down here on account of the war, will make things considerably quieter.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Assistance was rendered to the Immigration Department at the White Pass Summit, one man being stationed there from April 4th to June 21st.

The Customs were assisted at Kluahne by the Constable in charge of that detachment examining goods passing through to the Chisana district between November and June.

The Indian Department have been assisted in the care of the sick and destitute Indians, who have been furnished with provisions, etc. when necessary.

And members of this detachment assisted by a female searcher have performed the duties of searching passengers and baggage, leaving the territory via Whitehorse, in connection with the Ordinance for the exportation of Gold Dust from the Yukon territory.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments at Kluahne and White Pass were withdrawn, Carcross being the only detachment kept open at the present time.

HORSES.

There are six horses on charge here. One pack horse, Reg. No. 238, mentioned as strayed in last annual report was afterwards found dead and struck off by G.O. 8684. The horses now on charge are well suited to the requirements of this sub-district.

TRANSPORT.

The wheel and sleigh transport is in good repair, minor repairs having been from time to time attended to by our own men.

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STORES.

The stores here are in good order.

Provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract have been satisfactory and economical in every way.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

The detachment buildings are in good repair, and are all being repainted.

CRIME.

There has been a greater number of criminal cases during the year, owing chiefly in the Indian cases to their being in possession of more money than usual, obtained from disposal of furs and live foxes.

The most serious case, the "Melis murder case."

On June 11th the body of Dominico Melis was found in the river at Whitehorse. The skull was crushed, arms and ribs broken, and the body trussed up. Cesari Romolo, the dead man's partner and one George Ganley, an associate, were arrested on suspicion and brought before Police Magistrate G. L. Taylor at Whitehorse on July 31st. The charge against Ganley was dismissed and Cesari was sent up for trial. The trial of Cesari has been fixed for the end of September.

Alfred Goss, was arrested on June 14th at Whitehorse, for assault causing actual bodily harm, was tried by Police Magistrate G. L. Taylor on June 15th, convicted, and sentenced to 6 months, hard labour, and a fine of \$95 and costs or in default an additional 6 months, hard labour.

DESTITUTES.

There have been no applications for relief here during the year, other than by Indians.

HEALTH.

During March there was an epidemic of dysentery around here, Inspector Acland being affected more severely than the majority of the other cases. The epidemic was attributed by Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Clarke to the use of the river water, which was pumped from an intake in front of the town, but water has since been hauled from above the town.

On the 28th August Inspector Acland was taken to the hospital with typhoid fever, but is now progressing very favourably, there have been no other cases of typhoid fever.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been made whenever practicable to the outlying districts.

MINING.

There has been a fairly good output from the Pueblo copper mine here up to the middle of September when it was shut down for the time being, owing to the war, a small staff being kept to maintain the mine in fit shape to start up again.

The stampede to the Chisana, Alaska, though not a complete failure, has not turned out of any benefit to this part of the territory.

The older placer camps have been very quiet during the past season and no fresh strikes of any consequence have developed.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The fur catch for the past year, has been good. Several fox farms have been established. Game is fairly plentiful, moose being very numerous. Business men look for a very quiet winter, owing to the effect the war is expected to cause in all trade.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. TELFORD, *Insp.*,

Commanding Whitehorse Sub.-District.

LIST of cases entered and dealt with in the Whitehorse Sub.-District of the Yukon Territory from October 1, 1913, to September 18, 1914.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	2		1	1
Assault, common.	6	3	3	
" causing bodily arm.	3	2	1	
Intimidation.	3		3	
Offences against property—				
Theft from a dwelling	5	4	1	
Wilful damage	2	2		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.				
Offences against morality—				
Drunk and disorderly.	11	11		
Gambling	4	4		
Cheating at play.	2		2	
Vagrancy.	1	1		
Living on avail of prostitution.	1		1	
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated	5	5		
Indians in possession of intoxicants.	6	4	2	
Supplying intoxicants.	3	3	2	
Being in possession of intoxicants in indian house.	1	1		
Offences against Immigration Act—				
One entering by stealth—Two "Undesirables"...	3	3		
Offences against Yukon Ordinances—				
Pollution of streams.	1	1		
Order for payment of wages.	9	8	1	
Unlawful export of foxes.	1			1
Totals.	75	56	17	2

* Pistols found on the persons entering Canada at White Pass Summit confiscated without further proceedings. Awaiting trial, Romeo Casari committed for trial.

Certified correct,

L. McLAUCHLAN, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 3322.

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WHITE HORSE, Y.T., 18th. September 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse Sub-District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the Whitehorse Detachment Guard room, a common jail, for the year ending September 30, 1914:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, 30-9-1913.. . . .	1
Received during year, males.. . . .	43
Received during year, females.. . . .	1
Received during year, lunatics.. . . .	2
<hr/>	
Total prisoners confined.. . . .	47
Total number in cells at midnight, 30-9-1914.. . . .	3
Daily average.. . . .	1.282
Maximum in any one day.. . . .	6
Minimum in any one day.. . . .	0

There have been 2 lunatics confined here enroute from Dawson to New Westminster.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Males,	Females.	Total.
White	38	.....	38
Indian	8	1	9
			<hr/> 47
Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
American.	8	.....	8
Canadian.	7	.....	7
English.....	6	.....	6
Irish.....	2	.....	2
Welsh.....	1	.....	1
Swede.....	6	.....	6
Swiss.....	1	.....	1
German.....	2	.....	2
Indian.....	8	1	9
Russian.....	4	.....	4
Italian.....	1	.....	1
Totals	46	1	47

Number of common jail prisoners confined.. . . .	6
Number of casuals confined.. . . .	41
<hr/>	
Total number confined.. . . .	47

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CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, there has been no breach of discipline.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail has been first-class and the amount is sufficient. There is no kitchen attached to the jail, and the meals have been cooked by the detachment mess cook, this has proved satisfactory.

PRISON LABOUR.

The prisoners have been employed on the general fatigue work around barracks, splitting wood, painting, etc.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. HAYES, *Const.*,

Provost.

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APPENDIX C.

CORPORAL W. HOCKING, DAWSON TO MACPHERSON AND RETURN.

DAWSON, Y.T., March 6, 1914.

The Officer Commanding

"B" Division R.N.W.M. Police

Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol from Dawson to Fort Macpherson and return, winter of 1914.

In compliance with your instructions I left Dawson about 10 a.m. on January 3, 1914, in company with Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster, W.J.D., and John Martin, Charles River, Andrew Joseph, and Jacob Njcoli (Indians) with four dog-teams of five dogs each; Reg. Nos. 5361 and 5541 Constables Clifford G. and Hull F., with team accompanied us to the mouth of the Twelve-mile river, 18 miles out from Dawson.

We carried about 70 pounds of mail newspapers, etc., for Fort Macpherson and Herschell island and also about 40 pounds of customs papers, stationery, etc., for Sergeant Dempster's use at Rampart House.

The route followed was the same as usual excepting we made a portage on the left limit of the Big Wind river leaving the river about 3 miles below Mount Deception and coming out on the river again about a mile below Wind City. This is about six miles shorter than following the river.

We arrived at Fort Macpherson about 3.30 p.m. on the 1st day of February, 1914, having been an even 30 days on the outgoing trip. We remained at Fort Macpherson until February 16th to give the dogs a good rest up and wait for the arrival of the Edmonton Mail Packet, which arrived at Macpherson from Fort Good Hope at 9 p.m. on the 12th of February. On the 16th of February I and the four Indians with dog teams left Fort Macpherson at 8.30 a.m. on the return trip back to Dawson, we carried about 35 pounds of mail on the return trip, Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster W. J. D. remained at Fort Macpherson making preparations to proceed to Rampart House. We arrived back in Dawson at noon on the 5th of March, having been 17½ days on the return trip.

Indians.—We met quite a number of Indians both going over and also coming back. On the way over 12 Indians with teams travelled with us from the mouth of the Twelve-mile to a point 30 miles down the Blackstone river, these Indians were all in good circumstances, having had an unusually good catch of fur. I was informed that 23 black and silver foxes besides other furs had been caught by them up to Christmas, this amongst a band of about 15 families. On the Big Wind river we came across two families, one on the Big Wind portage and one at the mouth of Hungry creek, numbering 11 all told. These had come from Macpherson along our route, having left Macpherson sometime during the month of November, 1913; they had killed sufficient moose for their needs. One old man was blind, and to him Sergeant Dempster gave a little grub, bacon, flour, etc. On the Peel river about 30 miles from Macpherson we came to five camps, and a few miles farther on there were four more. These two outfits were living chiefly on rabbits, they had left Macpherson only a few days before. On the return trip we met the same Indians on the Peel river, they had got some moose a few days before and were well supplied with meat then, excepting the two families we met just above the mouth of Mountain creek to whom I gave a little grub. We met six families camped near the head of Waugh creek on returning. These had just killed about 30 caribou so were well supplied with meat for some time.

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Trails.—This year we were unusually lucky in having an old trail the greater part of the way. From the mouth of Twelve-mile to the Indian camp on the Blackstone we had a fairly good hard trail, from there on to the mouth of the Little Wind river, there was a trail with only about 6 inches of snow on it. This was the trail of some Indians who had come to Dawson from the Blacksand river. In one day after leaving this we came to a fresh trail about 5 miles from the mouth of the Little Wind river, and the next day we came to the camp of Indians who had come from Macpherson. Along the big portage there was about a foot of snow on the old trail, but this was much better than having to break a new trail.

Weather.—With the exception of the last week on the outgoing trip the weather was fairly mild. The last week it was exceedingly cold, the thermometer registering as low as 60 and 62 below zero some days.

Dogs.—We had twenty (20) dogs all of which were hired, the only good team was that of John Martin. The other Indians had very poor teams. John Martin informed me that he had urged them to feed up their dogs and have them in good condition before starting out, but they did not do so, consequently their dogs were not in condition for the trip, and I feel certain that if we had had to break a new trail and travel through deep snow most of the way, which is generally done, that we should have been very seriously handicapped and would have had to lay over and rest the dogs very often. Indian Jacob had to trade off one of his dogs for a better one at the Indian camp on the Blackstone only about 100 miles out, and on arrival at Trail river 90 miles from Macpherson he had to kill one of his dogs, it being played out and unable to work. On arrival at Fort Macpherson Indian Charlie had to kill two dogs out of his team and Indian Andrew one out of his, and purchase new ones for the return trip.

General.—Mr. V. Steffansson, Commander of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, arrived at Fort Macpherson on the 4th of February. The steamer *Karluk* of that expedition was frozen in off Point Barrow early in August last; for several days before the 22nd of August there was a strong wind which increased to a gale on that date and continued during the 23rd and 24th, during this gale the *Karluk* was carried out with the ice and has not since been heard off, Mr. Stefansson is of the opinion that she has a little better than an even chance of getting out safely, but she may drift with the ice for two or three years.

The gas schooners *Alaska* and *Mary Sachs* of the southern section of this expedition in charge of Dr. Anderson, are frozen in at Collinson Point about 180 miles west of Herschell Island.

The steam whaler *Belvedere*, Capt. Cottle, is frozen in about 80 miles west of Herschell Island, she has the police supplies on board.

The Gas. Schn. *Elvira* is wrecked off Icy Reef and about 10 miles off shore; her cargo was saved and taken aboard the *Polar Bear*.

The Gas. Schn. *Polar Bear* is frozen in about 12 miles west of the *Belvedere*. These boats are all coming in to Herschell Island.

The Gas Schn. *Anna*, *Ogla*, and *North Star*, are frozen in about 40 miles west of Herschell island. These two were going out; apparently no boat could get in to or out from Herschell island last season.

The natives at Fort Macpherson and Herschell island are in the same condition as usual as regards grub.

F. B. Williams and Emil Hebert, trappers, and J. Jacquot, trader, left Fort Macpherson for Dawson with three toboggans loaded with fur on the 5th of February. They were accompanied by one Indian.

Regarding Hubert Darrell, who perished somewhere near the Anderson river some three years ago. It was reported two years ago that some Eskimo had been in that

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district and had seen a stake blazed with some writing on it. They were asked by Mr. Stefansson to cut off the part with the writing on it on their next visit and bring it in with them. I understand that the Eskimos have visited that district since then and have brought in a copy of what was written on the stake and gave it to the missionary at Kittegaryuit, an Eskimo village on the eastern branch of the Mackenzie river. Mr. Young of that mission says that he had the paper but he left it down at the mission and he does not remember anything of what was written on it. Mr. Phillips of the H.B.Co. at that point says that he read the paper and he thinks that Darrell mentions having been frozen twice and giving two dates, which he, Phillips, does not remember. Mr. Darrell's signature was on the stake.

There is very little left at our cache at Hart river. John Martin informed me that A. A. Knorr had been there and had taken some of it and had so reported to you by letter. The cache on Trail river was in good order; we did not touch it on the outgoing trip, but on returning we took on all the dry fish, 280 lbs. that was there, for dog feed, a fresh supply of dry fish will be placed in the cache from Macpherson for next winter.

Our provisions were of good quality and ample for our needs both going and coming. Martin and Andrew shot five Caribou on the divide between Waugh and Forrest creeks; we got these close to the trail and did not lose much time. This gave us plenty of fresh meat and some dog feed. Our dog feed consisted of 500 pounds of King salmon taken from Dawson and 762 pounds of dry caribou meat purchased from John Martin on Michelle creek; this gave us sufficient dog feed for the outgoing trip, and on the return trip our dog feed consisted of 300 pounds of dried white fish taken from Macpherson, 280 pounds picked up at our Trail river cache and 100 pounds of dry caribou meat purchased from Indian Robert on Forrest creek. This gave us sufficient dog feed for the return trip.

Wolf tracks were quite numerous on Michelle and Waugh creeks, and we heard wolves howling one day on Michelle creek. We saw quite a number of caribou on the divide between Waugh and Forrest creeks, and moose tracks were numerous along the Wind river and the Big portage, and ptarmigan were quite plentiful on some of the creeks along the route.

The Following is a Copy of the Diary.

Saturday, January 3, left Dawson at 10 in the morning and proceeded to the mouth of the Twelve-mile river arriving there at 3.30 in the afternoon, and reloaded toboggans, distance 18 miles.

Sunday, January 4, started from Twelve-mile roadhouse at 8 in the morning. Stopped for lunch at 11 in the morning, and camped at 4.30 in the afternoon, about 5 miles above the 10-mile camp. Messrs. Clegg and Wheeler travelled and camped with us and twelve Indians and teams also travelled with us. Trail good, distance 15 miles.

Monday, January 5, started at 7.30 in the morning. Stopped one hour for lunch at the saw-mill and arrived at the power-house at 2.30 in the afternoon. Mr. A. B. Clegg very kindly accommodated us there for the night, good trail. Distance 15 miles.

Tuesday, January 6, 26 below zero in the morning and 10 in the afternoon. Left power-house at 8 in the morning. Lunched at 11 in the morning. Mr. Wheeler caught up with us at lunch time with a phone message from Dawson to request Inspector Phillips to replenish cache on Trail river. Good trail 12 Indian teams ahead of us, camped at 3.30 in the afternoon, about 8 miles above big glacier, distance 20 miles.

Wednesday, January 7, 10 below in the morning, 20 in the afternoon. Cold head wind all day. Left camp at 8 in the morning, lunched at ten in the morning in last shelter below Secla pass, started at 11 in the morning. The glacier in the pass was dry and very slippery excepting one place where it was flooded right across, but we managed to get around it, caught up with the Indians at the foot of the pass, found

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the glaciers on the Blackstone dry, good trail, camped at 4 in the afternoon just above Michelle's cabin on the Blackstone; distance 20 miles.

Thursday, January 8, 23 below zero in the morning and 10 in the afternoon, mild with light snowfall. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Some of the Indians were ahead of us and some behind us. The trail led up to Joseph's cabin some two miles out of our way, but it was better to follow the trail than to break a fresh one. Stopped at Indian camp and had lunch at 11.30 in the morning, and made willow grove and camped at 3.30 in the afternoon, distance 18 miles.

Friday, January 9, 10 below in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Indian Jacob went back to Indian camp to get a new dog as one of his was played out and of no use for work; we arrived at Poplar grove at 12 noon, lunched and started again, got to first timber on Michelle creek at 5.30 in the afternoon and camped, trail getting a little heavier about 3 inches of snow on the old trail, distance 18 miles.

Saturday, January 10, 27 below in the morning and 8 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, arrived at Martin's camp at 9.30 in the morning. Weighed out 762 pounds of dry meat for dog feed and reloaded the toboggans. Lunched and started again at 1.30 in the afternoon. The teams travelled very slowly this afternoon as the loads were much heavier and the trail was also quite heavy, about 3 inches of snow on the old trail; distance 9 miles.

Sunday, January 11, 12 below in the morning, 17 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Had a fairly good trail with lots of glare ice, but struck water in several places. Nooned at 11.30 in the morning, and camped at 3.30 in the afternoon at the foot of Hart Mountain portage. Indians Andrew and Joseph went on up to the summit to break the trail, distance 15 miles.

Monday, January 12, 4 above in the morning, and afternoon, cloudy and warm. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Reached the summit at 10 in the morning. Reached the Little Hart river at 11.30 in the morning, and stopped for lunch. Reached Martin's cabin on the Big Heart river at 1.30 in the afternoon. Looked through the cache and there is left only 3 slabs bacon, 50 pounds flour and 3 bundles of fish. Reached the mouth of Waugh creek about 2.30 in the afternoon and camped at 4 in the afternoon on Waugh creek about 5 miles from the mouth. Had a fairly good trail most of the day but struck water in two places and lost a little time going around it, distance 14 miles.

Tuesday, January 13, cloudy and warm, 2 above in the morning, clear, 14 below in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Lost a little time on account of water below the canyon. Lunched at 11 in the morning at the lower end of the first glacier, had fairly good luck on the first and second glaciers on the creek but struck lots of water on the third, we avoided most of it but lost quite a little time, camped at 4 in the afternoon on the canyon portage, not encountered any deep snow as yet and when not on the glaciers have an old trail with only about 3 inches of snow on it, distance 16 miles.

Wednesday, January 14, clear, 8 below in morning, cloudy, 1 above in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, had no trouble with water on the upper glacier. Had lunch about half-way across the Waugh and Forrest creek divide, saw five caribou on the flat a short time before but they got away, saw another bunch of caribou lower down and John and Andrew went hunting. Started at 1 in the afternoon, and caught up with the hunters at 2.30 in the afternoon. They had shot five caribou, camped, and two teams went out and brought in the game, returning to camp at 4.30 in the afternoon, skinned the caribou and cut them up. Had a fairly good trail most of the day, distance 15 miles.

Thursday, January 15, 5 below in the morning and 14 in the afternoon, snowing all day. Broke camp and started at 8.15 in the morning, before leaving we cached one caribou for use on the return trip. Forrest creek was flooded for about two miles and

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we had to go around but the rest of the way it was fairly good going. Nooned at 11.30 in the morning about 4 miles above the Little Wind river. Reached the Little Wind river at 2.30 in the afternoon, here we encountered a strong head wind with drifting snow on glare ice but not very cold, camped at 3 in the afternoon about 2 miles below mouth of Forrest creek. The strong wind continuing on late into the night, distance 14 miles.

Friday, January 16, 32 below in the morning and 18 in the afternoon. Clear and gale blowing down river all day. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, had good going to the portage and then for about two miles across the portage we found it fairly heavy going, after that we had glare ice nearly all day, with a strong wind blowing behind us and the snow drifting in clouds. Had lunch at 11.30 in the morning and camped at 3.30 in the afternoon, distance 24 miles.

Saturday, January 17, 13 below in the morning; strong wind, 18 in the afternoon, clear and calm. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, we have now come to the end of our trail or rather to the point where the trail turns off from our route, and for a while we were breaking trail through fairly deep snow, Lunched at 11 in the morning, in the afternoon we struck a fresh trail about five miles from the Big Wind river, we followed this trail and found that it continued on down the Big Wind river. Camped at 3.30 in the afternoon. Distance 18 miles.

Sunday, January 18, 18 below in the morning, 38 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp at 8 in the morning, arrived at Indian camp on portage at 10 in the morning. There is one family of Indians camped here, 8 all told, one old man is blind and we gave him some grub, there is another camp three in number a little farther on. These Indians have come from Macpherson along our route having left there in November last, we are therefore ensured an old trail all the way, we stopped at this camp until after lunch as these people were relatives of John Martin's whom he had not seen for some time, we passed the other camp at the mouth of Hungry creek and camped for the night about three miles below Mount Deception at 4 in the afternoon. Had a good trail all day, Jacob, Charlie and Andrew with their teams are very slow, sometimes a mile or more behind the rest of the party. Distance 20 miles.

Monday, January 19, 34 below in the morning and in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. we left the river here the trail leading across a portage on the left limit and coming back to the river below Wind City, thus avoiding a big bend in the river and making the trail about 6 miles shorter than following the river, at 11 a.m. we came to an old Indian camp and made lunch there, from here there were two trails, we followed one and after a little over an hour's travel we came to a place where a moose had been killed and the end of the trail, and we then found that we were on the wrong trail, so we went back to the old camp and then followed the other trail, after travelling about two miles we reached a point where there were again two trails so decided to camp and investigate and finally found the right trail. The trail to-day was much heavier than it has been before. Distance 10 miles.

Tuesday January 20, 15 below in the morning, 2 in the afternoon. Light wind and snowing. Broke camp and started down stream at 8 a.m., stopped for lunch at 11.30 a.m. and got to the end of the portage about a mile below Wind City at 1 p.m. Reached the Peel river at 3 p.m. and camped at 4 p.m. three miles down. Along the Wind and Peel rivers the trail was badly drifted over which made it very heavy travelling in places. Distance 15 miles.

Wednesday, January 21, 4 above in the morning. Cloudy and 14 below in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Found trail a little heavier to-day. Lunched at 11 a.m. Found the trail did not lead across the Mountain Creek portage at the usual point but started in about a mile lower down, encountered some water on Mountain creek and had to cut our way through the brush, camped at 4 p.m. Distance 14 miles.

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Thursday January 22, 18 below in the morning and 21 in the afternoon clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. The trail is heavier to-day than it has been anywhere along the route, about a foot of snow on the old trail, and the dogs are getting to travel very slow. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped at 4 p.m. about 2 miles below the hill where we branch off from the creek. Distance 14 miles.

Friday, January 23, 20 below and clear in the morning, zero and cloudy in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m., got to the foot of the pass at 9 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped near head of Cadinal creek at 4 p.m. Distance 9 miles.

Saturday January 24, 3 below in the morning and in the afternoon cloudy. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. arrived at Caribou river and had lunch at 11.30 a.m. Followed the river for about three miles and then started up the hill and camped on the timber-line of the Caribou-born Mountain at 3.30 p.m. There is still about a foot of snow on the old trail which makes it fairly heavy going. Distance 14 miles.

Sunday, January 25, 12 below and misty in the morning and 22 below and clear in the afternoon. There was a gale blowing during the night which threatened for a while to blow down our tent. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Reached the top of the mountain at 9 a.m. and turned north. It was very misty all morning and we could not see far but kept a straight course, we got down to the small scrubby spruce at 12 noon and had lunch, after starting in the afternoon we could not locate the old trail which we had lost up on the mountain, but we kept going and we finally picked up the trail again about the middle of the afternoon. Camped at 4 p.m. Distance 15 miles.

Monday January 26, 27 below in the morning and 40 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. and travelled in a direction a little to the east of north with Trail river showing on our left all the time when timber would permit us to see it. Trail exceedingly crooked. Lunched at 11 a.m., arrived at Trail river at 1.30 p.m. and camped 5 miles down at 4 p.m., one of Jacob's dogs is played out and he turned it loose. Distance 15 miles.

Tuesday, January 27, 40 below in the morning and 55 in the afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Lunched on the portage at 11.30 a.m., passed the cache on Trail river at 1 p.m. and got to the Peel river about 2 p.m. Camped at 3.30 p.m. about 3 miles down the Peel from the mouth of Trail river. Jacob shot one of his dogs this morning as it was played out and of no use for work. Distance 12 miles.

Wednesday, January 28, 53 below in the morning and 58 in the afternoon, clear and very cold. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. The trail is so difficult to find on the Peel that we did not trouble to look for it. The snow is only about a foot deep on the ice but is about twice that depth on the bars along the river. Lunched at 11.30 a.m., and camped at 3.30 p.m., owing to the extreme cold weather the dogs travelled very slowly to-day. Distance 12 miles.

Thursday, January 29, 58 below in the morning and 60 in afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped at 3.30 p.m. near the south end of the Seven-mile portage, found the trail very heavy which together with the exceedingly cold weather makes it very hard travelling. Distance 10 miles.

Friday January 30, 62 below in the morning and 60 in the afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped at 4 p.m. just above the north end of the Seven-mile portage, found the trail exceedingly heavy all day we did not go across the portage but followed the river all the way. Distance 14 miles.

Saturday, January 31, 62 below in morning and 53 in afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Struck new snowshoe trail at 10 a.m. and arrived at an Indian camp at 11 a.m. There were five families of Indians there and three families

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a few miles farther down the river. These Indians had just come up from Macpherson a few days before. Stopped for lunch at the Indian camp and made night camp at 4 p.m. about 10 miles farther down. Found good trail from Indian camp on. Distance 17 miles.

Sunday, February 1, 53 below in morning and 45 in afternoon. Weather a little warmer; broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m., got to William Huskie's cabin 8 miles from Macpherson at 11 a.m. Two of the dog teams were an hour behind the others in getting in. Had lunch and started again at 1.30 p.m. and arrived at Fort Macpherson at 3.30 p.m. Distance 22 miles.

Monday, February 2 to Sunday, February 15, stopping over at Fort Macpherson to rest up the dogs and waiting for the arrival of the Edmonton mail packet, which arrived on February 12.

Monday, February 16, 20 below in morning and 15 in afternoon, clear with light breeze. Reg. No. 4212 Corporal Hocking W. and Indians John Martin, Charlie River, Andrew Joseph and Jacob Njooli with four dog teams of five dogs each left Fort Macpherson at 8.30 a.m. on the return trip back to Dawson, carrying 35 pounds of mail and about 600 pounds of provisions and dog feed. We stopped for lunch at 12 noon, and made camp at 4.30 p.m. on the right limit of the Peel river about 26 miles above Macpherson. Distance 26 miles.

Tuesday, February 17, 10 below in morning and 8 in afternoon, clear with light breeze. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m., arrived at Indian camp at 11 a.m. Had lunch, continued on and made night camp just below Colin's cabin on Peel river, good trail. Distance 30 miles.

Wednesday, February 18, 28 below in morning, and 24 in afternoon, clear with light breeze. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., arrived at Trail River cabin at 11.30 a.m., lunched and reloaded toboggans taking on 280 pounds of dry fish for dog feed, travelled up Trail river in afternoon and made camp at 5.30 p.m. at the foot of the hill. Distance 30 miles..

Thursday, February 19, 4 below in morning and 2 in afternoon, cloudy with light snowstorm in morning. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m., lunched at 12 noon, crossed the Caribou-born mountain and made camp at 6 p.m. about 2 miles from the Caribou river, a little heavy going about 2 inches of new snow on the trail. Distance 26 miles.

Friday, February 20, 2 below in morning and 4 in afternoon, cloudy with light snowfall all day. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made camp about 5 miles down Mountain creek at 5 p.m. Little heavy going, from 2 to 3 inches of new snow on trail. Distance 26 miles.

Saturday, February 21, 4 below in morning and 21 in afternoon, cloudy and snowing in morning and clear in afternoon. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. near mouth of creek, arrived at Indian camp on Peel river, about 3 miles above the mouth of Mountain creek at 2 p.m. Two families of Indians camped here; all the men were out hunting, four women and children in camp; they complained that they did not have much to eat there, as the men had been gone a long time and had not brought in any meat, so I gave them a little provisions that I could spare and continued on up river, and made night camp at 7 p.m. at the north end of the portage on the Big Wind river just below Wind City. Trail heavy and badly drifted in places. Distance 33 miles.

Sunday, February 22, 20 below in morning and 26 in afternoon, cloudy with very light snowfall all day. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. and made night camp at 4.30 p.m. at south end of Big portage; trail heavy, about 4 inches of new snow on it; struck water in two places where the trail followed along a small creek, all of us got wet feet and had to stop and change our moccasins. Distance 20 miles.

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Monday, February 23, 24 below in the morning and 22 in the afternoon; still snowing a little with light north wind. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m., and camped at 4.30 p.m. on Big Wind river about a mile below mouth of Little Wind; heavy going, trail almost full of new snow. Distance 25 miles.

Tuesday, February 24, 22 below in morning and 20 in afternoon, cloudy and still snowing. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 12 noon and made night camp at lower end of big glacier on Little Wind river; had heavy going all day, lots of new snow on trail. Distance 26 miles.

Wednesday, February 25, 22 below in morning and 21 in afternoon, cloudy with light wind. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made night camp at 5.30 p.m. about 16 miles up Forrest creek, fairly good going, lots of glare ice on the glaciers, struck water in three places but managed to get around it without losing much time. Distance 30 miles. Joe Taylor, trapper, and Indian Robert's family camped on Forrest creek near where we made night camp; Indian Roberts had left the camp about ten days before and gone to Dawson.

Thursday, February 26, 20 below in morning and 10 in afternoon, clear. Owing to the trail being so heavy with so much fresh snow on it, we are not travelling quite so fast as we expected to on the return trip, and our dog feed is getting short. I purchased 100 pounds of dry meat from Indian woman Mrs. Robert for dog feed and also one bundle of babiche for use in repairing snowshoes, weighed out the dry meat and reloaded toboggans and left camp at 8.30 a.m., arrived at head of Forrest creek at 11 a.m. and stopped for lunch; found our cache of fresh caribou meat all right and loaded some on the toboggans, arrived at Indian camp about 6 miles down Waugh creek at 4 p.m. and camped for the night; trail very heavy in places along the divide between Forrest and Waugh creeks. Distance 15 miles.

Friday, February 27, 18 below in morning and 22 in afternoon, cloudy, light snowfall in morning and clear in afternoon. Left camp at 7.00 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made night camp at Martin's cabin on Big Hart river at 4.30 p.m.; trail down Waugh creek fairly good, but lots of water on glaciers. Distance 25 miles.

Saturday, February 28, 26 below in morning and 10 in afternoon, clear. In looking through our cache on Hart river I found that two bundles of dry fish had been taken away since we passed it on the outgoing trip. There is now remaining at the cache, one sack flour, 50 pounds, 3 slabs bacon partly eaten by mice, and one small bundle of dry fish.

Broke camp and started at 7 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made night camp at 5 p.m. about 18 miles up Michelle creek from the Hart Mountain portage; found trail drifted full and very heavy travelling across portage and lots of water on the glaciers on Michelle creek. Distance 28 miles.

Sunday, March 1, 20 below in morning, 5 in afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. and camped for the night at J. Martin's cabin on Xmas creek at 4.30 p.m. Trail badly drifted and very heavy going on the divide between Michelle and Xmas creeks. Indian Robert arrived at cabin returning from Dawson at 5 p.m. Distance 15 miles.

Monday, March 2, 8 below in morning and 12 in afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 7 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. and camped at 3 p.m. at Michelle's cabin on the Blackstone river. Found trail fairly good to-day but dogs are getting tired out. Distance 25 miles.

Tuesday, March 3, 10 below in morning and 6 in afternoon, clear. Left camp at 6 a.m., arrived at Seela pass at head of Twelve-mile river at 9 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. about 10 miles down and reached the Twelve-mile power-house at 6 p.m., where Mr. A. B. Clegg very kindly accommodated us for the night. Trail fairly good all the way, strong wind blowing through the pass, lots of glare ice and also quite a lot of water on the glaciers along the Twelve-mile river. Distance 40 miles.

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Wednesday, March 4, 5 below in morning and 2 in afternoon, cloudy with light snowfall in morning. Left the power-house at 8 a.m. Had lunch at the Ten-mile camp at 11 a.m. and arrived at the Twelve-mile roadhouse at the mouth of the Twelve-mile at 5 p.m. and remained there over night as the dogs were pretty well tired out. The Yukon Gold Company has about 12 men employed at the power-house and six four-horse teams hauling material and supplies up to the power-house from the mouth of the river. The trail from the power-house down to the mouth of the river is heavy and rough for travelling over with dogs. We met trappers Williams and Hebert, with their dog teams and toboggans loaded with provisions, etc., on their way back to Fort Macpherson, they were about 15 miles up the Twelve-mile river. J. Jacquot the trader with his dog team was still at the roadhouse at the mouth of the river, but he intended to leave the next day and overtake Williams and Hebert. Distance 30 miles.

Thursday, March 5, 6 below in morning, light wind blowing down the Yukon river. Left the Twelve-mile roadhouse at 8 a.m. and arrived in Dawson at 12 noon. Trail good on the Yukon river between the Twelve-mile roadhouse and Dawson. Distance 18 miles.

..

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HOCKING, *Corpl.*,

Reg. No. 4212, in charge of patrol.

PART IV
HUDSON BAY

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

PART IV.

APPENDIX A.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT F. J. A. DEMERS, COMMANDING
CHURCHILL, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO 4th JULY, 1914.

CHURCHILL, December 20, 1913.

The Commissioner,

R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report dated September 19, 1913.

The ss. *Nascopie* returned to Churchill on September 27, after discharging cargo at Moose Factory; on this—her second visit—she picked up all the fur from this district of the Hudson's Bay Company with the exception of their Chesterfield Inlet post.

I forwarded my mail by the kindness of Captain Meikle of the *Nascopie* and the vessel cleared for St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 29.

On September 30, the Hudson's Bay Company sent a coast boat with supplies to Chesterfield Inlet, these being the only supplies shipped to that point since September, 1912. The crew consisted of Eskimo. By courtesy of the manager I was able to send a few supplies to the detachment at Fullerton, but had to confine myself to a total of one ton. Mr. Leden (Norwegian explorer) also secured accommodation on this boat to Chesterfield.

On October 1, the very much overdue auxiliary schooner (Hudson's Bay Company) arrived here. She is a new boat, called *Fort Churchill*, she will carry about 70 tons of freight, and is fitted up for carrying a few passengers. She came direct from England, had a stormy passage, and took 37 days to reach Churchill. This is the boat which the company had intended having here before the arrival of the *Nascopie* and which was to have supplied all the outlying posts as well as take the police supplies to Fullerton.

All these arrangements came to grief, through her late appearance, and on October 4, she left for York Factory, to winter there. The Hudson's Bay Company have, as a result, had a disastrous year, their post at Chesterfield has received nothing, York Factory has only received a small portion of the supplies intended for that place, whilst the stores for Severn, Winisk, and Trout Lake are still at Churchill.

On November 16, Mr. Leden, a Hudson's Bay Company employee (half-breed) and his wife with two Eskimo arrived at Churchill with a sled and 3 dogs. Mr. Leden reports the wrecking of the coast boat, previously mentioned, on October 10, near Egg Island, about 100 miles north of Churchill. The cargo was damaged by water, but safely beached, and the whole party camped on the spot, the weather being as bad as possible and intensely cold.

Later, on October 13, an Eskimo arrived at their camp, he was walking into Churchill for help for the whaleboat party, which left here on September 6 for Chesterfield, the boat having been completely wrecked and all the contents lost on the same date as the coastboat, 10 miles farther north. J. Oman (the half-breed) in charge of this party had a very trying time, he was accompanied by his wife, and was entirely out of food, and if the Eskimo he sent out for help had not fallen in with Mr. Leden's party, I have no doubt that Oman and his wife would both have perished from exposure and starvation. It is thus most providential that the coastboat was wrecked

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south instead of north of the smaller boat. Oman and his party then moved down to Mr. Leden's camp, and here their hardships ceased, for they came across herds of barren land caribou, and killed all that they required.

The weather throughout September and October was terrible, gale after gale was experienced, accompanied towards the end of September by blinding snowstorms. The winter closed down early in October, several weeks earlier than usual. This found me quite unprepared. I sent a party out deer hunting on September 30, they left in a whaleboat and went 20 miles north, here they met with the bad weather, and with ice rapidly forming on the shores, they had to haul the boat above the high-water mark and leave it there until next summer, they having to walk back to barracks. The *Nascopie* was the only steamer to call at Churchill this year. No doubt the harbour works at Nelson accounts for this. I was however instructed that a later steamer would bring in the coal, whaleboats and other supplies. Day after day went by, and I had to keep my launch and boats in readiness for the expected steamer, in spite of the fact that ice was forming in the river and that the navigation of small craft could only be accompanied by some risk. It would be well to send all police supplies by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, which is the only boat which can be depended upon to call here.

DETACHMENTS.

As previously reported I received mail from Fullerton on July 11, bringing their reports up to the end of May. I sent mail by both the wrecked whaleboat and coastboat, but this did not reach its destination. On November 26, Mr. Hall (Hudson's Bay Company) of Chesterfield Inlet arrived at Churchill from that place, with one Eskimo and one train of dogs, he reports that his post is almost out of provisions and ammunition, and that it will be necessary to freight supplies to keep his post going.

He returned to Chesterfield on December 2, with 3 trains of dogs, taking a little mail, and also instructions to the detachment at Fullerton. Mr. Hall reports that all the Eskimo with whom he came in contact, are well provided for in the way of food and winter clothing. He did not stop at either of the Police houses at Ranken Inlet and Cape Eskimo, passing them a few miles inland. Sergeant Edgenton, unaware of Mr. Hall's departure for Churchill, not being able to communicate with him from the time navigation closes until the inlet can be crossed on ice in December, wrote a letter to the Acting Quartermaster Sergeant at Churchill, this is dated September 20, in it he states that both members of the detachment are well, but running short of provisions. He reports that an American firm have opened a trading post at Fullerton, and have built a house and store there. Sergeant Edgenton is obtaining provisions from these people. The schooner *A. T. Gifford* (Captain Wing) is wintering at Marble Island off Ranken Inlet and Captain Wing is trading at that point, and as the Hudson's Bay Company are without supplies at Chesterfield, the opposition on both sides of them should have a good winter. The Roman Catholic Mission at Chesterfield also suffered by the general breakdown of arrangements, but have sufficient to carry them on until next summer.

PORT NELSON.

I sent Reg. No. 5526 Constable Rogers, C.E., to Port Nelson on November 13, with two natives and two trains of dogs, the distance was covered in five days, this party returned to Churchill on December 4, accompanied by Sergeant Walker, R.H., of the Nelson detachment, whose time expires in February next, but owing to the lack of N.C. officers in this division, and the necessity of keeping an experienced man at Nelson, I sent him back to his detachment, instead of sending him to Regina for his discharge.

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DISCIPLINE.

One case of breach of discipline occurred, otherwise the conduct of N.C. officers and constables is good.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division is very satisfactory. One of my employed natives was off duty for a week with an injured hand, but is now returned to duty. Prisoner Will was off work from October 3 to 10, and as his condition gave Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle some cause for anxiety, at the doctor's request, I had Will moved to his quarters, where he had careful attention and speedily recovered.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

Owing to the non-arrival of steamers, I was forced to keep my launch and boats ready for use until the last moment; winter set in remarkably early, and the work of hauling boats up the beach to winter quarters was very hard, the boats, rope and tackle becoming thickly coated with ice, the boats having to be hauled through deep snow drifts; much credit is due to the engineer, Constable Joyce, J. B., upon whom the brunt of this work fell. Employed Native "Joe" also worked splendidly under most trying conditions. My other natives were all away on the abortive hunting trip mentioned above, I was consequently very short of men. Considerable damage was done by a coastboat, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company. I was using this boat for hauling coal from the east side of the river at the time; on the night of October 10 she broke from her moorings during a hurricane, and was washed by the wind and tide on to the spot where my canoes were secured, completely destroying one and carrying the other away, the Coastboat became a total wreck and is now being used for firewood.

BUILDINGS.

The new dog kennel has been completed; it will hold 18 dogs and is a great improvement on the old kennel.

The porch leading to the office has been sealed, and flooring has been put down, and when this work is completed a good room will be available either for use as an office or storeroom.

FUEL.

It was extremely fortunate that I was able to make arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company for obtaining their coal, as previously reported. This is however, insufficient for the whole winter September to May, and I am economizing in every possible way; I have had wood stoves placed in the office and guard-room. Wood is being hauled to barracks from a gully about 2 miles distant; later on it will be hauled from the east side of the river, as in former years.

FRESH MEAT SUPPLY.

On October 18 I sent two natives out for a seven days' hunt; they returned on the sixth day, having killed 35 deer; on the following day I sent out all my natives, with four trains of dogs to haul in this meat, and to kill more deer if possible. They returned on October 29 after killing 45 more deer. Four trips with three dog trains were made, before this meat was all hauled to barracks. The deer were passing south in large bands, within 15 miles of the Hudson's Bay Company's post; everybody profited by their proximity, Eskimo, Indians, Hudson's Bay Company and police.

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DOGS.

I have no casualties to report amongst my older dogs; I sent a train of six dogs to Nelson for the use of that detachment; this train consists of the pups raised by the police last year, which have turned out splendidly. The young pups mentioned in my last report are not doing well, they developed mange late in the fall, which it was impossible to eradicate, owing to the cold weather setting in; several have died and it is doubtful whether I shall raise more than two.

INDIANS AND ESKIMO.

The Chipewyans are divided into two parties this year, one party being camped northwest of Churchill, about five days' travel, and the other about four days southwest of Churchill. Both parties are doing exceptionally well, they obtained ample deer for meat, using the skins for clothing and tents. The Eskimo are scattered along the coast north of Churchill, and are also doing better than usual. I do not expect to hear of any cases of destitution this year.

FUR.

Indians and Eskimo are having one of the best years on record, obtaining several silver and black foxes, as well as white and coloured foxes in large numbers. In the immediate vicinity of Churchill, the fur season is a complete failure.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 5526 Constable Rogers, C. E., accompanied by Indian "Bluecoat" and employed native "Willybuck" left for Port Nelson on November 13 with two trains of dogs; on arrival at Nelson "Bluecoat" was afraid of the large number of white men, this was probably assisted by the noise of the engine at work there. "Bluecoat" becoming frightened left Nelson without warning, and came by himself to Churchill, only taking four days to make this journey. Sergeant Walker and Constable Rogers spent several days looking for him, and when they were satisfied that he had returned to Churchill, the patrol, accompanied by Sergeant Walker, returned to Churchill, arriving here on December 4. Sergeant Walker returned to his detachment on December 10, accompanied by natives "Wilybuck" and "Hayward" and two trains of dogs; the two natives will return to Churchill.

A patrol will be leaving for Split lake, on or about December 22. Reg. No. 5309 Constable Joyce, J.B. will be in charge, A. C. Will—destitute—will be sent out with this patrol. Messrs. Pritchard and Hope, officials of the Manitoba Government will also accompany this patrol, "Bluecoat" again acting as guide.

I am sending an extra train of dogs to the shelter house south of the plains to assist in hauling dog feed to stock that house with emergency supplies and dog feed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This district is very quiet, there being no crime to report. The weather during September and October was exceptionally bad, the gales and hurricanes being remarkable for their frequency. The principal damage done here was the destruction of the old wooden beacon, north of the ruined Fort Prince of Wales, and quite a landmark. I have reported separately upon this subject for the information of the Marine Department.

The Churchill river was crossed opposite barracks on the ice on November 10, four weeks earlier than last year; November and December have, however, been pleasant months, and milder than October, a few showers of rain were experienced as late as December 2. Mr. Leden—the explorer—is at present boarding with the police, he is

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employed by the Department of the Interior. Vouchers for his expenses will be forwarded monthly for collection. Most of his scientific instruments were either damaged or lost when the coastboat was wrecked, so he will not be able to proceed north until he obtains a further supply from civilization.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS,

Commanding "M" Division.

CHURCHILL, MAN., 16th March, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of "M" Division, to cover the period 21st December, 1913 to 15th March, 1914.

The usual mail patrol left for Split Lake on 23rd December, Reg. No. 5309 Constable Joyce, J.B., being in charge, he was accompanied by A. C. Will, a destitute, he being the last of the party of three who arrived at Churchill on 6th January, Constable Joyce, J.B., being in charge, he was accompanied by A. G. Will, a destitute, 1913, with the intention of proceeding north to a supposed copper mine. Messrs. Pritchard and Hope, the Manitoba Government officials, who have been in the district since March, 1913, and who have resided at the barracks for the greater portion of this period, did not avail themselves of the opportunity of travelling with the police patrol. They left the barracks on 22nd December and resided at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, so that they could the better regulate the arrangements the company were making for transporting them to Split Lake, en route for Winnipeg. They eventually left for that destination on 27th December.

The Hudson's Bay Company at York Factory have found it necessary to freight supplies from Churchill to York by dog trains, the latter post are running short of provisions, thus communication between the two places is frequent this winter, the majority of the private mail reaching Churchill through that agency.

I might remark that owing to the police patrol coming direct from Le Pas, and not touching Norway House as in former years, the private mail is consequently delayed at Norway House. The Hudson's Bay Company have yet another misfortune to add to the long list sustained in 1913. The auxilliary schooner *Fort Churchill* which was wintering at York, broke from her moorings and was carried away by the tide and ice, and no trace of her can be found. Parties of Eskimo and Indians are out searching the coast north and south of York, and a reward has been offered to the man who locates her. This is a very serious loss to the company, all their outposts in this district, depending upon her for their very much delayed 1913 supplies, which still remain at Churchill. Inspector French arrived here on 20th January, with official mail and the money for the annual treaty payments, he was accompanied by Reg. No. 4687 Corp. Jones, J.G., returning, off leave; Reg. No. 5532 Constable White, R.J.S., on transfer to "M" Division, and Special Constables Spence, McGillvray and Bancroft, Constable Joyce also returning with this party, which had six trains of dogs.

Inspector French with three special constables left here on February 2 on his return to Le Pas, I sent one "M" Division train of dogs as far as the 2nd Patrol house, south of the plains, thus helping them over the worst part of the trail.

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The district is very quiet and there is no crime to report.

DETACHMENTS.

Fullerton, a Hudson's Bay Company's packet arrived from Chesterfield Inlet on March 9, taking 37 days to make the trip.

Employed Eskimo "Oog-joug" of the Fullerton detachment with one train of dogs accompanied the packet. Reg. No. 4103 Sergeant Edgenton was proceeding to Churchill with them, but one day south of Chesterfield he was taken ill, and had to be taken back to Chesterfield, where he remains and is cared for by the members of the Roman Catholic Mission. Mr. Hall of the Hudson's Bay Company who was in the party, tells me that in his opinion, Sergeant Edgenton was suffering from ague, and for a time was seriously ill, but that he was on the road to recovery when Mr. Hall left for Churchill.

I am forwarding under separate cover all the reports from this detachment.

Both Sergeant Edgenton and Constable Conway will return to Churchill by whale-boat in June.

Port Nelson. Reg. No. 3829 Sergeant Walker, R.H., patrolled to Churchill, arriving here on February 22 with one Indian and the police dog team. I am forwarding report of this detachment under separate cover. Sergeant Walker was time expired on February 25, when he took his discharge.

I left Churchill on March 1 for Port Nelson, accompanied by Corporal Jones, and employed natives "Joe" and "Willybuck" with three trains of dogs, we reached Nelson on March 6.

I left Corporal Jones in charge of the detachment, and on the 10th returned to Churchill with the two natives, arriving there on the 14th.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all members of the division is good.

HEALTH.

Most of the members of the division stationed here, have suffered from heavy colds, and have been placed off duty by Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle, but soon recovered, a few cases of frostbite have also required medical attention.

DOGS.

I have two casualties to report amongst my older dogs, both of which occurred during the patrol to Split Lake, one was accidentally poisoned by strychnine at the Split Lake detachment by the constable in charge there, having occasion to bring some poisoned bait to his detachment, as an exhibit in a case he was investigating. Inspector French, who was at Split Lake at the time, informs me that no blame can be placed on anyone. The other dog died of exhaustion on the return trip, he was in a train being driven by an Indian, and I think must have been injured.

I brought all the police dogs back from Nelson, with the exception of two which have distemper, the dog feed question at Nelson is rather serious, I therefore thought it advisable to keep the dogs at Churchill during the summer.

"Oog-joug" reports that two dogs died during his journey south from Fullerton, I have given him two of the Churchill dogs to return with.

I have been unable to raise any of the pups mentioned in my previous report, they were quite unable to cope with the extremely cold weather, in the condition to which they were reduced by the mange.

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INDIANS AND ESKIMO.

Parties of both are continually arriving at the D.B. Co's post to trade; they are both having a good season, the Eskimo especially obtaining plenty of deer. No cases of destitution having occurred up to the present.

Two Indians "Bluecoat" and "Sandy Ellis" employed by the police to go to Split lake—the former as guide, and the latter as dog driver, were troublesome. They performed their duties well to Split Lake, and all went well on the return trip until the patrol reached Paddle Portage—about half way. "Bluecoat" then disappeared and was not seen again until the patrol reached Churchill. He (Bluecoat) arrived two days ahead of the party. Ellis remained with them a few hours longer, but at the next night camp, he also went ahead and arrived at Churchill a day ahead of the patrol. The patrol was fortunately accompanied by the Split Lake Special Constable, who has frequently been over the trail and able to guide the patrol to Churchill. "Bluecoat" and "Ellis" were charged with deserting their employ; the former pleaded "guilty" and was fined \$5 and costs or in default, 8 days imprisonment; he was released on paying the fine. "Ellis" claimed that he had gone to look for "Bluecoat" and was released on 5 days' suspended sentence.

FUEL.

Wood is being hauled from the Bush Camp, 7 miles from barracks; sufficient is being hauled for my immediate requirements, but it will be necessary to raft wood down the river as soon as the ice breaks. This method will, I think, prove more satisfactory than hauling with dogs in winter, which is hard on both men and dogs.

WEATHER.

Throughout January and February the weather was exceedingly cold, the thermometer frequently registering from 45 to 52 below zero; the wind was less violent than usual, and blizzards were rare. The advent of March brought milder conditions.

GENERAL.

Mr. Leden, the explorer, continues to board with the police; he left here for a few weeks, taking one Eskimo boy with him, camp equipment, and six weeks' rations. He camped in the spruce, about 15 miles northwest of Churchill, and put out a line of traps, but he returned to barracks on 9th February, his expedition not being very successful.

Constable Withers of the Split Lake detachment, in compliance with my instructions patrolled to Churchill, arriving here on March 3, accompanied by Special Constable "Alec Spence" and one Indian. Constable Withers leaves on March 18 for Split Lake, and takes ex-Constable Harris out with him.

It is my intention to leave here during the first week in July, if the weather and ice conditions permit, to pay the annual treaty to the Indians at York Factory. I purpose using the same transport as last year, *i.e.* the whale-boat fitted up with auxiliary power with one ordinary whale-boat. I hope I shall be able to make connections with an incoming patrol from Regina, either at York or Port Nelson.

I should like to recommend that life belts be sent to Churchill this summer, these patrols by water are made without any precautions being taken for a possible accident. Should this suggestion meet with your approval, I would ask that you give the necessary instructions for sending in at least six of these belts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, Supt.,

Commanding "M" Division.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

CHURCHILL, MANITOBA, 4th July, 1914.

The Commissioner,

R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of "M" Division, covering the period 16th March to 4th July, 1914. On April 13 a party of five surveyors (Mr. H. S. Holcroft, in charge) arrived at the police barracks, with four trains of dogs (20). The weather at the time was extremely bad, and they were boarded in barracks, this they continued to do until 20th May. They were in the meantime employed making preparations for their work, which is principally on the opposite side of the river, hauling wood to the site of their future camp being their chief occupation. The provisions, camp equipment, etc. for this party, as previously reported—did not arrive at Churchill by boat as intended, last summer, I had therefore to outfit them almost entirely, vouchers in triplicate are forwarded for all their expenses, under separate cover.

On May 20, the surveyors left barracks for their camp on the eastern peninsula, taking 75 days rations, the weather was still far from good, but the snow on the land had to a great extent disappeared, and they were by this time able to commence their surveying.

Mr. Christian Leden, the explorer, continued boarding with the police until June 16, on which date he moved his camp equipment and effects to the Eskimo camp on the west peninsula, and is now living in his own tent, amongst the natives, and is able to accomplish to a certain extent the work for which he came to the country.

PATROLS.

Constable Withers, D., accompanied by J. H. Harris left for his detachment at Split Lake, on 18th March, by which source I sent out my last packet of mail.

On March 23, Reg. No. 5526 Constable Rogers, C. E., accompanied by Native "Joe" and his son "Harry," with one dog team, left for Egg Island, about 100 miles north of Churchill, Mr. Leden accompanied this party, hiring an Esquimo to go with him, I placed a dog team at his disposal. The object of this patrol was to investigate a complaint made by Mr. Leden, regarding theft of stores by Eskimo, and to examine the condition of the police supplies wrecked there last fall.

A hunting patrol was sent out for seven days on April 9, and returned on the 16th with sixteen deer.

I most strongly recommend the abandoning of the winter patrol to Split Lake from Churchill, I have always great difficulty in obtaining a guide for this trip, last winter the guide was most unsatisfactory. It would be far more convenient to send this patrol to Port Nelson instead, there to connect with the patrol from Regina. It is very important that the Nelson detachment is kept in communication with Churchill as much as possible, and in addition the guide difficulty is done away with.

BUILDINGS.

The office porch has been sealed and painted, so that another room is available for either office or store as desired. I have given a coat of paint to the roofs in barracks, and am having all the log buildings whitewashed.

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LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

A lot of work has had to be done to both launches. Launch *A* received some damage in the storms we experienced last October, the wood work is quite water-logged, and it is continually under repair, it will be serviceable for unloading cargo this summer, but the boat itself will not stand any more repairing, and it is bound to get more or less damaged when unloading ships in rough weather. A new launch will be required for next summer's work. A launch of a different pattern would be of far more use, a sea-going launch in which patrols can be made would be the most satisfactory. The propeller on launch *C* has had to be renewed, this work is now completed, and the launch had a good trial run on July 1, when Constable Joyce, J.B., accompanied by the employed natives left on the morning's tide to recover the whale-boat left on the other side of Button bay last fall. This party returned on the evening's tide, covering about 50 miles in excellent style, and towing back the whale-boat, which was found to be undamaged.

The whale boats, cutter and canoe, have been overhauled, and any necessary repairs attended to, and are now being painted.

FULLERTON.

Detachment.—Native "Oog joug" of this detachment left Churchill on his return on March 17., taking 32 days rations, native "Hayward" a young brother of employed native "Joe" accompanying him. They were unable to take a large load owing to the distance, but I forwarded a few articles which Sergeant Edgenton required.

Both Sergeant Edgenton and Constable Conway should arrive here any day now, the trip south being made by whale boat along the edge of the floe.

PORT NELSON.

The Hudson's Bay Company have been freighting supplies from Churchill to York this spring, communication with this detachment has in consequence been frequent. I am forwarding Reg. No. 4687 Corporal Jones J. G., reports by this mail.

By the courtesy of Mr. Dunn the Marconi operator at Nelson, Corporal Jones has forwarded to Churchill, all the wireless messages received at Nelson up to the middle of April; this kindness is much appreciated by all here.

Health.—The health of all members has been excellent.

Discipline.—Three cases of breach of discipline have occurred and are reported on, under separate cover.

NATIVES.

All the Eskimo wintered well, it is difficult to obtain the vital statistics; two deaths are known to have occurred. There have been 3 or 4 births. The Eskimo are as usual quite independent, and are obtaining seal, white whale, and fish in large quantities. Five of them who were hunting seal on the ice. I had rather an exciting experience a few days ago, the wind was off shore, and the ice on which they were hunting broke off and commenced drifting out to sea, they being without canoes. Their wives luckily noticed their predicament, and sent their children to me for assistance. I sent my Natives out at once in my largest canoe, and they had no difficulty in bringing them safe to land.

A number of Chipewyan Indians arrived towards the end of May. They hunted and trapped much better than in former years, and there is practically no destitution.

I paid treaty to the Indians at present at Churchill on July 2, 89 including the Chief attended, this is not quite half of the Churchill band; the remainder headed by the two councillors have not returned from their winter hunting grounds.

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There have been 5 births—4 boys and 1 girl—and 4 deaths during the past 12 months amongst the families paid on the 2nd.

Accidental Deaths.—Two unfortunate accidents are reported by the Port Nelson detachment, both the deceased are Indians, a child was scalded to death on January 5th at Nelson, and a Split Lake Indian shot himself fatally on the trail between Port Nelson and Split Lake. Full reports are forwarded by this mail.

Dogs.—Three casualties have occurred since my last report, a bitch was found dead in her stall in the kennel, death being caused by strangulation, one dog was destroyed on account of old age, and a small bitch was destroyed owing to debility following distemper. The other dogs, in spite of a long and hard winter's work are all well, I have six pups also. but they are too young to raise any hopes yet.

Dog-feed.—The season has been up to the average for seal, but the Hudson's Bay Company have not only raised the price of seal, but have also supplied most of the Eskimo with canoes, with the hope of obtaining all the seal they kill, they intend shipping 40 barrels to York. I have had to give a higher price to the Natives, to counteract this, and have been able to obtain a good percentage of the number killed, and as the river is full of white whale, I shall have no difficulty in obtaining all the dog-feed I require. Another year it will be necessary to lend canoes to the Eskimo for my employed Natives are unable to kill seal in large enough quantities for my winter's supply.

CRIME.

The district is very quiet, and there is no crime to report.

GAME.

With the advent of spring, geese and ducks were obtained in fairly large quantities, ptarmigan were scarce all winter, but deer were obtainable nearly all winter. Both Indians and Eskimo have had a satisfactory fur catch.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I commenced taking stock of all stores on May 1st, and on completing this held an annual condemning board, reports on both heads are forwarded under separate cover.

The season has been backward, April was a very cold month, May and June were also unseasonable, the river did not break up until June 19, this is about the average for the last three years. I intend to leave for York Factory on Monday, July 6. taking the Constables going out to Regina, and to pay the Annual Treaty to the Indians at York.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*,

Commanding "M" Division.

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APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON, FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., October 31, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of Fullerton detachment for 5 months ended October 31, 1913.

One mail patrol was made to Chesterfield Inlet with dogs, to connect with the Hudson's Bay Co's patrol leaving for Churchill with whale boat in June.

The work of the detachment has consisted of hunting for dog feed along the floe for the winter's supply, painting the buildings and boats and repairing the same. All the buildings have been painted outside, viz., white picked out with ordinance blue, the whale boat being painted the same colour, and the ice boat ordinance blue. The whale-boat was repaired, a new keel consisting of good strong whale bone was put on, a new Cometik sled was made for spring use with whale bone runners 35 feet by 2½ feet.

All the refuse of the past winter, ashes tins, etc., have been cleaned up and disposed of.

The total amount of dog feed procured by hunting and purchase amounted to about six and a half tons, a barrel of oil was rendered down for hunting parties and patrols.

All stores were checked and reports and returns kept up to date awaiting your arrival. Several patrols were made with whale boat during the summer months along the coast to Ranken and Chesterfield Inlets, for the purpose of visiting Natives and trying to obtain news from the south.

My patrol left Chesterfield for the last time on October 1, and no ship had arrived then, so enough supplies were purchased to last over freeze up, when a patrol will leave on the first ice. I did not think it advisable to come down during the summer, as I heard that you had gone to York Factory, and did not know what arrangements had been made. I have only one boat fit for use, and would have had to bring all the employed natives with their families, so thought it advisable to remain here and await the Hudson's Bay Co's ship coming to Chesterfield, but this has not arrived and up to the present we have no news of her.

WHALERS.

The whaling schooner *Albert*, of Peterhead, Scotland (Capt. Murray), left for home in August, having caught one whale. Capt. A. J. Wing, of the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, hailing from New Bedford, U.S.A., arrived here on August 25, for the purpose of whaling and also to establish a trading post at Fullerton. This has been done, a Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bompas being at Fullerton, Capt. Wing, with the schooner wintering at Marble Island. Mr. Cleveland has built a 24 foot square house, with four rooms, on the point directly opposite the barracks, across the inner harbour. Customs duty was collected on all articles landed for trade, etc., a report of which I have forwarded.

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GAME.

Close season for musk ox has been well observed, all skins traded for, as far as it is possible to ascertain, have been shot in season, the natives are all acquainted with the regulations. A large number of walrus are killed every year in this district, the Hudson's Bay Company and traders buying the hides, the largest quantity being caught around Marble island. Eiderducks are always plentiful along the floe, but ptarmigan and deer have been very scarce during the year, hunting parties not being very successful.

DISCIPLINE AND HEALTH.

Reg. No. 4217 Constable Conway, P.R., has always proved himself a reliable and willing man and is a good man for the north. The health of all members of the detachment is good.

NATIVES.

The natives have all gone to their winter quarters, viz.: Repulse bay, Baker lake and Ranken inlet, a few are at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Chesterfield, and one boat's crew with their families are at Marble island. No natives are staying at Fullerton with the exception of the ones employed at the trade store.

All natives are well provided for for the winter as regards clothing and ammunition and appear to be in good health. Employed native "Sullivan" was discharged last July at his own request, and native "Dooley" hired in his place, he appears to be a good man and is quick to comprehend.

DOGS.

One casualty has occurred since my last report, dog (Marki) purchased at Repulse Bay last winter, died of distemper in July. The pups have been raised and are all being worked, another two will be fit to work about next April. The remainder of the dogs are in good condition, "Puck-a-muck" will be too old after this season, and I recommend that he be destroyed.

Number of dogs 14, pups 2.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year Mr. Monjo of New York has opened a fur trading post at Fullerton, and expects to bring in supplies next year by schooner, this will make it of more importance for the police to remain here during the summer months to collect duties, licenses, etc.

A patrol leaves here shortly for Chesterfield Inlet to procure provisions if possible and also to make arrangements for our mail going through to Churchill.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 4103.

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APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORTS, SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON, FULLERTON TO CHESTERFIELD INLET; SALMON RIVER, AND MARBLE ISLAND.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., November 28, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,

R. N. W. Mounted Police,

"M" Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make a report of a patrol made from this detachment to Chesterfield Inlet, to connect if possible with a mail packet leaving for Churchill. The patrol consisted of Sergeant Edgenton and native "Oou-joug" with one team of dogs and necessary equipment for 10 days. On arrival at Chesterfield, Mr. Ford, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, informed me that his packet had left on the 21st October; owing to the steamer not arriving there this summer, he had to send as soon as possible to Churchill for a few supplies. Our last patrol by open water was on September 30, but he had not made any arrangements then about his winter packet. The middle of November is the earliest any packet can reach Chesterfield from the north, owing to the inlet not freezing over. Mr. Ford could not let me know, and couldn't possibly wait. I will therefore have to make other arrangements to get our mail through.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Small bands of deer were seen along the coast of Daly bay and amongst the Bailey islands. Natives seen en route were well provided for, and were having a fairly prosperous hunt. Fur is scarce this winter, about 100 foxes only having been sold to the different traders.

DIARY.

Thursday, November 20, 1913, left Fullerton at 7.30 a.m., travelled through the numerous islands adjacent to Fullerton to the point on the north of Daly bay, then across the bay to Walrus island, 5 miles north of Depot island, and here made igloo. Thirty miles.

Friday 21st, left igloo at 7.30 a.m., travelled by Depot island, then took to the land owing to rough ice; met native "Jack" at 1 p.m., hunting deer, and travelled with him to his camp and stayed the night.

Saturday, 22, left camp at 8 a.m., travelled over land to the Bailey Islands, and followed along the coast to Wag island, and then crossed the inlet; this place was not yet frozen over, so we had to make a detour, arriving at the H. B. Co.'s post at 3 p.m.

Sunday, 23. Resting at Chesterfield.

Monday 24, left Chesterfield at 9 a.m., after loading on 300 pounds of biscuit, we then travelled across the inlet to White Whale island, made camp for the night at 3 p.m. Distance 20 miles

Tuesday, 25. Left at 7.30 a.m., travelled the same route as coming and made igloo for the night on point about 8 miles from Depot Island.

Friday, 26. Left camp at 7 a.m. passed Depot Island and crossed Daly bay, camping for the night on the small island south of our old igloo. Distance 30 miles.

Saturday, 27. Left camp at 7.30, travelled through the numerous islands by the Police Beacon and reached Fullerton at 2 p.m. Men and dogs in good shape.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, .

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 4103.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

FULLERTON, N.W.T., 30th December, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward report of patrol made from this detachment to Salmon river, about 50 miles north, for the purpose of relieving natives supposed to be destitute. On December 25, Native "Oshukta" arrived at Fullerton in poor condition and reported that he had left his wife, two children and another old woman on Salmon river and that they had had nothing to eat for ten days, "Oshukta" was on his way to join his father here at Fullerton from the Wager River district, but owing to the scarcity of game they became short of food and exhausted, the women and children being unable to travel any farther. Sargeant Edgenton accompanied by employed native "Oog-Joug" left next morning with dog team, and camped about thirty miles to the north. Left next morning and made the mouth of the Salmon river at 10 a.m., and had to hunt up the "igloo," finally finding same about ten miles to the west.

This party was in very bad shape, having lived on sealskin boots for 8 to 10 days, we did everything possible for them in the way of cooking hot soup and cocoa that night, and some more soup in the morning, leaving them enough supplies to last until the husband could get back.

The patrol was away four days in all, and travelled about 100 miles reaching Fullerton in good condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 4103.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., 21st January, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill.

SIR.—I have the honour to make a report of a patrol made from this detachment to Marble Island for the purpose of visiting the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, wintering at that place. The patrol consisted of Sergeant Edgenton and employed native "Oog-Joug" with team of dogs and supplies for twenty days. The patrol left Fullerton on the morning of January 1, 1914, and reached its destination at noon on the 9th.

We were made very welcome by Capt. J. Wing, who reports everything in good order.

Owing to the island being so far from the mainland, he had not been able to procure any fresh meat, the natives all being camped on the mainland and unable to cross, but they had sent a party of seven (six natives and one white man) out hunting and expect them back at any time.

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Everything was in good order, and the men seemed to be contented in their winter quarters, a few cases of sickness and frostbites easily cured was all the sickness they had.

Capt. Wing informed me that he was not doing well in the fur trade, only having procured 160 foxes up to that time and the prospects were poor. He intends to have three whaleboats out whaling early in May, two belonging to the ship and one to a native he employs. He intends sailing for home some time in August or September, leaving some one in charge of the trading post at Fullerton. The crew consists of Capt. Wing, first and second mates, cook and six men before the mast; with the exception of the two mates the crew are on the usual pay of the American whalers, the mates being from Newfoundland, are on wages.

The patrol stayed over for three days to rest and feed up their dogs and then left for their return trip.

GENERAL REMARKS.

No game of any sort was seen along the route. The weather on the whole was bad, being foggy and snowing nearly all the time. All the Natives seen were fairly well provided for, and had good clothing. These natives nearly all belong to the Ivilik and hunt the floe for walrus and seal during the winter months.

DIARY.

Thursday January 1, 1914. Left Fullerton at 8 a.m., travelled through the islands to Daly Bay Point, and made igloo. Travelling slow. Distance 20 miles.

Friday January 2. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., travelled across Daly Bay to Depot Island and camped for the night. Distance 22 miles.

Saturday January 3. After leaving igloo had to travel over land owing to the rough ice, to one of the numerous Bailey Islands where we made igloo, travelling slow on the soft snow. Distance 20 miles.

Sunday January 4. Left igloo and travelled through the Bailey group to Wag Island and then across the Inlet to Chesterfield, arriving at the Hudson's Bay Co's post in the evening. Distance 24 miles.

Monday January 5. Resting at Chesterfield.

Tuesday January 6. Left the Hudson's Bay Co's post at 9 a.m., travelled south along the coast until 3 p.m., when we made igloo on the ice. Travelled through rough ice, weather foggy. Distance 20 miles.

Wednesday 7. Left igloo at 7.30 a.m. and travelled south all day but were unable to pick any marks of sleds. Owing to thick mist we camped on the ice at 3 p.m., and thought we must be nearly opposite Marble Island. Distance about 20 miles.

Thursday 8. Left igloo at 8 a.m., travelled west to pick up the land; still very foggy and expected to find a party of natives camped thereabouts, we found an old camp belonging to native "Gilbert" and then picked up his trail, following along this, found them camped at Rabbit Island, where we camped for the night and made arrangements for a guide to take us over to Marble Island.

Friday 9. Left early and travelled east by north, native "Jimmy" being our guide, we met with very rough ice and in places very thin, the guide informing me that it had only frozen over the day before. We reached the ship at noon in good shape.

January 10, 11 and 12. At Marble Island, resting dogs.

Monday 13. Left the ship at 9.30 a.m. with native "Jimmy" as guide, and travelled to Rabbit Island and camped for the night.

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Tuesday 14. Left Rabbit Island at 8 a.m. and travelled along the coast, camping at old igloos each night; we reached Chesterfield Inlet on the evening of the 16th. Here we met Mr. Hall of the Hudson's Bay Company lately arrived from Churchill with mail and your instructions to come through to Churchill.

Mr. Hall informed me that he would be leaving for Churchill in about 10 days time, so I made all haste to get to Fullerton and make preparations for my trip south, the dogs only getting 3 days rest before starting again on a long trip.

I reached Fullerton on the evening of the 20th inst, men and dogs in fairly good shape, I found everything in good order on my arrival at the detachment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 4103.

